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Britain to Ask Aid In Rule of Palestine; Arabs Assail Report

ATTLEE DISCLOSES HE WILL SEEK TO GET U. S. BACKING

Prime Minister Fears Heavy, Long-Term Commitments.

HOLY LAND UNEASY

Arabs Call General Strike in Jerusalem as Protest.

LONDON, May 1 (A.P.) Britain bid today for United States military and financial aid to carry out a joint policy in Palestine, as an uproar of protest over the British-American inquiry committee report threatened to erupt in violence.

Jews and Arabs alike assailed the report, and in Jerusalem the Arab Higher committee called for a general strike Friday by all Arabs in Palestine "as a first step to show our utmost dissatisfaction." An unconfirmed report said the committee also had sent cables to Washington and London repudiating the report, and reiterating demands for an independent Palestine.

Attlee Sees Problem

In London, Prime Minister Attlee said Britain wanted to know "to what extent the United States government would be prepared to share the resultant military and financial responsibilities" for administration of Palestine, which the British inherited as a League of Nations mandate.

Britain wants to be satisfied, he told the House of Commons, "that it will not be called upon to implement a policy which would involve it single-handed" in "heavy, immediate and long-term commitments." He said the government would "get in touch with the government of the United States as soon as possible."

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The inquiry committee's report recommended the immediate immigration of 100,000 Jews to Palestine, and that Palestine should be neither a Jewish nor an Arab state. British policy as outlined in the 1939 White Paper has been to permit entry of about 15,000 Jews annually.

NIGHT

Urges Disarming All

Attlee, expressing some misgivings over the immigration recommendation, declared that such large numbers of migrant Jews could not be admitted before "illegal armies have been disbanded and surrender their arms." He asked Jews and Arabs both to disarm.

"It is essential that the (Jewish) agency should take a positive part in the suppression of these activities," he said, adding that Britain hoped "both Jewish and Arab leaders will give counsel of patience and restraint."

In Cairo, however, Abdul Rahman Azzam Pasha, secretary general of the Arab league, said his group would "take all measures" against the recommendations, which he said would "encourage elements of terrorism and continual disturbance" and "push the peace-loving Arabs to desperation."

Similarly, a Jewish underground radio station, "the Voice of Israel," said that while it apreciated "Anglo-American goodwill" in proposing the 100,000 figure, Jews would continue to fight "for Jewish independence, unlimited Jewish immigration and further large-scale colonization."

Jews Criticize Report

Jewish spokesmen, while welcoming with reservations the 100,000 figure, strongly criticized the report as inconsistent and insufficient.

In London a spokesman for the New Zionist organization asserted that "the conclusions of the report are not consistent with the facts which it establishes. These facts point to the need of a Jewish mass migration to Palestine amounting to well over a million."

The streets of Palestine's cities, dispatches said, teemed with reinforced troop and police details as Arab leaders predicted the committee's recommendations would plunge the Holy Land into bloody strife.

Jamal Effendi Husseini, acting chairman of the Arab Higher committee, said adoption of the recommendations would "drive the entire Middle East into the bosom of Soviet Russia," because "we will grab at any straw—Russia or anyone."

Jewish speakers in addresses before May Day crowds welcomed the immigration recommendation, but otherwise they criticized the report severely.

The Jewish agency executive committee was called into extraordinary session to consider the report. Dr. Chaim Welzmann, president of the World Zionist organization, arrived from Rehoboth to attend.

Arabs To Meet

Arab league representatives also were expected to meet in Cairo. Azzam Pasha, who scheduled a meeting with the ministers of the Arab states, said in an interview that "the reports of the Anglo-American committee did not try to solve the Palestine problem and did not give any details we do not already know."

Whatever "measures" will be taken, he said, first will be discussed by members of the Arab league.

In league circles it was believed possible that an extraordinary session would be convened, or that at least representatives of the seven member states—Egypt, Lebanon, Syria, Iraq, Saudi Arabi, TransJordan and Yemen—all now in Egypt, would be summoned to draft a reply to the report.

The report also had repercussions in India. At New Delhi Mahomed Ali Jinnah, president of the Moslem league, said that "Arabs and Moslems will not take it lying down if these monstrous recommendations are sought to be implemented."

"I can only say that this is the grossest betrayal of the promises made to the Arabs and a shock to me," he said.

U. S. MILITARY AND FINANCIAL AID IN PALESTINE SOUGHT BY ATTLEE

He Doesn't Want Britain to Implement Changes Single-handed.

HITS AT ILLEGAL ARMIES

Says They Must Go Before Jews Can Enter Palestine—Arabs Call General Strike.

DAY

London, May 1 (A. P.).—Prime Minister Attlee said today that Great Britain wanted "to ascertain to what extent the United States Government would be prepared to share" in military and financial responsibilities for the administration of Palestine under the newly announced recommendations of the British-American Inquiry Commission.

The commission's report, made public last night, recommended immediate authorization for the admission of 100,000 Jews to Palestine.

Attlee told the House of Commons that large numbers of migrant Jews could not be admitted "until illegal armies have been disbanded and surrender their arms." He said the British Government "will consult with the Government of the United States as soon as possible."

Arabs Call General Strike.

A Reuter's dispatch from Jerusalem said the Arab Higher Committee decided today to call a countrywide Arab general strike Friday in protest against the British-American report and asked neighboring States to declare "sympathy strikes" at the same time.

Attlee said the commission's report suggested that "actual immigration should be pushed forward as rapidly as conditions permit."

The British-American commission's report on Palestine, made public last night, recommended the immediate admission of 100,000 Jews.

"The practical difficulties involved in the immediate absorption of so large a number of immigrants would obviously be very great," Attlee said.

The present policy, outlined by the British Government in 1939 White Paper, permits the entry of about 15,000 Jewish immigrants annually, although hundreds of others attempt to slip into the country without immigration certificates.

Attlee said that the report, addressed jointly to the American and British governments, was being studied carefully by the British Government and that Britain "will consult with the Government of the United States as soon as possible."

Declaring that Britain did not want to be called on to "implement a policy that would involve it single-handed," Attlee said his Government wanted "to ascertain to what extent the United States Government would be prepared to share the resultant military and financial responsibilities" for the administration of Palestine which Britain inherited with the League of Nations mandate.

"Jews and Arabs in Palestine alike must disarm," the Prime Minister said. "It is essential that the (Jewish) Agency should take a positive part in the suppression of these (violent) activities."

He added that Britain hoped "both Jewish and Arab leaders will give counsel of patience and restraint."

Winston Churchill, leader of the Conservative Opposition, said he would not press for an immediate debate on the report but asserted, "We regard the matter as urgent on account of the practical difficulties that may arise."

Meantime, a spokesman for the new Zionist organization asserted that "the conclusions of the report are not consistent with the facts which it establishes. These facts point to the need of a Jewish mass migration to Palestine amounting immediately to well over a million."

ARABS ORDER MASS STRIKE IN PALESTINE

Committee Asks Other Middle East Countries To Join

Jerusalem, May 1 (AP)—The Arab Higher Committee called tonight for a general strike of all Arabs in Palestine Friday and moved to tie up the entire Middle East by asking other Arab countries to join the walkout.

NIGHT

The strike call for Palestine Arabs was issued by the committee "as a first step to show our utmost dissatisfaction" with the British-American inquiry committee's report on Palestine—a report which urges the immediate admittance of 100,000 European Jews into the Holy Land.

Jewish speakers at May Day rallies also assailed the report except for its immigration recommendation.

To Protest To Governments

In its fight against the report the Arab Higher Committee decided to send delegates to the other Arab countries to press for pan-Arabic action and particularly the support of the Arab League. Further, the committee said it would cable protests to governments which are members of the United Nations.

Extra police and armored troop details patrolled the streets of Jerusalem and other cities, but the country remained quiet.

Radio Pledges Jewish Fight

Meanwhile, there was no official announcement from the Jewish Agency, which met in executive session.

A Jewish underground radio station, "The Voice of Israel," said it appreciated "Anglo-American good will" in proposing immigration of 100,000 Jews into Palestine, but declared it would continue to fight for "Jewish independence, unlimited Jewish immigration, and for further large-scale colonization."

Troops Sw[illegible]stine.

Jerusalem, M[illegible] (AP).—The streets of Palestine's major cities teemed with extra troop and police details today in the wake of declarations by Arab leaders that adoption of a British-American Inquiry Committee Report on Palestine would plunge the Holy Land into bitter strife.

DAY

Jamal Effendi Husseini, acting chairman of the Arab Higher Committee, said that adoption of the report, which recommended that 100,000 European Jews be admitted immediately to Palestine, "would drive the entire Middle East into the bosom of Soviet Russia."

NIGHT

"The general trend all over the Middle East would be to the left," he added. "We will grab at any straw—Russia or any one who will help us."

The Arab office said in a statement that the report, issued last

night in London and Washington, "must be resisted by the unanimous endeavor of the Arab and Moslem worlds." The Jewish agency, scheduled to meet in executive session today, issued no official statement.

Crowds Await Newspapers.

Residents of Jerusalem, Jaffa and Tel Aviv lined up before newspaper offices awaiting editions carrying the committee's report. Tanks, armored cars and jeeps were in evidence and helmeted infantrymen were stationed at nearly every intersection, but the general atmosphere was calm.

"We will oppose with all the means at our disposal," Husseini said in an interview, "a policy depriving us of independence and liberty. We are convinced the recommendations will plunge Palestine into bloody disorder. These violent reactions will extend to all Arab countries—in some countries even more violently than in Palestine itself."

Auni Bey Abdul Hadi, independent Arab party leader, agreed and added, "the report is a slur on democracy." The Arab office statement said the report was "high treason to democracy and a grave betrayal to justice."

The Hebrew morning newspaper Haboker in Tel Aviv commented editorially that the report was "not justice, but charity," while the Arab newspaper Aldiffa in Jaffa described the report as an "Anglo-American conspiracy which will be completely rejected by all Arabs and Moslems."

The Palestine Post of Jerusalem, a leading Zionist daily, urged patience. "There is nobody who will be satisfied," it said. "But opinion, bound to be excited at first, must be allowed to crystallize before a final judgement is formed."

report recommending that 100,000 more Jews be admitted to Palestine.

"The report is very harmful," he said, "and the harm comes from the fact it would encourage elements of terrorism and continual disturbances and will push the peace-loving Arabs to desperation."

Sees Very Bad Consequences

"It will have a very bad consequence for the situation in Palestine. I do not believe any responsible government will be able to encourage such a policy as is referred to in the report.

"The report of the Anglo-American Committee did not try to solve the Palestine problem and did not give any details we do not already know.

"The Arab League will take all measures against this report."

Asked what measures he had in mind, Azzam Pasha replied:

Extraordinary Session Pending

"This will be discussed first by the league members."

Arab League circles disclosed an extraordinary session of the league members might be called. Member states of the Arab League are Egypt, Lebanon, Syria, Iraq, Saudi Arabia, Trans-Jordan and Yemen.

Azzam Pasha scheduled a meeting with Ministers of the Arab states in Egypt tonight. He said he had read President Truman's comments on the report and would be ready to reply "later."

ence will push us to whatever source may lend support to our just cause so miserably denied."

The National democratic party of Iraq urged the Government to meet what it described as this "great danger to the existence of the Arab nation" by immediately raising the Palestine question before the United Nations' Security Council.

Evening newspaper headlines urged the Arabs to meet aggression with aggression. The paper *Al Hawadith* editorialized that the Arabs, and especially the people of Iraq, if necessary "will not hesitate to shake hands with the devil to meet aggression and treachery."

Palestine Proposals Are Denounced In Iraq

Baghdad, May 1 (AP)—Iraqi politicians, newspapers and political parties strongly criticized today the report of the British-American committee on Palestine.

Government circles maintained an official silence, but a high Foreign Office source said: "Pretests and logic will no longer help the Arabs."

Former Premier Hamid al Pachachi said in a statement: "The Arab nations must take decisive action, which now is the only available course. The desire for existence will push us to whatever source may lend support to our just cause so miserably denied."

Britain's Proposals Face U. S. Opposition

WASHINGTON, May 1 — (AP) Britain's suggestion that the U. S. give military and financial aid in preventing violence in Palestine drew quick opposition today on Capitol hill, with the possibility it may hasten creation of a United Nations agency to govern international territories.

The move to involve this country directly in the affairs of the Holy Land came as a swift aftermath of an official Anglo-American committee's recommendations on how to handle Palestine's problems, including a proposal for immediate immigration of 100,000 European Jews.

Prime Minister Clement Attlee told Commons that his government, unwilling to "implement a policy that would involve it singlehanded," wanted to see how far the United States will "be prepared to share the resultant military and financial responsibilities."

In a Congress which has demonstrated its intention to keep foreign military commitments to a security minimum, some lawmakers expressed belief that Britain should turn to the United Nations—rather than this country—for any aid in the way of armed forces.

Sharing this belief were Senators Ball (R-Minn) and La Follette (Prog.-Wis.) "I think we have some responsibility in the matter, but the United Nations is the organization to handle it," declared Ball. From La Follette came the contention that this country should limit its individual participation to using "its good offices." He made it plain that he does not favor using American troops to "police Palestine."

Senator Maybank (D-SC) suggested that the United States might be willing to bear a proportional part of the cost of immigration, but expressed doubt this country would be willing to furnish troops. Senator Hill (D-Ala), House Speaker Rayburn (D-Tex), and House Majority Leader McCormack (D-Mass) withheld comment pending a study of Attlee's remarks.

Swing Toward Russia Seen

Washington, May 1 (AP)—The explosive - packed recommendation that 100,000 persecuted Jews be admitted to Palestine at once ticked away ominously today on Britain's doorstep.

In dropping it there, the official Anglo-American Committee on Palestine held at the same time that the strife-torn Holy Land must become "neither a Jewish state nor an Arab state."

There was no provision in the joint inquiry committee's instructions making its recommendations binding upon either Britain or the United States. But the report's official status assured it—before acceptance or rejection—a full-dress airing in the halls of both Congress and Commons.

Senatorial Comment

Washington reaction to the report brought these typical congressional comments:

Senator Hatch (D., N.M.): "I have always favored the fullest possible emigration of the Jewish peoples to Palestine, consistent with the rights of the Arab population there."

Senator Bridges (R., N.H.): "It is fine that we have at last gotten some action."

Senator Huffman (D., Ohio): "I am happy that Britain has apparently come around at last to what has long been the stand of our Government."

Senator Wagner (D., N.Y.): "I am elated that the committee has recommended admission to Palestine of 100,000 displaced Jews.... I am grievously disappointed, however, in the committee's long-range recommendation as to the political future of Palestine."

Holy Land Of Three Faiths

In recommending against the Holy Land's becoming either an Arab or Jewish state, the committee said "the form of government ultimately to be established shall, under international guarantees, fully protect and preserve the interests in the Holy Land of Christendom and of the Moslem and Jewish faiths."

"Palestine," it went on, "is not, and can never become, a land which any race or religion can justly claim as its very own."

Committee cochairmen were Judge Joseph C. Hutcheson, of Houston, Texas, for the United States, and Sir John Singleton for Great Britain. United States members were Frank Aydelotte, Frank W. Buxton, Bartley C. Crum, James G. McDonald and William Phillips. British representatives were R. H. S. Crossman, Frederick Leggett, R. E. Manningham-Buller, W. F. Crick and Lord Morrison.

British Scientist Gets 10-Year Prison Term For Revealing Secrets of Atomic Research

LONDON, May 1—(AP) Dr. Alan Nunn May, British physicist, was sentenced today to 10 years in prison after pleading guilty to disclosing official secrets which his attorney said concerned atomic energy and went to the Russians.

May was one of a team of American, Canadian and British scientists who worked on nuclear research in Canada during Allied development of the atomic bomb. His attorney, Gerald Gardiner, told the court May disclosed certain information on atomic energy—but not on the bomb itself—to the Russians.

Violated Official Secrets Act

May was charged with violation of the Official Secrets act by imparting "to some persons unknown certain information calculated to be or which might be, directly or indirectly, useful to an emeny."

"There is no point suggesting that the Russians are enemies or potential enemies," the prosecution said. "The offense was in giving information which might have eventually reached enemy hands."

The 34-year-old scientist was pale and haggard as he rose in the dock at historic Old Bailey to reverse his former plea of innocence. He looked anxiously at his attorney, then answered firmly, "Guilty, my lord."

May himself did not identify the persons to whom he had given information. His counsel said he gave information to the Russians because he felt that if more people knew about atomic energy, it would be taken more seriously throughout the world.

Allies Were Aiding Russia

Gardiner said the information was imparted at a time when the government itself had offered all possible technical or economic assistance to Russia. The time of the offense as charged by the prosecution was February, 1945.

"Rightly or wrongly," Gardiner said, "May felt full indignation that these promises of technical assistance were made one hour and ignored the next."

Attorney General Sir Hartley Shawcross, who prosecuted the case, said, however, that "it is not right that an individual should so far set himself above the laws of his country as to communicate information which his government, in agreement with other governments concerned, had felt must at present be maintained as a secret."

May was arrested shortly after an investigation was launched in Canada into alleged Soviet espionage which Canadian Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King said extended through the dominion and into the United States and Britain. Some persons were arrested in Canada in connection with that investigation.

Had Access to Reports

May, the prosecution said, held a vital position in the nuclear research team sent to Canada in 1943 to work on atomic research. He was said to have served on two committees which gave him access "to secret reports and the latest information on the production of uranium."

May's statement was read to the court by his attorney. In it he said the unidentified person who received the information about atomic energy had insisted upon giving him "some dollars and a bottle of whiskey," which he "accepted against my wish."

"He did not do this for money," the attorney said. "He had nothing to gain except what we all gain by doing what we believe to be right, and he had everything to lose."

The judge, however, in passing sentence, said he could not understand "how any man could have the crass conceit, let alone the wickedness" to take it upon himself to divulge secrets he had pledged in writing to keep.

"You have been represented to the court as an honorable man," the judge said. "You are not an honorable man, but a dishonorable one."

"Enemy" Not Specified

The 34-year-old scientist, who was arrested in March, was specifically accused of communicating "to some person unknown certain information calculated to be, or which might be directly or indirectly, useful to an enemy."

The "enemy" was not specified, the prosecution declaring merely that it might be "any potential enemy."

His arrest, however, followed closely the launching of a Canadian investigation into alleged Soviet espionage activities which Canadian Prime Minister Mackenzie King said extended through the Dominion into the United States and Britain.

Others Under Arrest

Several persons are under arrest in Canada in connection with that investigation.

Defense Counsel Gerald Gardiner, in asking clemency for May, said flatly that the information the defendant was accused of disclosing was given to the Russians and that at the time of the offense—in February, 1945—the Government had offered all possible technical or economic assistance to Russia.

"Rightly or wrongly," Gardiner said," Dr. May felt full indignation that these promises of technical assistance were made one hour and ignored the next."

"Contribution To Safety"

Gardiner told the court that May considered giving the information "the only contribution he could make to the safety of mankind" because he felt that the more people knew about atomic energy the more seriously they would take it.

"Doctors take the view," Gardiner added, "that if they discover something useful to mankind they are under obligation to give it to mankind. There are scientists who take substantially the same view."

Attorney General Sir Hartley Shawcross, who prosecuted the case," told the court:

"It is not right that an individual should so far set himself above the laws of his country as to communicate information which his government, in agreement with other governments concerned, had felt must at present be maintained as a secret."

Briton Gets Ten Years For Telling Atom Secret

London, May 1 (AP) — Dr. Alan Nunn May was sentenced today to ten years in prison for violating the British Official Secrets Act by disclosing restricted information, which his attorneys said went to Soviet Russia, and concerned atomic energy.

May is a British physicist who worked on nuclear research in Canada during the war in the successful effort of the United States, Britain and Canada to create the atomic bomb.

He pleaded guilty.

Arabs Say Palestine Report Stirs Them To 'Desperation'

Cairo, May 1 — Abdul Rahman Azzam Pasha, secretary general of the Arab League, said in an interview today that his group would "take all measures" against the British-American Committee

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"May Have Reached Enemy"

Replying to the defense assertion that the information had been given to Russia, the prosecution said:

"There is no point in suggesting that the Russians are enemies or potential enemies. The offense was in giving information which might eventually have reached enemy hands."

May appeared pale and hollow-eyed as he entered the dock to answer the charges.

Held Vital Position

Asked how he would plead, May hesitated, glanced at his attorney and then replied quietly:

"Guilty."

According to the prosecution, May held a vital position in the nuclear research team sent to Canada in 1943 to work on atomic research.

He was said to have served on two committees which gave him access "to secret reports and the latest information on the production of uranium," although he was not working directly on the atomic bomb.

Sultan Condemns British Malayan Plan

London, May 1 (AP)—The Sultan of Johore today described Britain's scheme for a Malayan union as "outright" annexation of the nine Malayan states and predicted that there is "bound to be trouble."

Visiting London with his beautiful Romanian wife on their first holiday since Johore's liberation from the Japanese, the Sultan said that the agreements with the British had been signed under "duress."

Now the sultan realize, he added, "that they should have refused to sign them until their councils were reconstituted, and for the first time in Malay history their people have criticized them."

The agreements were described by the British as providing for the formation of a new constitution "to insure and facilitate the progress of the people and the country toward unity and ultimate self-government within the British Empire."

went on alone, hoping she soon would be well enough to follow.

Then he came back. The people at home—American Legion Post No. 103 at Taunton—collected the money to pay his way home by plane and pay for his bride's ticket, too.

The funeral plans are not fully decided. Cananzey believes the services will be in the same little church where he and May were married, perhaps Saturday.

$209,723,368 Spent On British Spy System

London, May 1 (AP)—A white paper disclosed today that Britain spent $209,723,368 on its secret service—the British spy system—in four years of war beginning in 1941.

The white paper did not disclose the costs of spying since 1944. The biggest annual expense listed was $60,086,572, in 1943.

It was disclosed also that war-time atomic research—disguised as "research into tube alloys" when funds were voted by Parliament—cost $6,923,600 in the same four years.

boats and fishing smacks were called to the rescue.

About 700 had been taken from the ship in a calm sea by noon and rescuers reported they expected to transfer all ashore without danger. The 7,600-ton ship, en route from the Orient to Glasgow, ran aground 100 yards off shore at the entrance of Stranford Lough.

The Admiralty said the Georgetown Victory was one of ten troopships loaned by the United States to England in return for the use of the Queen Mary for transporting American troops.

Rajah's Identity Before Council

London, May 1 (AP)—The Privy Council received today a lawsuit over an Indian estate as large as England between a man representing himself as the owner who survived the flames of a funeral pyre in 1909 and a woman who claims the estate as the owner's widow.

The hearing is before the Privy Council, Britain's highest judicial authority.

The case has been argued before the Indian courts for a quarter of a century. It involves holdings yielding $400,000 annually. More than 1,000 witnesses have testified about the Rajah Kumar of Bhowal, who was reported to have "died" at Darjeeling, May 8, 1909.

The appeal to the privy council was made by the rajah's "widow," the Ranee Bibhabati. The defendant is a man whom the highest Indian court has held to be the rightful owner of the estate. To the satisfaction of the Indian court, he established his identity as the rajah.

He said he was placed on a funeral pyre, but that while the flames rose a torrential rain drove the mourners to shelter. The downpour revived him, he testified, and he was rescued by passing beggars.

The next twelve years, he said, he spent in wandering while suffering from a loss of memory. Then, he said, he recovered and began the battle to regain his fortune.

G. I. Bride Never Saw New Home

Ex-Paratrooper Flew to England to Be With Her—Her Tuberculosis Was Fatal.

Nottingham, England, May 1 (A. P.).—Mrs. Joseph Cananzey, 19 years old, British bride of a former United States paratrooper who flew the Atlantic to rejoin her March 30 after learning she was desperately ill of tuberculosis, died today.

The Red Cross notified Cananzey at his home in Taunton, Mass., a little over a month ago of the turn in her illness.

Cananzey found her close beside a window at her home here, where on sunny days she talked with friends and seemed happy.

"But when the days were gray she didn't feel like that," Joe said. "I thought I would be able to take her back home with me, but I guess it wasn't any use."

The couple met when Cananzey was practicing around Nottingham for the invasion. They were married at a little church in the suburb near the home of the bride, May. When the war was over he came back for his bride, the slim blond girl whose picture he carried into battle. But she was too ill to go home then. He

510 GERMANS ACCUSED

LONDON, May 1—(AP) The United Nations War Crimes commission named 510 additional "wanted" Germans today in a new secret list, its 30th. Some are already in custody. The others will be subject to immediate arrest.

ATOMIC CONTROLS PLANNED

LONDON, May 1 — (AP) A bill to control research and development of atomic energy was introduced in Parliament today. Its provisions will be made public Thursday or Friday.

TROOPSHIP ON ROCKS

Belfast, May 1 (A. P.).—The American troopship Georgetown Victory with 1,400 British naval passengers and crew aboard went aground off Killard Point, a promontory on the northeast coast of Ireland, and began breaking up today on the rocks. Life-

BYRNES ASKS CUT IN ALLIED FORCES HOLDING AUSTRIA

Urges Big Four Conference to Plan Evacuation of Italy Also.

FAVORS 15,000 LIMIT

Molotov Bars Discussion, Finding No Connection with Italian Treaty.

PARIS, May 1. — (AP) U. S. Secretary of State James F. Byrnes urged the foreign ministers conference today to reduce Allied occupation forces in Austria immediately and to plan simultaneous Allied evacuation of both Italy and Austria, a qualified conference source reported.

Byrnes asked that occupation garrisons be limited to 15,000 troops in each Austrian zone, and that their complete evacuation later coincide with the withdrawal of troops from Italy, this source said.

The proposals were made during a discussion of the Italian peace treaty. Byrnes said that so long as American troops remained in Austria, they would have to be maintained in Italy to protect supply lines.

Molotov Presides

Soviet Foreign Minister Vyacheslav M. Molotov, presiding, ruled that the matter of Austrian occupation could not be discussed in connection with the Italian treaty. Informants reported Molotov said the question should be raised if and when they examine the Austrian settlement. Thus far Russia has opposed United States proposals to add Austrian problems to the conference agenda.

Byrnes and Molotov disagreed when Byrnes proposed a general over-all political-military commission with sub-committees to supervise imposition of the Italian peace treaty terms.

Molotov, reportedly reversing his position of last September, when he voted with the foreign ministers council in London for a military council for post-treaty control of Italy, was said to have advocated no commission at all.

Sees Sovereignty Infringed

Informants said he contended such a commission would constitute an infringement upon Italian sovereignty. It was noted here that under last September's decision similar mixed commissions also would have supervised treaty compliance in Bulgaria, Romania and Hungary.

Byrnes was reported to have withdrawn his proposal for a political-military commission, but to have remarked that the London decision still stood. Throughout the exchange he was reported to have been supported by British Foreign Secretary Ernest Bevin. The French foreign minister, Georges Bidault, scarcely participated in the discussion.

Byrnes' proposal was said to be that the commission should be empowered to supervise Italy for 18 months or until she took her place among the United Nations. The American secretary was quoted as replying to Molotov that the suggestion was no more an infringement on Italy's sovereignty than would be the treaty itself.

Austria's Plea Rejected

The ministers were reported to have rejected Austria's bid for the return of the South Tyrol, ceded to Italy after the first World War.

This was adjudged a major frontier rectification, informants said, and the Council of Foreign Ministers last September had decided against any but minor adjustments in the Austrian frontier.

Ending their first week of work on treaties with Italy, the Balkans and Finland, the foreign ministers were reported ready to take up tomorrow remaining points of difference with regard to the Italian settlement. On Friday it was expected Italian and Yugoslav representatives would be summoned to give their views on the issue of Trieste and the Italo-Yugoslav frontier.

Russia Reported to Have Opposed Proposal of U. S. on Allied Control—Deputies Call South Tyrol 'Major' Issue.

Paris, May 1 (A. P.)—Soviet Foreign Minister Molotov and United States Secretary of State Byrnes clashed on the question of the future Allied control of Italy today as the Foreign Ministers Council turned thumbs down on Austria's plea for return of the southern Tyrol by Italy.

A qualified conference informant said the Soviet Foreign Minister sharply opposed Byrnes's proposal for a single general commission to supervise the carrying out the Italian treaty provisions on the ground that it would be an infringement of Italian sovereignty. Byrnes was said to have retorted it was no more of an infringement than the treaty itself.

Molotov reversed the Soviet policy followed at last September's council meeting at which the Russians voted with their colleagues to set up only military control commissions.

At this morning's session, over which he presided, Molotov came out in favor of no commission at all.

The Ministers were discussing the last of eleven points of disagreement over the Italian treaty.

Afternoon Session Off

The Ministers decided to hold their next meeting tomorrow morning and to cancel a session scheduled for this afternoon. Their deputies will meet this afternoon to set an agenda.

A conference source said both sessions tomorrow would probably be devoted to attempts to clear up minor points of difference on the Italian treaty.

In considering the Austrian-Italian border question, the deputies decided that the Austrian request for return of the south Tyrol, ceded to Italy after the first World War, was a major frontier rectification of the sort the Council had decided against last September. Yesterday the question arose whether the border change would be a major or minor one and the matter was handed over to the deputies.

Would Consider Minor Moves

The ministers took note of their deputies' decision and said they woud consider any Austrian requests for minor frontier changes. This, in effect, was a refusal of the Austrian demand for the entire area.

Byrnes's Proposal.

During the exchange over an Allied inspection commission for Italy, qualified informants said Byrnes went a step beyond the London decision, proposing an overall political-military control commission with military, reparations and other sub-committees. Molotov said immediately he was opposed because it was an infringement on Italian sovereignty and "unnecessary."

British Foreign Secretary Bevin observed that military committees only were decided on in London. Molotov said he was opposed to that decision now, also.

Byrnes, in a lengthy statement, said American policy was to press for the withdrawal of all occupation troops in Austria and Italy as soon possible. He said the occupation forces in Austria should be cut to 15,000 troops for each of the four Powers immediately, and withdrawn altogether soon. Byrnes said forces had to be maintained in Italy to protect supply lines, as long as Austria was occupied.

Molotov objected on a point of order that Austria was not now being discussed, and Byrnes withdrew his proposal for a general control commission, remarking that the London decision thus stood.

French Foreign Minister Bidault hardly intervened in the discussion.

Call Off Session.

The Ministers decided to hold their next meeting tomorrow morning and to cancel a sched-

Byrnes and Molotov Clash on Rule of Italy

uled session this afternoon. Their deputies will meet this afternoon to set an agenda. One informant said both sessions tomorrow probably would be devoted to attempts to clear up minor points of difference on the Italian treaty.

In considering the Austrian-Italian border question, the deputies decided that the Austrian request for return of the South Tyrol, ceded to Italy after the first world war, was a major frontier rectification which the council had decided against last September. The question arose at the meeting of the ministers yesterday whether the request was a major or minor border change and the matter was handed over to the deputies.

The Foreign Ministers took note of their Deputies' decision and said they would entertain any Austrian requests for minor frontier changes. This, in effect, was a refusal of the Austrian demand for the entire area.

Molotov was voted down, three to one, yesterday on a proposal to recess May Day, an important holiday in the Soviet Union.

The ministers clashed sharply yesterday on two Italian border questions, with Russia supporting a Yugoslav demand for Trieste and most of the Istrian peninsula, against the opposition of Britain, France and the United States; and opposing an Austrian request for annexation of the South Tyrol.

Finally Reach Accord.

Informants said that there were several sharp exchanges on the snarled Italian-Yugoslav border issue before the ministers finally agreed, at Molotov's insistence, that two Italian and two Yugoslav representatives be heard on the question Friday, thus postponing any decision until that time.

Four different proposals for settlement of the Istrian dispute were said to have been examined by the ministers. The British, French and American proposals were said to be largely similar, all being based on ethnic grounds, but Russia's suggestion placed the boundary line much farther west, giving a great deal more territory to Yugoslavia. Molotov also demanded that the Adriatic port of Trieste be taken from Italy and turned over to Yugoslavia. He said Russia had received a request from Marshal Tito to be heard on the whole Italian border question.

FRENCH LOAN PLEA STUDIED BY BYRNES

Truman, Bidault Talk on Telephone But Avoid Political Topics.

PARIS, Thursday, May 2.—(AP) The chief spokesman of the French Foreign Affairs ministry declared in a formal statement early today that Foreign Minister Georges Bidault and President Truman had not discussed "political problems" in their transAtlantic telephone conservation yesterday.

The statement was issued hours after an official French source—who would not allow himself to be identified—had said Bidault had told him that he (Bidault) had been assured by Truman during the conversations that prospects were bright for approval of an American loan to France.

Issues Formal Statement

Raymond Offroy, the Foreign Affairs ministry spokesman, said in his formal statement:

"During a conversation between Mr. Byrnes (U.S. Secretary of State James F. Byrnes) and Mr. Bidault, the question of an American loan and the one of the French food needs, especially wheat, were discused in a most favorable manner.

"It was during this discussion that Mr. Bidault had an opportunity to speak for a few minutes by telephone with President Truman, but in this conversation no political problems were discussed."

The Truman-Bidault transAtlantic telephone conversation—details of which as subsequently reported in Paris were denied in a statement from the White House at Washington occurred during the course of a three-hour meeting between Bidault and Byrnes

Exchanged Greetings

(In Weshington Presidential Secretary Charles G. Ross said Truman and Bidault had merely exchanged brief greetings, without discussing any business or political affairs.

(They talked at the end of a 15-minute conversation between Truman and Byrnes. Asked whether Truman had discussed the French loan with Byrnes, Ross said the President had discussed "the whole work" of the foreign ministers conference with Byrnes.

(The amount of the loan being negotiated in the United States by Leon Blum, former French premier, has not been officially disclosed. However, a French official publication on Feb. 25 said the United States had agreed to investigate France's needs for a loan, which might amount to $2,000,000,000 or $2,500,000,000).

The French informant—who refused to allow himself to be identified—said his information was that Truman had told Bidault the requested loan was "on the way."

Interpreter Used

The conversation between the French foreign minister and the President, it was disclosed, was through an interpreter. This description was given by the source of the Paris end of the conversation:

An interpreter was present for Bidault's meeting with Byrnes. Byrnes talked by transAtlantic telephone with Truman. Then Bidault began a conversation with the President.

The telephone had an extension receiver. Bidault spoke in French and the interpreter translated his remarks in English to Truman. The President answered in English, which Bidault understands, and Bidault listened on the extension. Then the interpreter translated the President's remarks into French.

The conversations between Bidault and Byrnes were reported to have concerned matters affecting European peace, the French loan request, France's food needs and shipments of wheat from the United States.

Late tonight, Michael McDermott, State department information officer accompanying Byrnes, said he had been told only that Byrnes and Bidault had discused the loan and other subjects, and that then Bidault had talked with the President. He disclaimed any knowledge of what Bidault and the President had talked about.

Meanwhile, the French source said Bidault was scheduled to sign a French-Soviet commercial treaty tomorrow with Alexander E. Bogomolov, the Russian ambassador. The treaty was drawn up in Moscow last December.

FOR 'AUSTERITY' IN PUBLIC

New U. S. Commander Bars Show of Affection in Public

BERLIN, May 1—(AP)—Maj. Gen. Walter A. Keating, assuming command of the American Army garrison here, immediately demanded today that his staff halt demonstrations of affection in public between American soldiers and German girls.

General Keating, speaking to all officers of the United States Berlin district, also told them they themselves were to lead their troops back to a more "austere" life.

Explaining the policies he intends to carry out General Keating said: "We can't control what happens behind doors, but we can control what happens in public, and we shall."

The new American commander in Berlin complained particularly about United States soldiers strolling through the streets with their arms around German girls.

Schacht Admits He Financed Nazi War Machine But Tells Court He Opposed Use of It in Battle

NUERNBERG, May 1—(AP) Hjalmar Schacht said today he had helped finance Nazi rearmament to "obtain equal rights for Germany," but declared that later "I blocked credits, I opposed undue rearmament, I talked against war and I took steps to prevent war."

The former Nazi economics minister, on trial before the International Military Tribunal on war crimes charges, pictured himself as a "no man" of Hitler's Germany. He testified that "at every opportunity I said no," resisting Nazi actions against churches and Jews.

Incurred Hitler's Displeasure

Schacht, who had also served as Reichsbank president, said Hitler began to distrust him actively after Schacht made a speech at Koenigsberg in 1935 criticizing unlawful restraints imposed on individuals by the Nazis. He said Joseph Goebbels forbade publication of that speech.

Schacht was on the stand during a wearing day in which clashes between his counsel, Rudolf Dix, and American Prosecutor Robert H. Jackson brought numerous interruptions. The tribunal showed increasing impatience over continued prolongation of the trial of the Nazi hierarchy, in process already for nearly 5 1-2 months.

Schacht said that as president of the Reichsbank he helpel finance the Reischbank he helped finance this to obtain equal rights for Germany, a position which I still think is right. When the other powers broke their promises to disarm, Germany had no alternative but to rearm to gain equality."

Limited Credits

But, he said, he limited credits with the aim of preventing building of an aggressive war machine. He cited figures which he said showed that the Nazis, in the year following the Reichsbank's discontinuance of credits, had "spent 5,500,000,000 (marks) more on rearmament."

"It appears that, even without the financial genius of Mr. Schacht, they managed to get hold of cash," he said.

Jackson and Dix clashed when Schacht testified that all foreign ambassadors except the American and Russian attended Nazi party rallies, and then tried to testify that the attitude of foreign nations was a factor in Germany's acceptance of Hitler's regime.

Jackson said "foreigners are not on trial here and, if some of them were deceived by the regime which used Schacht for window dressing, that's beside the point."

Dix said the attitude of foreigners and its effect on German opposition to Hitler was important and that he wished to have the testimony admitted. The tribunal ruled, however, that "investigation of such facts is a waste of time and irrelevant."

After a short deliberation with his colleagues, Justice Lawrence, president of the tribunal, ruled that "an investigation of such facts is a waste of time and irrelevant."

Schacht, in his second day of direct testimony, continued an elaboration of his main defense that "Hitler deceived the world, deceived Germany and deceived me." Asked by counsel to explain the prosecution's charge that he sat in the front row at Nazi party rallies, he said that he only attended the earlier ones as a Cabinet Minister and added: "Foreign ambassadors were there, too—except the American and Russian—and also were ostentaniously in the front row."

It was when Schacht attempted to "explain the presence of the diplomatic corps at this purely party function" that Jackson first objected.

Regarding his financing of Nazi rearmament as president of the Reichsbank, Schacht said: "I did this to obtain for Germany equal rights, a position I still think right. When the other Powers broke their promises to disarm, Germany had no alternative but to rearm in order to gain equality."

SCHACHT LOSES ON ONE POINT

May Not Plead That Foreign Envoys Admired Hitler.

Nuernberg, May 1 (A. P.).—Hjalmar Schacht, Nazi financial genius, told the International Military Tribunal today that all foreign ambassadors, except those from Russia and the United States, attended Nazi party rallies, but the court blocked his efforts to testify that the attitude of foreign nations was a factor in Germany's acceptance of the Hitlerite regime.

Attempts to insert this testimony provoked a vigorous protest from the chief American prosecutor, Robert H. Jackson, who contended that "foreigners are not on trial here, and if some of them were deceived by a regime which used Schacht for window dressing, that is beside the point."

Schacht's counsel, tall, white-maned Dr. Rudolf Dix, retorted that the attitude of foreigners and its effects on German opposition to Adolf Hitler was "of the utmost importance and I will fight for this piece of evidence as I see it."

TELLS OF ORDER TO HURRY TRIAL

Officer From Washington Heard in Lichfield Case.

Bad Nauheim, Germany, May 1 (A. P.).—A special co-ordinator of the courts martial of fourteen officers and men accused of brutality to guard house prisoners at Lichfield, England, testified today that he carried instructions from Washington that the Army authorities wanted the trials over and out of the papers because they were causing a lot of bad publicity. Col. Irvin Schindler of Salt Lake City made this statement at the trial of Lieut. Granville Cubage of Oklahoma City.

He took the witness stand after the court had granted a twenty-six-day postponement of the trial of Lieut. Leonard W. Ennis of Peekskill, N. Y., which began yesterday. Ennis had asked for a sixty-day postponement, his attorney declaring: "One reason why the Army's judicial system has drawn so much criticism lately is that it does not allow accused soldiers sufficient opportunity to prepare their defense, and this court should make certain it is not a subject of that criticism."

What Washington Said.

Schindler, who was sent here from Washington with a score of other officers to assist in the Lichfield cases, was questioned sharply by Cubage's attorney, Lieut. Morris McGee of Birmingham, Ala., about the nature of his role as co-ordinator and the instructions he issued to the trial staffs.

"There is a certain amount of pressure being exerted to get these cases tried quickly," said McGee, who indicated he too would ask a postponement.

Speaking from what he called notes on his verbal instructions, Schindler said: "My mission is to assist in these trials which have been getting a lot of bad publicity. Two nasty implications are being injected into the news—that higher-ups are being whitewashed and enlisted men discriminated against. The Army Chief of Staff, the Secretary and Under-Secretary of War and the Judge Advocate-General want this matter cleaned up in a hurry. They want these trials over with and out of the newspapers."

Another Judge Challenged.

Schindler insisted that there was nothing in his instructions requiring any action prejudicing the rights of the defendants.

Col. Ray H. Lewis of Houghton, Mich., stated to become president of Cubage's trial court, was removed on a peremptory challenge by McGee, who complained that Lewis was sharing billets with the president of Ennis's trial court and might be influenced by proceedings in that case, which is parallel to Cubage's. Cubage's trial will continue with eight officer judges instead of the original nine. The Ennis trial also will have eight judges, since the defense there also won removal of one of his judges.

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U. S. ARMY RATION CUT IN GERMANY

MAY 1948

FRANKFURT, Germany, May 1 —(AP) The worldwide food shortage hit the American army in Europe today when headquarters announced that military rations would be trimmed 300 calories a day.

Effective May 5, soldiers will get less bread, flour, cereals, macaroni, noodles, sugar, lard and bacon. The reduction to a wartime caloric level means only a daily caloric cut equivalent to two milk chocolate bars a day, it was said.

Gen. Joseph T. McNarney's office also prohibited the possession of souvenir firearms in a new measure to tighten soldier discipline. All souvenir weapons, including knives and brass knuckles, will be kept under lock and soldiers disobeying the order will be subject to courts martial.

In another measure, headquarters ordered closed at once the so-called "social clubs which are loosely organized and operated without proper control."

GERMAN GIRL GETS LIFE

Sentence Follows Conviction in Murder of Her GI Suitor

FRANKFORT ON THE MAIN, Germany, May 1 (AP)—An unemotional, plump, blonde German girl heard an American military government court tonight sentence her to life imprisonment for murdering a United States paratrooper in a lovers' quarrel.

The conviction against 22-year-old Ingeborg Fischer for the slaying of Tech. Sgt. John Chinar, 26 years of age, of Tuscarora, Pa., was the first of its nature in American-occupied Germany. The Fischer girl was found guilty by a court of five American officers after the prosecution said it "wanted no mercy."

The girl also sat expressionless through the two-day trial as soldier witnesses testified that they found her standing over Chinar's body with a gun in her hand on March 15.

Chinar had been shot through the heart in his billet after he allegedly had told her that he wanted nothing more to do with her.

At the trial the defendant said Chinar tried to take the gun from her and that in the confusion she accidentally pulled the trigger.

Jewish Riot Camp Is Closed to Press

Army Takes Reporter Who Tried to Enter to Munich

MUNICH, May 1 (AP).—E. G. Valens, a representative of The United Press, was escorted back to Munich by American troops today after he attempted to enter the Jewish displaced persons camp near Landsberg, scene of a riot between Jews and Germans last Sunday.

Valens attempted to enter the camp after it had been cordoned off and closed to all outsiders.

[The United Press in New York said Valens was not in custody. He was first ordered to leave the camp, then ordered to leave Landsberg on the instructions of Colonel Metzger, chief of staff of the 9th Division, The United Press said.]

Ninth Division headquarters said the order forbidding all outsiders from entering the camp came from a higher level. No reason was given why the camp had been closed, but an officer said it probably would be reopened tomorrow.

Soldier Drowns In Belgium

Liege, Belgium, May 1 (AP)—Private Donald W. White, of Marcus Hook, Pa., drowned in the Albert Canal near Liege today. The body has not been recovered. White belonged to the 116th Engineers of the United States Army.

Clark's Kin Among Arrivals In Vienna

Vienna, May 1 (AP)—The wives and children of 27 United States army officers and enlisted men stationed in Austria, including the wife and 19-year-old daughter of Gen. Mark Clark, arrived here today.

Vienna's streets were decorated with flags for the May Day celebration.

Clark, in addition to greeting his wife and daughter, celebrated his fiftieth birthday today and assumed the chairmanship of the Allied Council.

Four Arrested In Rome Disorder

Rome, May 1 (AP)—Giuseppe Romita, Interior Minister, said tonight that four persons have been arrested for last night's bomb and leaflet attack against the Rome buildings of Communist and Socialist organizations. The attacks and other disturbances preceded May Day celebrations in Italy.

Police identified two of the four as disabled Italian war veterans who denied they were Fascists but asserted they "hated Communists."

Meanwhile, search continued for five men who last night entered the Rome radio's transmitting station, held up the staff and interrupted a program to broadcast the Fascist marching song "Giovinezza."

NIGHT

Armed With Rifles

The broadcast interruption was seen as part of an attempt by Fascist diehards to sabotage the Left-Wing plans for May Day celebrations. The men were armed with rifles and hand grenades. Station employés said they were on the air for three minutes before making a successful getaway.

The attacks on Communist headquarters and Socialist party newspapers came later.

Three khaki-clad riders on a speeding motorcycle and sidecar flying the Italian tricolor tossed two grenades at Communist headquarters today.

pistol shots at each. No casualties or damage resulted.

From Rovigno came reports that nocturnal operatives replaced with a Fascist banner the Hammer and Sickle flag which had been flying on the Boara bridge since a recent Socialist victory in the municipal elections. Florence reported that the police had been alerted over a rumor that Mussolini's body was headed that way.

Meanwhile today all of Italy celebrated May Day as a holiday, with Left-wing parties scheduling assemblies in most cities to celebrate Labor conquests and to hold anti-Fascist demonstrations.

Italian Sailors To Scuttle Fleet?

Rome, May 1 (AP)—The monarchist newspaper *Italia Nuova* suggested today that Italian sailors might scuttle the Italian fleet to prevent its distribution among the Allies.

The newspaper recalled the precedent of German action at Scapa Flow after the last war.

"Italian sailors never pull down their flag, and they will never pull it down," it said. "In this decision they are backed by the entire Italian people."

Holdup Men Seize Rome Radio And Broadcast Fascist Hymn

Rome, May 1 (A. P.).—The Minister of the Interior, Giuseppe Romita, has ordered an investigation of an unscheduled broadcast over the Rome radio last night, when five men, armed with rifles and hand grenades, held up the staff and went on the air with a rendition of the Fascist hymn, "Giovinezza."

Radio employees said the men were on the air for three minutes, broadcasting Fascist slogans and singing. They then fled.

The broadcast apparently was part of an attempt by Fascist diehards to sabotage Left-wing plans for today's observance of May Day. It was followed by attacks upon Communist headquarters and on Communist and Socialist newspaper offices. Three khaki-clad occupants of a speeding motorcycle and sidecar flying the Italian tri-color threw two grenades at Communist hearquarters at about 1 A. M. They then roared past the offices of the Communist paper L'Unita and the Socialist paper Abanti, hurling one grenade and firing several

Communists Lead In Czech Vote Returns

Prague, April 30 [AP—*Delayed*]. Returns from local elections in scattered regions of Czechoslovakia close to the German border showed a strong Communist trend today.

Thirty-eight communities in the Decin and Podmokly areas gave the Communists 16,000 votes; Social Democrats, 6,000; National Socialists, 4,000, and Catholics, 700.

The Social Democratic paper, *Pravo Lidu*, charged that the Communist-controlled Interior Ministry had hand-picked spots for elections where the Communists were known to be strong as a campaign maneuver preliminary to the general election for Parliament on May 30.

Poland Still Censors Foreign Press News

Warsaw, May 1 (AP)—Outgoing and incoming foreign press messages are still being censored in Poland today despite the Foreign Ministry's announcement a fortnight ago that censorship would be removed.

An informed source said the Ministry's directive had been countermanded by the secret police. Meanwhile, censorship was tightening within Poland, coincident with a warning by Polish Peasant party leaders that the nation was drifting toward "civil war."

Aides of Vice Premier Stanislaw Mikolajczky said that his newspaper, *Gazeta Ludowa*, had been censored 300 times within a month. Sources close to Karol Popiel, president of the Labor party, allied with Mikolajczky in the increasing political strife, said his weekly newspaper had deleted 50 per cent of the copy it intended to publish.

POLISH VILLAGES RAIDED

WARSAW, May 1 — (AP) Ukrainian Nationalist bands were reported today to be continuing to raid Polish villages in the Galician sector around Krosno and Sanok, clashing with Polish army and militia units. The bands in one instance drove to the Czechoslovak border.

Attache Weds Soprano.

Warsaw, May 1 (A. P.).—Lt. Wolliam Tonesk, Schenectady, N. Y., today married Miss Xenia Krajevska, operatic soprano. Tonesk is assistant United States Naval attache in Warsaw. United States Ambassador and Mrs. Arthur Bliss Lane witnessed the ceremony at the City Hall.

Underground German City Is Discovered

BURCZYN, Poland—(AP) Polish authorities have discovered a German wartime underground city in Sulecin county. Tunnelled out for a distance of nearly eighty miles, the establishment had its own power plant, electric railway with four stations and water mains.

Germans employed foreign labor in building the city but no worker was assigned there for more than 60 days.

Stalin Warns Russian People Of Plot Afoot for New War

James R. DAY

Moscow, May 1 (A. P.).—A colorful demonstration by hundreds of thousands of Moscow's workers and a long parade by soldiers, sailors and airmen, advised by Generalissimo Stalin not to forget for a minute "the intrigues of international reaction which is hatching plans of a new war," marked the Soviet Union's observance of May Day today.

Although the Soviet leader gave first place in his order of the day to "our valiant armed forces," he told the people:

"There is no reason to doubt that in the future the Soviet Union will be true to its policy—the policy of peace and security, the policy of equality and friendship of the peoples."

Stalin exhorted the Russian armed forces to remain strong and increase their effectiveness by lessons learned from the war "on the basis of development of science and technic," but it was noted that the traditional military parade before Lenin's tomb in the Red Square was cut a half hour from the regular two-hour review.

"Now our armed forces are faced with a task of no less importance—vigilantly to guard the peace which was won and the constructive labor of the Soviet people, to be the reliable bulwark of the interest of the Soviet Union.

"The successful accomplishment of this honorable task is possible only on condition of further growth of military culture and military skill of the officers and men of our Army, our Navy and our aviation."

Stalin urged Russian workers to reach and even exceed the goals set in the nation's new five-year plan.

"Developing peaceful Socialist construction," Stalin's order declared, "we should not forget for a minute the intrigues of international reaction, which is hatching plans of a new war. It is necessary to remember the teaching of the great Lenin to the effect that after switching over to peaceful labor, it is necessary to be constantly vigilant, to protect as the apple of one's eye the armed forces and defensive powers of our country.

"The armed forces of the Soviet Union must daily improve their military art on the basis of experience of war, on the basis of the progress of military science and technic. Beyond any doubt, our army, our navy and our aviation will accomplish all those tasks facing them.

May Day, characterized by Stalin as "the international holiday of the working people," is most widely observed in European countries and is similar to the September Labor Day observance in the United States. It was first proclaimed in 1889 by the Second Socialist International in Paris.

"In the vanguard of the struggle for peace and security marches the Soviet Union, which played an outstanding part in smashing Fascism and fulfilled its great mission of liberation," Stalin continued.

"The nations liberated from the Fascist yoke received an opportunity of building their state life on democratic foundations, of realizing their historical aspirations. On this road they find fraternal assistance on the part of the Soviet Union.

"The entire world has had an opportunity to convince itself, not only of the might of the Soviet state, but also of the fairness of its policy based on the recognition of equality of all peoples, respect for their freedom and independence."

The order concluded with Stalin's directive that twenty artillery salvos be fired in Moscow, in the capitals of each of the Soviet Union's republics, and in Lwow, Koenigsberg, Khabarovsk, Vladivostok, Port Arthur and the "hero cities" of Leningrad, Stalingrad, Sevastopol and Odessa.

Dutch Bulb Experts Give Special Tulip to Stalin

By The Associated Press.

MOSCOW, May 1—Generalissimo Stalin is a lover of flowers.

This came out in connection with the arrival in the Soviet capital of four Dutch bulb experts and 30,000 tulips—a gift to the city for May Day.

Along with the bulbs came a special bouquet of the "Joseph Stalin" tulip, which the Hollanders will present to the Prime

Minister. A prominent Soviet horticulturist and member of the Academy of Sciences suggested after inspecting the bouquet that another consisting of representatives of each of the 150 varieties of tulip in the shipment, be included.

"We will be glad to," said the bulb men, "but do you think he'd like them?"

"Generalissimo Stalin is very much interested in flowers," said the academician.

STALIN CALLS ZHUKOV TO PLACE OF HONOR

MOSCOW, May 1 (AP) Generalissimo Stalin, in an act of marked courtesy observed by hundreds of thousands of Russians, called Marshal Georgi K. Zhukov, to his side atop Lenin's tomb today to watch the May day parade.

Zhukov, the conqueror of Berlin, was standing at a level below Stalin with a group of other military leaders when the parade of perhaps 1,000,000 persons, including thousands of troops, started. Stalin leaned over the marble parapet and invited Zhukov to climb up to his level. The marshal did.

EGYPTIAN SCHOOL FIGHT FATAL TO 2

Alexandria, Egypt, May 1 (A. P.).—An Egyptian policeman and an Egyptian army corporal were reported killed today by students who were held on the university grounds all morning while attempting to stage a demonsttration.

Seventeen policemen and students were sent to the hospital after an exchange of stones. The entire Alexandria police force and many Egyptian soldiers lined the streets outside the university gates to prevent the students from forming a procession.

A member of the university faculty who managed to get out of the grounds said the students captured two soldiers with rifles aas hostages and that shortly afterward a shot was fired which killed a police officer. The Egyptian corporal died of head in a hospital.

The students have protested published reports of British demands for four Egyptian airports. Premier Ismail Sidky Pasha denied yesterday that the British had demanded the airports.

THREE ARE KILLED IN EGYPTIAN CLASH

ALEXANDRIA, Egypt, May 1—(AP) Three persons were killed today in a clash between police and university students demonstrating against a reported British demand for four Egyptian airports.

(A London broadcast said five students and two policemen were killed and 50 other persons injured.)

A police cordon confined the students to the university grounds to prevent them from forming a procession. Police and students exchanged volleys of stones all afternoon. Hand grenades were reported hurled by the demonstrators, smashing neighboring windows but causing no casualties.

A police lieutenant was shot and killed in the street, a corporal died at a hospital of head wounds suffered in the outbreak, and a workman who was watching the demonstration was killed by gunfire.

In Cairo, Premier Ismail Sidky Pasha described the situation in a communique as "serious." When the students began their demonstrations yesterday the premier denied reports of British demands for the airports.

India Studies Plan To End Famine

By Walt Mason

Bombay, May 1 (AP)—An anti-famine plan, which may become a national program for overcoming India's annual food deficit of between 25 and 30 million tons, has been laid before the National Planning Committee, headed by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru.

The semi-official group's subcommittee has drawn a blueprint calling for Government sponsored and financed improvements to agriculture, reclamation of the 23 per cent of cultivable British India which now lies untilled; modernization of fisheries and cattle breeding and revisions of taxes on farms and farmers.

The plan, which includes irrigating arid areas and introducing modern machinery for use by agricultural co-operatives, would cost nearly $152,000,000, the subcommittee said, and could be financed over a ten-year period by a national loan.

Co-Operatives Stressed

The plan puts considerable emphasis upon formation of co-operatives, particularly for the 152 million acres of British India (which does not include the princely states) now uncultivated; improvement of agricultural and fishing techniques and equipment, and planned breeding as a means of increasing the supply of animal foods, which include milk and dairy products, as well as the meat, which only a minority of India's millions will eat because of religious scruples.

The fifteen-point program includes one point specifically aimed at the elimination of all great landholders and absentee landlords, and for the consolidation of holdings which have been split in some cases to almost infinitesimal parcels of land because of the inheritance system under which acreage is divided by the father among his sons.

Whistling By Taboo

Sailors never wh[illegible]board ship, not because of sup[illegible]tion, but because the sound might be confused with a bosun's pipe, the engine-room telephone, or the telltale squeal of an improperly lubricated piece of machinery.

Indian Mutineers Testify

BOMBAY, May 1 (AP)—Four sailors of the Royal Indian Navy who participated in the February mutiny that touched off rioting in which more than 250 died testified today at a navy inquiry that the uprising resulted from "very bad" food and "particularly offensive" treatment by British officers. They protested also that their pay amounted to only one-third that received by British sailors, and said the color ban was a contributory cause of the revolt.

Able To Buy Food

They are adequately lodged and are able to buy food.

They request that official steps be taken to secure their release and their safe return to Mukden.

[Sino-American truce headquarters reported at P[illegible] today that Chinese said "te[illegible]roblems" were delaying plans to fly out the correspondents. The statement was not amplified.]

The correspondents are George A. Weller, Chicago *Daily News;* Henry Lieberman, New York *Times;* Charlotte Ebener, International News Service; Reynolds Packard, United Press, and myself.

Message To Mao

A protest message has been sent to Mao Tse-Tung, the No. 1 Communist leader, at Yenan via the Communist branch at Peiping executive headquarters. Extracts of the correspondents' message to Mao:

"We five undersigned American correspondents protest our detention under house arrest by Chinese Communist troops in Changchun. We have been interned and held virtually incommuncado under armed guard since the night of April 16.

[This is only the third dispatch Masterson has been able to file in that two-week period. The first, some days ago, was a brief report that Changchun had fallen.]

"Safety" Protected

"Gen. Chow Pao-chung, commander of Changchun, explained we still are being detained to 'protect our safety' against 'Kuomintang (Chinese National party) detectives.' We have made three offers since April 19 to sign a document relieving the Communist arms of all responsibility for our safety in this now peaceful city, but each of these offers has been refused.

"The Tass (official Russian news agency) correspondent has full freedom of movement.

"As correspondents who have consistently reported Communist and Kuomintang activities neutrally and without prejudice, we demand our immediate freedom."

The message was signed by each of the five.

5 U.S. Writers In Changchun Under Red 'House Arrest'

By Tom Masterson

Changchun, May 1 (AP)—Five American correspondents have been detained here by the Communists under so-called "protective house arrest" since their capture with the fall of this Manchurian capital April 16. The correspondents have protested repeatedly that they are being held under armed guard, but without effect.

On one occasion only, they were permitted to take a walk under guard through the city. Two of their cameras were seized.

"And The Japs Roam Freely"

"We found it humiliating to walk about Changchun under armed guard before the eyes of thousands of Japanese, including former enemy soldiers, who are roaming about freely. Consequently, we no longer are taking advantage of this doubtful privilege.

"Our detention violates principles of freedom of the press enunciated in Yenan or in our discussions with Communist representatives in Chungking and Peiping.

NANKING AGAIN IS THE CAPITAL

Hears National Assembly May Meet There Soon.

Nanking, May 1 (A. P.).—Nanking officially became the capital of China again today amid reports that the postponed National Assembly may convene about June 1 and that Gen. Marshall is hopeful of effecting a Manchurian truce within a few days.

Chen Li-fu, the Minister of Organization, told the Nanking press that the Assembly—charged with drafting a revised Chinese Constitution—may convene in a month. There was some newspaper speculation, however, that the Assembly—the first coalition of all Chinese parties—may not meet before autumn.

In Chungking, the Government, in formally decreeing Nanking the capital, observed that the post-war reconstruction task was heavier than the job of carrying on the war had been and called upon the people to help lift China to prosperity.

Would Quit Army Post.

Gen. Ho Ying-Chin was quoted in the Nanking Ta Kung Pao as saying he did not think he wanted to be Chief of Staff in the future National Defense Ministry. "I was Minister of War for fourteen years and Chief of Staff for eight years," he salod, adding that he had requested Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek to send him to the United Nations Chiefs of Staff Conference in New York.

The new Defense Ministry will embrace the Government and Communist armies, reorganized into one National army, when terms of a January agreement are carried out.

Meanwhile, the Communist Yenan radio charged that the Government was concentrating five armies in Northern China, in violation of agreements. It quoted a Communist military spokesman as saying that Government planes regularly reconnoitered that area and that the Government was sending in arms and ammunition.

CHINA RESUMES RULE IN NANKING

NANKING, May 1.—(AP) China's government moved back officially today from Chungking to this ancient northern city and was confronted with problems almost as complex as those of 1937 when the Japanese drove it out of Nanking.

In government halls where the Japanese conqueror and his puppet government once sat, the rulers of a freed China must tackle the monumental problems of internal strife and reconstruction.

The government declared the task of reconstruction was heavier than that of waging war, and urged the people to unite in bringing peace and prosperity to China.

The paramount job of the moment was to halt the Government-Communist fighting in Manchuria.

General Marshall, special U. S. envoy who arranged the truce for China proper, was reported hopeful that an agreement halting the Manchurian conflict could be made shortly after the Government and Communist negotiators arrive from Chungking later this week.

On the political front, Minister of Organization Chen Li-Fu told a press conference the National Assembly might be convened early in June to adopt China's new constitution.

Chiang Kai-shek postponed the assembly, originally scheduled to meet May 5, as one concession to the Communists, who had been demanding a delay.

3 of Truce Team Hurt in Crash

PEIPING, China, May 1 (AP)—Twelve persons were injured, three seriously, when an Army transport plane crashed today eight miles northwest of Peiping with eight members of a Chinese-American truce team. Executive headquarters said the three seriously injured were Americans and they would be flown to Shanghai tomorrow. Their names were withheld until next of kin were notified.

China Charges More For Mule Than Man

Tientsin, China, May 1 (AP)—Marines in North China are finding that human life is pretty cheap in this teeming country.

In accidents involving Marine equipment the United States Government is called on to pay about $55 in American m[illegible]ey at the current North China rate of exchange for each Chinese life lost.

Where a mule is killed in a similar accident the Government has to pay about $75 to the mule owner.

Korean Parties Face Allied Questionnaires

Seoul, May 1 (AP)—The United States-Soviet Joint Commission announced today it had approved a list of questions which Korean democratic parties and social organizations must answer before their advice would be asked on formation of a provisional government for the presently divided country.

A communique said full questionnaires would be published "in the nearest future" and that the commission soon would finish its discussion of how to consult with the Korean groups.

The questions will concern the character the government to be established.

Labor in Japan Backs Left With Strike Threat

Warns Premier of General Walkout if Right Forms Single-Party Cabinet

TOKYO, May 1 (AP).—Organized labor today threatened Japan with a paralyzing general strike unless the Right-Wing Shidehara government is succeeded by one of Leftist Social Democrats.

Despite intense pressure from the Left, the Kyodo News Agency said that Emperor Hirohito would ask the Liberal party president, Ichro Hatoyama, onetime Axis sympathizer, to form a new government on Friday.

A labor committee voiced its demands to Premier Baron Kijuro Shidehara himself at the height of quiet May Day celebrations which the American Provost Marshal estimated attracted 400,000 Japanese. The crowd, gathered just a block from General Douglas MacArthur's headquarters, waved red banners, sang, and heard speeches demanding rights for workers. Then it dispersed in the

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rain to march through various sections of the capital.

Meantime, Japanese police and American forces searched for the fanatic accused of having plotted to assassinate MacArthur at the height of today's celebration. Military police circulated through the celebrants thronging downtown Tokyo and picked up one suspect, but Captain Michael Frisch, head of the Army's Criminal Investigation Division, said he was "not the man we are looking for."

The conspirator whom Japanese police and the Americans sought was Hideo Tokayama, former secret policeman and suicide pilot. One Japanese plotter who tipped off Allied headquarters still was held incommunicado.

In the morning, MacArthur drove to his office as usual. Celebrants converging on the Imperial Palace parted to let his automobile through, and Japanese police saluted.

At the Labor Committee conference with Shidehara, Socialist Kanju Kato told the Premier that a nation-wide walkout might be called if a single party Cabinet was formed by the rightist Liberals. The Liberal party won 139 Diet (Parliament) seats in the recent election, but failed to gain a majority.

"The people may rise against it," Kato told the Premier. "This might take the form of a general strike. In that case, who is going to take the responsibility—you?"

Shidehara, who resigned his Cabinet seat nine days ago as an election aftermath, agreed to listen to the committee's demands—some voiced angrily—but declined to comment.

GENERAL TIE-UP IS THREATENED BY JAP LABOR

Workers Use New Freedom to Demand a Leftist Government.

FIRST MAY DAY IN 11 YEARS

Tokyo Orderly—Search Goes On for Leader of Plot on MacArthur's Life.

Tokyo, May 1 (A. P.).—Organized labor today used its new freedom to voice a May Day threat of a general strike to support its demand for a leftist government.

Meantime, the Japanese police and American forces searched for the fanatic accused of having plotted to assassinate Gen. MacArthur at the height of today's celebration by an estimated 400,000 Japanese in front of the Imperial Palace. It was Japan's first May Day celebration in eleven years and it passed quietly without a single reported act of violence.

Socialist Kanju Kato, in a labor committee conference with Premier Shidehara, said a nationwide walkout might be called if a single party Cabinet was formed by the rightist Liberals. The Liberal party won 139 Diet seats in the recent election but failed to gain a majority.

"The people may rise against it," Kato told the Premier. "This might take the form of a general strike. In that case, who is going to take the responsibility—you?"

Declines Comment.

Shidehara, who resigned his Cabinet nine days ago in an election aftermath, agreed to listen to the committee's demands—some voiced angrily—but declined to comment.

The conference followed the assembly which the American provost marshal estimated attracted 400,000 Japanese. The crowd, gathered just a block from MacArthur's Headquarters, waved red banners, sang, and heard speeches demanding rights for workers. Then it dispersed in the rain to march through various sections of the capital while Kato's group went to confer with Shidehara.

Armed American soldiers circulated through the crowd, looking for Hideo Tokayama, accused by MacArthur's Headquarters of having plotted to kill the General with grenades and pistols. An informant now in American custody told MacArthur's aids of the plot.

MacArthur's military secretary and officers in his counter-intelligence and criminal investigation divisions reported in midafternoon that there were no developments in the search for the plotter and that they had no reports of any arrests.

Tonight, Capt. Michael Frisch of Ithaca, N. Y., chief of the criminal investigation division, said a suspect had been taken into custody but "he is not the man we are looking for."

The informant remained under surveillance, but reporters were told he was "unavailable" for interviews.

The thirteen-man committee sent a message to MacArthur and members of the Allied Council expressing "our deep appreciation that since the Allies began to control Japan, we workers, farmers and others of the masses have been given freedom. . . ."

The committee, which included Communists, asked Shidehara to turn over the Government to the Social Democrats, who won ninety-two of the Diet's 466 seats. Kyuchi Tokuda, secretary of the Japan Communist party, demanded action to meet the housing shortage and asked "why don't you open Akasaka Palace to war victims?" The palace is the home of the young Crown Prince.

The committee also demanded the complete purging of war criminals and asked that the people be given a hand in drafting the constitution. As the group talked with Shidehara, American military policemen in armored cars and more than 100 Japanese policemen guarded the Premier's residence against a recurrence of the demonstration against him April 7.

But the long columns of celebrants who marched past and the several hundred thousand who gathered to hear speeches before the Emperor's Palace were orderly and jovial.

When MacArthur's five-starred car passed through the lines of paraders, taking the General to his office, the crowds parted respectfully. MacArthur declined any unusual precautions for his safety as the search for Tokayama spread throughout Japan. The Japanese was identified as a former member of the Kempeitai—Thought Police—and a suicide pilot in a kamikaze corps organized to repel invasion.

In Osaka, the country's second largest city, 50,000 gathered in a drizzle to demand minimum wages based on living costs, increased food rations for workers, participation in management and establishment of a democratic people's front. In Kyoto, 30,000 marched through the streets and at Aomori 20,000 waving red flags called on the Governor to oppose compulsory rice sale decrees.

JAPANESE FOUGHT 'RIGHTEOUS' WAR, TOJO TELLS PRESS

TOKYO, May 1 (AP) Ex-Premier Hideki Tojo, indicted with other war leaders Monday for "crimes against peace x x x against humanity", insisted from his cell today that Japan had fought a "righteous" war for freedom and equality of nations.

Tojo declared that if in 1941 Japan, "as an independent country," could have taken any other way than war "I would have taken it." He emphasized that he had hoped until the last that the 1941 peace talks in Washington would be successful.

Answers Questions

Japan's wartime premier made these statements—his first specific comments on war issues since his country's capitulation—in an exclusive written interview through his chief Japanese defense counsel, Ichiro Kiyose.

Writing his answers to 10 questions in clear, bold characters, Tojo admitted that he had opposed Japan's surrender last year and urged continued last-ditch resistance. He denied, however, that he had taken any action forcibly to prevent the emperor's surrender rescript.

Tojo reiterated the Japanese propaganda line about an Asiatic coprosperity sphere, and indicated he would base his defense largely on the "righteousness" of Japan's war aims.

"We did not want to invade any Oriental countries," he said. "I thought this was a war to emancipate Oriental countries from foreign influences and enjoy a co-prosperity sphere of freedom and equality."

Surprised by Appointment

Tojo, said he was "surprised" when named premier in 1941, although the late Prince Konoye and others said Tojo had engineered the cabinet downfall that placed him in power.

He said he "of course" believed at the outset that Japan would win the war, but declined to express an opinion on how or when Japan had lost.

The international tribunal which will try Japan's war leaders met with Chief Prosecutor Joseph B. Keenan today in preparation for the arraignment Friday of Tojo and 27 others. The trials are expected to begin next month.

Tojo Says Japs Fought To Protect Themselves

Tokyo, May 1 (AP)—Hideki Tojo insisted today from his prison cell that Japan fought "a war of self protection" and indicated he would face the International War Crimes Tribunal with no remorse.

Through his principle Japanese attorney, Ichiro Kiyose, the one-time dictator made his first statements on the war since the occupation.

Tojo acknowledged that he had spoken against Japan's surrender—proposing continued resistance—but denied that he had taken any direct action to forcibly prevent the Emperor's surrender rescript.

To Express "Whole Opinion"

He declared he would "express my whole opinion" in court, but dodged a question whether he intended to condemn American leaders while presenting his defense.

He said that if, in 1941, Japan could have taken any other way than war "as an independent country I would have taken it." He repeated Janan's favorite propaganda, faith in an Asiatic coprosperity sphere, indicating clearly that he would rest a considerable part of his defense on the "righteousness" of Japan's war.

Kiyose visited the former Premier 30 minutes today and reported him "in good health and good spirits." The trial may be held in June.

"Didn't Want To Invade"

Tojo, writing his answers to ten questions in clear, bold characters, declared:

"We did not want to invade any Oriental countries. I thought this was a war to emancipate Oriental countries from foreign influences and enjoy a coprosperity sphere of freedom and equality.

"But during the war, in order to complete it, we could not refrain from using natural resources (of the occupied areas) and imposing several restrictions on the people's rights."

"New Standard" Hope

He said these restrictions were to continue only during the war, after which the Oriental countries were to live on "a principle of freedom," but the war ended differently and "it is regrettable that this idea has taken a different shape."

Tojo said he wanted "from the bottom of my heart for Japan to revive in a new standard" but did not explain.

His steadfastness to the same idea with which he announced the opening of the war at least is different from that of many Japanese. Several codefendants now insist they had nothing to do with the hostilities.

Tojo declared he was "surprised" when he was named Premier in 1941, although the late Prince Konoye and others said Tojo had engineered the Cabinet downfall that placed him in power.

Tojo declined to answer this question:

"Do you feel now that it was better that you lived through your suicide attempt?"

Navy Opposition

He also declined to say whether his decisions would have been affected if the Japanese Navy had more strongly opposed war in 1941; whether he thought all of the principal Japanese figures had been accused of war crimes, and what he thought of the trials in general.

He said: "Of course, I believed we would win the war" at the outset, but he declined to express an opinion on how or when Japan had lost.

He said he would answer in court the question as to when he became convinced that war with the United States and Britain was inevitable.

Until now, he had remained silent. His answers today indicated that the razor-tongued Tojo won't spare words when he goes into court.

TWO YANKS BEATEN BY JAPANESE MOB

Tokyo, May 1 (A. P.).—Two American soldiers were beaten Sunday night by a mob of Japanese, one of whom said he would "not take anything from any G. I's," the Army newspaper Stars and Stripes reported today.

Capt. Michael G. Frisch, chief of the Criminal Investigation Division of the Provost Marshal's office, was quoted as saying the two Americans—privates in the 808th Engineer Aviation Battalion—were painfully but not seriously hurt. He did not identify them.

The following story was attributed to Frisch:

The two soldiers were walking down a street in Kamata, between Tokyo and Yokohama. They were approached by four Japanese, one of whom said he had been through the Okinawa campaign and did not propose to "take anything from any G. I.'s." Then he whistled and 75 to 100 Japanese swarmed around the Americans, while fifteen or twenty beat them. Many of the group carried wooden rifles and sticks.

Intelligence agents apprehended a number of suspects, including two identified by the beaten soldiers. The investigation is continuing.

Japanese Elections Fair, Briton Reports

Tokyo, May 1 (AP)—The recent Japanese elections in the British occupation area were conducted in a manner completely in keeping with the traditions of freedom and democracy," Lieut. Gen. John Northcott, commander of British Commonwealth forces in Japan, reported to Allied headquarters today.

The British watched the elections to see if they were carried out in a "fair manner and to judge the feelings of the people in regard to the elections," Northcott said.

Balloting was "almost entirely free from malpractice . . . the few trifling violations being due primarily to ignorance and not to deliberate intent."

Goods Limit to Japan Lowered

TOKYO, May 1 (AP)—The poundage of household goods that the dependents of American occupation troops may bring to Japan and Korea has been halved and pets have been banned. The weight limitation is now 3,000 pounds, or 50 per cent of the previous limit, whichever is greater. Full allowances would overburden transportation facilities, headquarters said.

JAP GOLD BRICKER RUNS INTO BRASS

Yokohama, May 1 (A. P.).—Two "gold bricks" of gilded brass and a shame-faced Japanese owner who admitted paying 500,000 yen ($33,000) for them were found today by a First Cavalry Division patrol seeking hoarded metal.

Capt. B. L. Freeman of Pasadena, Cal., patrol commander, said the owner already had discovered the hoax.

Breeches Buoy Transfer A Harrowing Experience

By Richard N. O'Malley

With the United States Navy Off Japan, May 1 (AP) — A dry definition of a breeches buoy describes it as a carrying device to haul men between ships traveling at sea.

The man who figured that one out just didn't know what he was talking about. When history records devices which have heckled mankind in his efforts to move about, the breeches buoy will have a prominent place.

Even in the Navy a breeches buoy transfer is an event. Interested persons line the rails while hoarse voiced seamen heave lines, rig ropes and generally behave like men cleaning up after an accident.

Harrowing Experience

Old navy men often talk of their first trip by breeches buoy as people do about an experience with a mad dog or the time the house burned down. Only recently an officer who had just finished a fighter flight over Tokyo with great coolness was as nervous as a subdeb over the prospect of a breeches buoy transfer.

On most ships the breeches buoy is a rope sling in which the transferee sits, grasping at ropes and at hope, while seamen on the receiving ship run violently back, yanking on a pull rope.

Ship Uses Old Chair

This ship is in the breeches buoy elite class. It uses an old chair which once graced an airplane and disdains the common swing. Swinging majestically between ships with its precious cargo of admirals and satellites, our chair lacks the true element of chance. If it fell in the water, however, a sporting factor would develop as the passenger struggled to free himself from a hooked belt.

To a novice a transfer between ships traveling at about 24 land miles an hour is a thing of rarity. Below, the blue Pacific looks like nothing Crosby ever sang about. At the rear, seamen discuss the merits of shoving the buoy away in a casual manner, like sending off a case of tomatoes. Then to the salty accompaniment of shouts, the buoy swings out on the transfer rope.

Ships Roll And Wallow

With a fine sense of drama, the seamen mauling on the other end often pause long enough for a passenger to wonder if the whole project has been suddenly abandoned. The ships, of course, are rolling and wallowing and no two ships roll and wallow alike. In this fashion a passenger can be swooped waveward like a reckless gull, or held taut like a bug on a banjo string.

Finally, the swing whirls to the rail for another interesting moment. For if the swing is not clutched immediately it can go berserk, draping its cargo on posts, stanchions, bights or whatever else clutters a ship's rail besides kibitzers.

When it's all over the watchers walk away from the rail. If often looks as if they are disappointed it went off so uneventfully.

Crews Compete to Drop Bomb

Four Superfortress Outfits Due at Kwajalein for Final Test Before Atomic Day.

Kwajalein, May 1 (A. P.).—Four Superfortress crews will arrive in a few days from the United States to compete in a series of flights for the honor of dropping the atomic bomb on the Navy's guinea pig test fleet in Bikini lagoon.

Several crews have been competing at Roswell, N. M., and four crews of nine men each will make the trip to the Marshalls. Here the lucky group will be chosen "after observing their work over Bikini," said Col. Millard C. Young, Chief of Staff of the Air Force task group that will drop the bomb and gather the scientific data.

Leading on the basis of the Roswell competitions is the crew headed by Lieut.-Col. Clarence McPherson of Cheswick, Pa., Young reported. But this crew is not far ahead of those commanded by Lieut.-Col. Jack J. Catton of Los Angeles, Col. Paul W. Tibbets Jr. of Orlando, Fla., and Major Woodrow P. Swancutt of Wisconsin Rapids, Wis.

All Is Precision.

Airmen here say there probably has never been a bombing mission requiring the precision and co-ordination which will be necessary to make Operation Crossroads in early July a complete success. One hitch in the precisely planned timing could nullify months of effort and the expenditure of millions of dollars—for the gathering of scientific data depends on split-second co-ordination.

The exact number of aircraft to participate has not been determined, but Major Milton R. Knight of Hinckley, Utah, said that on the day of the test the bomber will be accompanied by instrument-carrying aircraft, photographic planes, radio-controlled drones, patrol planes and air-sea rescue planes, that each plane must be at its designated place at the designated moment, that the planes will carry more than 300 cameras, which must be in position to record the explosion and that if the cameras begin their recording a few seconds too early or too late valuable scientific reports will be lost. In the first minute the cameras will expose 1,000 negatives a second. A tone signal from the bomber an instant before the explosion will activate electronics devices to start the cameras, he added.

GEN. KONO TO HANG FOR PANAY CRIMES

Manila, May 1 (A. P.).—The Japanese Lieut.-Gen. Takeshi Kono was convicted by an American military commission today of responsibility for the death of from 2,500 to 3,000 civilians on Panay Island and was sentenced to die on the gallows. The victims included seventeen Americans at the Baptist missionary camp at Hopevale, and an unidentified American airman beheaded on Negros Island in mid-April, 1945.

The verdict followed a two-weeks' trial at which forty-two Panay islanders gave graphic eye-witness accounts of bloody punitive expeditions throughout the island by Japanese troops which Kono commanded.

Identified among the slain Americans at Camp Hopevale were Dr. and Mrs. Francis H. Rose, Baptist missionaries; Dr. and Mrs. Earle F. Rounds, Douglas Rounds, Mrs. J. H. Covell and Miss Dorothy A. Dowell.

JAP REFUSED TO BELIEVE STORY OF U. S. VICTORY

HILO, Hawaii, May 1 — (AP) Acting Police Chief Anthony Paul said today a 51-year-old Japanese and his wife were being questioned why they flew the Japanese flag over their home Monday on Emperior Hirohito's birthday.

On the banner of the Rising Sun were inscribed in Japanese characters: "To the Japanese emperor Banzai! To the Japanese empire Banjai! To the Japanese army Banjai!

Paul quoted the man as saying he thought Japan had won the war, that Hirohito had granted the United States a benevolent peace, and all those newspaper accounts of Japan's surrender were just so much propaganda.

Millionaire Sailor's Sweetheart Is Evicted In Honolulu

Honolulu, May 1 (AP)—Marguerite Faye Human, stowaway sweetheart of millionaire sailor John Ochsner, was evicted last night from her lodgings of the past month and, like any other poor girl, tramped the streets in search of a room.

Although Ochsner, 19, soon is to inherit $2,000,000, he could give no immediate aid to his dime-store clerking friend. The seaman first class was confined to his base at Barbers Point, a few miles from Honolulu, as a prisoner at large while he awaits disposition of a charge of sexual intercourse with a girl under 16 years of age.

Scoffs At Idea Of "Rival"

Marguerite scoffed at a suggestion that she had a rival in the 15-year-old Spanish-French-Indian girl with whom Ochsner allegedly consorted twice.

"You know how it is with young girls," said the Human girl. "Just puppy love. And you know how sailors are; they just naturally give out a line and girls are taken in. You'd be surprised how many girls 'love' Johnny. They like his money.

Feels "Partly Responsible"

"I really feel partly responsible. It was my spat with Johnny that drove him to go out with her. He's really not the grown-up man he thinks he is. Johnnie's so immature and irresponsible, but I know he loves me and I will love him forever."

Marguerite said she planned to sail for the mainland May 9 if the Hawaii probation office consents and Ochsner's "troubles are settled." She was placed on probation after her stowaway arrival here a few weeks ago to rejoin Ochsner.

"But I won't go until this is done," she said. "I'm standing by Johnnie. And that goes double if Johnnie's mother comes out. I'll be there at the airport waiting for her."

Mrs. Hilda Ochsner Hinckley, John's mother, said yesterday at her Oakland (Cal.) home that she planned to fly to Honolulu with her attorney to help her son. Previously, she blocked Marguerite's efforts to wed the young heir here.

Civilians desiring to travel over the highway within Canada will be required to obtain the necessary permission from Canadian authorities.

Army Ends Control On Alaska Travel

Anchorage, Alaska, May 1 (AP)—The Alaskan Department announced that the Army would relinquish today all responsibility and control over civilian travel on that part of the Alaskan highway lying within Alaska.

U.N. GROUP BEGINS STUDY OF CHARGES AGAINST FRANCO

NEW YORK, May 1—(AP) The United Nations Security council sub-committee investigating Franco Spain plunged into a mass of 461 separate documents on the Spanish question today at its first secret meeting.

A communique said most communications urged recognition of the Spanish Republican government "while some advocate that a new regime should be established in Spain on the basis of a free democratic election."

Some Favor Franco

Only two telegrams and three letters were indirectly favorable to Franco. They objected to any interference in the internal affairs of Spain.

The documents were letters and telegrams received from private individuals and non-governmental bodies on the Spanish question between Jan. 1, 1946, and April 30. The communique said the U.N. secretary-general has been ordered to ask every member of the United Nations to supply all relevant material on the Spanish question.

The sub-committee said it carefully considered procedure and methods of work "because this is the first time that such studies are being undertaken by the United Nations." It will meet again next Monday at 3 p.m.

The sub-committee met at 3 p.m. today for its executive session to take up the charges that the Franco regime of Spain menaces world peace and shelters Nazis and war criminals.

Before the investigators, who must report to the council by May 31, was a growing pile of documents. It was learned, however, that the United States' dossier on Spain still is being assembled by the State department and probably would not be submitted for a week or so.

The sub-committee is made up of four delegates—Chairman Paul Hasluck, of Australia; Dr. Oscar Lang, of Poland; Henri Bonnet, of France; Dr. Pedro Leao Velloso, of Brazil, and a member of the Chinese delegation, Dr. Shihsi Rsu, sitting in for Dr. Quo Tai-Chi.

Study Lange's Charges

In the initial phase they were known to be studying the charges made by Lange on April 17 in his demand that the United Nations sever relations at once with Generalissimo Francisco Franco.

Before the sub-committee met, the Spanish Republicans added more charges to the pile submitted to the council by Lange. The Spanish Republican observers here brought forward a cable from their exiled prime minister, Jose Giral, charging that 560 persons had been jailed and mistreated in Barcelona, with 25 near death, and that 500 more were mistreated in Andalusia.

The Spanish embassy in Washington declared the charges were untrue and denied that any prisoners in Spain had been deprived of the "right of legal defense."

Committee Busy

The Hunter college interim U. N. headquarters was busy with day-long committee meetings shaping reports and proposals which must be ready for the Economic and Social council here on May 25.

Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, chairman of the U. N. Commission on Human Rights, told the sub-committee on the status of women that it faced a long task which would not be finished "until men and women are human beings with no distinctions."

"You must continue your study to the point where women have reached a point where they are on a completely equal basis with men," Mrs. Roosevelt said. "One of the first things to be considered should be the political participation of women in government. Until women have political rights they are not going to achieve many other things and they will have less influence even in their own countries."

Stuart Rice of Washington, member for the United States, was elected chairman of the statistical commission.

U. N. Office Laborers Seek $10 Wage Increase

NEW YORK, May 1—(AP) Thirty-five office laborers working for the United Nations at Hunter college today threatened to strike unless their $30-a-week wage is increased to $40 by May 7.

J. B. Straley, acting chief of the building management division, said "a committee of experts in the administration and budget division "now is reviewing all pay rates.

Meanwhile, he said he would relay to the group's spokesmen, these points: "(1) They knew when they took the job what the pay was; (2) nobody in the United Nations administrative setup has the power to change pay rates."

Subway Tangles Up Mrs. Roosevelt Again

New York, May 1 (AP)—Mrs Eleanor Roosevelt, an old hand at traveling, was four minutes late arriving at a meeting of the United Nations Commission on Human Rights, of which she is chairman.

"I got mixed up on the subway again," she explained.

BLIMPS GUARDED CONVOYS AT SEA

NEW YORK, May 1. — (AP) U. S. Navy blimps escorted 89,000 ships "laden with millions of troops, billions in U. S. military equipment and billions in Lend-Lease supplies" during the war without loss of a single vessel, Rear Admiral C. E. Rosendahl said today.

He is chief of naval airship training and experimentation.

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Only one blimp was lost through enemy action—the airship K-74 brought down by submarine gunfire July 18, 1942, in the Caribbean, according to a booklet publicizing the work of Rosendahl's fleet.

At the peak of operations, blimps were patrolling 3,000,000 square miles off the Atlantic, Pacific and Mediterranean coasts.

Argentina Plans Auction Of All Axis Assets There

To Use Funds as Indemnity for 'Losses' in War

WASHINGTON, May 1 (AP).—The Argentine Embassy announced today that the Farrell government will proceed with the liquidation of total German and Japanese assets through public and private auction.

Similar action, it said, will be taken against firms, corporations and persons linked to the Axis nations or dominated by them during the war.

This step, an embassy seatement declared, will constitute the "final stage in the process of intervention in enemy assets by the vigilance board."

The embassy said that according to the terms of a decree promulgated recently, the money accruing from such sales will be used first to pay the expenses involved in liquidating these assets.

The remainder will be used to indemnify costs and damages suffered by Argentina as a result of the war, those incurred by public officials, Argentine citizens and legally constituted entites located in the country.

This evidently refers to a current plan for satisfying Latin-American reparations claims through a pooling of German and Japanese assets.

Under this system, any Latin-American country could draw on the surplus enemy assets of another if it did not have enough Axis properties within its own borders to meet its approved claims. Argentina has the largest amount of enemy assets of any Latin-American country.

Senator Attempts to Shift British Loan Bill to House

WASHINGTON, May 1 — (AP) Two western Republicans split over the $3,750,000,000 British loan proposal today while opponents maneuvered for a coup which they hoped would wipe it off the Senate's agenda.

Senator Brooks (R.-Ill.) attacked the loan as a "world wide W.P.A. project" that would "lower our American standard of living."

Senator Hickenlooper (R.-Iowa) arose a few minutes later to praise it as "an earnest effort to stabilize a great portion of the economy of the world which x x x will advance the cause of humanity and its comforts."

Tries to Shift Bill

While this seesaw debate was going on, a third westerner, Senator Edwin C. Johnson (D.-Colo.) disclosed a plan to dislodge the loan bill from the Senate calendar and send it to the House as a revenue raising measure.

Johnson told a reporter that he would make a point of order that, as a revenue measure, the bill must be acted upon first by the House. If he should win in a Senate test on this constitutional question, all of the thousands of words of Senate debate on the measure since May 15 would go down the drain.

An Administration lieutenant who asked not to be named, said that he was confident sufficient votes could be rallied to beat off Johnson's attack. He conceded, however, that many who had had difficulty deciding whether to support or oppose the loan might seek an easy way out on such a vote. The roll call would not be on the bill itself but on the constitutional issue.

Brooks told his colleagues that he expected to be called "anti-British" for opposing the loan. But he said he had some good company in that field.

He listed "Jesse Jones, who loaned more than any individual in history; Leo Crowley, able administrator of the Export-Import bank and Mr. (Bernard) Baruch, adviser to Presidents."

"I do not question the right of the Russian people to live under and support their Communistic form of government," Brooks said.

"I do not question the right of the British people to adopt and sustain a Socialistic form of government, but I do question the right of those entrusted to sustain our representative form of government to dissipate the resources of the American people to support Communistic and Socialistic systems abroad while weakening our representative government at home."

Gives Reason for Support

Hickenlooper gave these four reasons for supporting the loan:

"1. I believe this loan is a contribution toward sowing the seeds of peace, now, when every effort must be made to see that cooperation and mutual helpfulnes among nations is the order for a hopeful future.

"2. I believe this loan will go far toward freeing the markets of the world for the inter-exchange of goods among nations on a basis that will go far toward preventing bloc trading and bilateral exchanges from which we have never benefitted.

"3. I believe that it will give far greater opportunity for the disposal of our surpluses produced in America than otherwise would be the case.

"4. I believe that it will contribute much toward the unity of the nations of the world that believe in our ideals of individual sovereignty and the free exercise of individual genius as the vehicle of human progress."

25-Year Occupation Questioned

Washington, May 1 (AP)—Secretary Byrnes's proposal for four-power policing of Germany for 25 years has "complete support" of President Truman, but some senators today questioned the length of time.

Charles G. Ross, White House secretary, told reporters that Byrnes's plan, presented to the Paris foreign ministers' conference, "is entirely in conformity" with the President's views and has his "complete support."

A generally favorable senatorial attitude toward the plan of preventing German military might from rising again was tempered by some members' questions as to the desirability of keeping American troops in the conquered country for a quarter century.

Senators Wheeler (D., Mont.) and Capehart (R., Ind.) were dubious about extended occupation.

Sees Heavy Tax Load

"It would be a terrific tax load on the American people," Capehart said. "I'm beginning to wonder who won the war if we are going to feed Germany, clothe them and guard them for 25 years."

It would mean a "tremendous lot for world peace," Wheeler told a reporter, "if we can relieve Russia's fears of aggression on the part of Germany to the extent that the Soviets will withdraw their troops and permit independent governments to be set up in the Baltic and Balkan states."

Senator Austin (R., Vt.) said he "should think that the Russians would be 'pleased'" by the plan. Senator Hatch (D., N.M.) said it should reassure Moscow that the United States does not intend to pull out of European affairs.

Senator Brooks (D., Ill.) said he favored keeping Germany disarmed but added: "We'll have to know some details of what our responsibilities are before we can say that we will accept a 25-year agreement to police Europe."

AMBASSADOR CONFIRMED

WASHINGTON, May 1 — (AP) Prentice Cooper, former governor of Tennessee, was confirmed by the Senate today as ambassador to Peru. Action was without dissent and without debate.

BOWLES INVITES PUBLIC TO RENEW SUPPORT OF OPA

Warns Against 'Compromise' Amendments Offered by Agency's Foes.

MEAT SITUATION STUDIED

End of Controls Asked if Packers Cannot Get Livestock.

WASHINGTON, May 1—(AP) Chester Bowles tonight advised the public not to be duped by "compromise" amendments now being proposd to replace the amendments fixed by the House to the OPA extension bill.

The public uproar over the "dangerous and highly inflationary" House bill has caused OPA's opponents to beat a seeming retreat, the stabilization director said in a radio address on the Mutual network.

"But—and let me make this warning absolutely clear—let's not be fooled by former opponents of firm price control who suddenly protest that they are really on our side."

Urges Renewed Protests

He urged consumers to continue their vigorous protests against a weakened price act, declaring: "You are opposed by a small but well-organized group of lobbyists who are filling the hotels here in Washington right now."

Secretary of Agriculture Anderson said earlier in the day that price control on meats should be abandoned unless a 90-day test period showed that packers could get livestock in "something like normal" volume.

He agreed, in an appearance at Senate Banking committee hearings, with the packers' contentions that those who stayed within ceiling prices had been unable to get stock for slaughter.

Sees Move as Experiment

Later, he told reporters that any dropping of controls should be experimental, with the government retaining power to reimpose them.

Anderson said that two things may correct the situation: (1) New quotas designed to route to slaughterers the same volume they had in 1944 and (2) a campaign to prevent diversion to black markets and other abnormal sources of trade.

"This is about the last effort to see if it will work," he told Senator Barkley (D-Ky) in a discussion of meat control.

Barkley had related that a stockman "in whom I have every confidence" stated that while he normally slaughtered 7,000 head a week he can now get but 500. Anderson called this a typical case.

"Large, reliable companies can't get cattle in the (price) compliance range," he said. "They run up against people who don't care about the compliance range and these people take it away from them.

"That's why slaughter quotas were restored."

Quotas Once Effective

Anderson said the quotas were effective earlier and they might turn the trick again, although he said packers were not convinced they would help enough.

Senator Bankhead (D-Ala) asked what would be a reasonable period to see whether meat control can work.

"We would have to do something in 90 days or abandon it," Anderson replied. He added this includes successful blows against the black market and assurance that regular packers get "something like normal" volume.

Senator Taft (R-Ohio) told reporters afterward he regarded the secretary's 90-day statement as "very significant."

"If he's that uncertain," Taft added, "maybe we will find out very quickly whether it is going to work."

Anderson said that people aren't worrying much about food prices.

He amplified that when they are able to spend their money on automobiles, radios and washing machines, they will be inclined to watch food prices more closely.

"Some people don't mind paying $1 a pound for butter," he observed. He said an end to meat ceilings might mean that pork would go to 70 cents a pound—" although I'm not saying it would stay there."

Fruit Prices Soared

Taft recalled that when OPA lifted price ceilings on citrus fruits, the price soared. He said he would not vouch for it, but had heard a charge that OPA knew the supply was short and lifted ceilings deliberately "to make an example."

Anderson said that the citrus growers had asked that ceilings be lifted, earlier or later than the time the action was taken, but "didn't want them taken off at the time."

In a discussion of the 30-cent bonus the government is paying for 50,000,000 bushels of corn, to replace wheat needed in Europe, Anderson said he had advocated an increase in the price of corn.

Taft, one of the Republicans who contend that the bonus is a sort of black market arrangement in itself, criticized it to Anderson.

The secretary suggested Taft was quarreling with the wrong person, but Taft shouted that the Administration "can't divide itself up into compartments."

Anderson said the bonus plan was decided on as the simplest way to do a job that needed to be done.

In his prepared statement, Anderson said the bill passed by the House "does not provide the strong controls which are particularly needed at this time."

He said one amendment, to lift controls when supply exceeds production in the 12 months ending June 30, 1941, would make price-free "virtually the whole list of foods."

Anderson said he is particularly concerned about the increase in farm land prices. On the average, he said, they are up 70 per cent above the 1935-39 level.

Reconversion Board Votes For OPA

Washington, May 1 (AP)—The Advisory Board of the Office of War Mobilization and Reconversion unanimously urged today that the life of the OPA be extended for a period not to exceed one year.

Reconversion Director John W. Snyder released a resolution adopted by the board as Secretary of Agriculture Anderson told the Senate Banking Committee that increased farm real estate prices are "a strong argument for holding on to price control."

The resolution said termination of price control must be brought about without unnecessary delay and in an orderly manner.

Would Retain Protection

But it added that it is "convinced that to obandon price control on June 30, 1946, would leave the nation unprotected against a dangerous rise in prices in the interval before normal economic forces are working."

Another advisory board resolution recommended creation within the OPA, at a high executive level, of an expediting committee to handle all applications on which a decision has been delayed for 30 days.

Anderson testified that a contributing factor in the rise of rural land prices are legitimate farmers, speculators and city people "who want a place in the country" as a hedge against inflation.

Would Consider Subsidies

The committee is considering legislation to extend price controls a year beyond June 30. Anderson indorsed this—together with continuing consumer food-price subsidies.

"The whole world food situation is and wil lcontinue to be so critical that it may not be safe to remove all subsidies before some time in 1947," he said.

OPA ACTS TO SPUR DELIVERY OF SUITS

Manufacturers of Men's Clothing Get Extension of Price Regulation.

WASHINGTON, May 1 — (AP) The government acted tonight to sweep away an obstacle to delivery of men's suits to retail stores.

OPA gave manufacturers more time to meet price regulation requirements after clothing industry spokesmen had contended in New York that the regulations had halted shipment of from 75 to 80 per cent of suits on hand.

The price agency took its action as the Civilian Production administration called a series of confer-

ences with clothing industry representatives in a move to boost output of men's suits.

OPA revised its "maximum average price regulation" to give suit producers another 30 days—through May 30—to come into compliance with the order. Previously today had been the deadline.

The extension is being granted, OPA said, "so that there will be no interruption in the flow of seriously needed suits and other men's tailored clothing to retail stores."

In granting the extension rather than increasing maximum average prices, OPA said that the industry had not "furnished reliable data to support the need" for an industry-wide adjustment" in the clothing regulation.

The average price order is designed to assure production of low cost clothing. It requires manufacturers to turn out about the same ratio of high to low-priced garments as they did during a base period, usually 1943.

Face Stiff Penalties

Producers who do not meet this requirement during a calendar quarter, and who fail to come into compliance during the next 30 days, face stiff penalties if they continue to ship high price garments beyond that time.

The quarter for which manufacturers are now accountable ended on March 31. The original 30-day grace period expired yesterday.

OPA said that when it revised price ceiling for men's suits last March, it received industry assurances that there would be no general increase in prices for these garments.

Price Increase Reported

The agency said that it was receiving reports that suit prices actually had risen "by as much as five to 15 per cent" as a result of the March order.

Stating that it had been "astounded" by these reports the agency added:

"OPA issued the men's clothing regulation for the purpose of readjusting prices, not for increasing them generally. The results of the order are counter to industry representations of what could be expected."

The 30-day extension, OPA said, would give the agency "time to examine the effects of the order and to review the action taken. It also will permit us to make any necessary adjustments."

Earlier in the day the Civilian Production administration called a series of three conferences with clothing industry officials to discuss ways of increasing production and improving distribution of men's suits.

The first of these meetings will be tomorrow, with the other two next week.

OPA Gives Price Rises To Makers Of Radio Tubes

Washington, May 1 (AP)—OPA today gave manufacturers of radio tubes price increases of up to 20 per cent, but ruled out any immediate rise in retail prices.

The agency ordered dealers to absorb the increases, which are effective tomorrow, pending a survey of wholesalers, and retailers' costs.

The increases are applicable to special purpose as well as standard receiving tubes. They are:

On tubes sold for replacement purposes, 20 per cent over the March (1942) level at which prices had been frozen.

On all other tubes, including those for use in new radios, 15.5 per cent over current ceilings.

PEPPER FLARES UP AT HEARING

Rebukes Donnell for Queries to Schwellenbach.

Washington, May 1 (A. P.).—Senator Pepper (D.-Fla.) protested today at a Senate Labor Committee hearing that Senator Donnell (R.-Mo.) was questioning Secretary Schwellenbach "like he was a criminal rather than a Cabinet officer."

Donnell had just drawn from the Secretary of Labor an acknowledgement that he had not personally prepared a statement indorsing proposed national health legislation.

"I don't believe the Secretary feels I am examining him like a criminal, do you?" Donnell asked.

"No, but I don't think some of your questions make any sense," replied Schwellenbach.

Pepper got his dander up when Donnell asked Schwellenbach how many parts the bill had.

"This is petty," Pepper protested. "The Senator is conducting this examination like the Secretary was a criminal rather than a cabinet officer."

Pepper Withdraws Words.

A few moments later, Pepper said he would withdraw that, but asked if Donnell could not question Schwellenbach "as if this were a Senate committee" and not "like we were conducting a bitterly contested law suit."

Donnell said the point he was trying to make was that Schwellenbach's statements were given the committee "with the prestige" of a Cabinet office and "the Secretary himself does not know about whether this statement is true."

Earlier Dr. Martha M. Eliot urged swift congressional action on national health legislation, saying that "each day debate goes on, we lose eight more mothers and eighty-five more babies needlessly."

Since the bill was introduced last fall, the associate chief of the Labor Department's Children's Bureau told the Senate Labor Committee, "more than 13,500 babies and 1,300 mothers have died whose lives might have been saved."

Backed by Schwellenbach.

Both she and Schwellenbach recommended that care be provided for all children and expectant mothers, rather than limited to families insured under the proposed compulsory insurance plan.

The legislation provides for pre-payment of medical and hospital services through deductions from pay rolls. Schwellenbach said that the legislation offered "a firm foundation for the attainment of the objectives of better and more adequate medical care for all the people."

"Good health," he told the committee, "is a national asset and we must not permit it to be jeopardized any longer through sheer failure to organize and make available to every American the scientific skills of modern medicine."

CONGRESS URGES SPEED IN RETURN OF SURPLUS GOODS

WASHINGTON, May 1—(AP) Congress put the spur on the Administration today to speed up the distribution of surplus war property.

1. Chairman Byrd (D-Va) ordered the joint congressional economy committee to investigate, declaring a lag in sales has become "a national scandal."

2. The special war investigating committee headed by Senator Mead (D-NY) told Reconversion Director John W. Snyder to hurry up the return of civilian-type goods from Europe as well as from the Pacific area. Snyder said hundreds of shiploads are coming from the Pacific.

Byrd complained in a statement that no effective machinery has been established to permit civilian purchase of surplus, although the war ended eight months ago.

He said only $2,000,000,000 worth has been disposed of while there is $12,000,000,000 worth that can be sold to consumers and producers.

"This would greatly relieve the existing shortage of various materials badly needed by the veterans and other citizens," Byrd said in a statement, "but there is so much red tape it is practically impossible to find out what materials are available and how they can be purchased."

Snyder told the Mead committee that 285 shiploads—2,000,000 tons—of surplus materials will have been brought back from the Pacific by September. One hundred sixty-three vessels already have returned or are on the way, he said.

Mead noted, however, that virtually all the material was coming from the Pacific. He estimated that three-fourth of the surplus is in Europe and other theaters and said the committee is interested in that, too.

Snyder said that, to date, about $4,000,000,000 worth of property in overseas theaters has been declared surplus, in addition to property costing about $5,750,000,000 which already has been returned to the United States.

U.S. Discloses Seven Bids For Steel Plant in Utah

WASHINGTON, May 1—(AP) Bids received by the War Assets corporations today for the $200,000,000 Geneva, Utah steel plant ranged from as high as $302,000,000 offered by Blue Star Enterprises of Salt Lake City.

Seven bids were received. A letter from the Kaiser Co. Inc., of Oakland, Calif., also was received but the presiding officer, W. A. Hauck of WAA, said it was not considered a bid.

The Salt Lake concern made its offer by telegraph and asked the board to consider another communication in the mail.

Governor Maw of Utah, Senator Murdock (D-Utah) and Gus Backmann of Salt Lake said they do not know the company, which gave an address of 312 Kearns building, Salt Lake.

Forrestal Holds Merger Basis Is 'False'

Washington, May 1 (AP)—Secretary of the Navy James Forrestal declared today that the current proposal to merge the Army and the Navy into a single department of defense is "based on a major premise which is false."

He told the Senate Naval Committee that the Navy is solidly behind a program of "practical improvement in the co-ordination of the armed services," but sharply criticized details of the present merger plan.

Pending legislation being considered by the committee, he said, "fails to differentiate between unified command in combat areas and the planning functions at the seat of the government which require deliberation and conference."

Cites Democratic Processes

"In other words," he continued, "it fails to differentiate between single command such as is necessary in the face of the enemy, and the democratic processes and procedures which are the basis of our government at home."

While conceding the need of co-ordinating research, logistics, training and intelligence functions of the Army and Navy, he opposed what he called "the army proposal"—as putting too much power into the hands of one man—"a supreme chief of staff"—and because it would "reduce our present departments . . . to the status of agencies."

Forrestal suggested that a director of common defense have supervisory jurisdiction—the "alter ego of the President"—making the decisions that the President does not have time to make.

How He'd Describe Duties

He explained:

"I would describe the duties of this proposed executive and his office as duties of a co-ordinating and staff character as opposed to the Army's concept of an overlord of all the services."

"I have been in the Navy Department now for nearly six years," he continued. "I believe I am more familiar with it than most civilians, but there is still a vast area about which I am not as familiar as I would like to be.

"It is with this background that I assert that no man I know of would be able to act in the capacity that I have advocated here for the director of common defense, and at the same time be responsible for the actual operation of the three departments, as advocated by the Army."

He said British experience had proved the danger of neglecting naval aviation.

Specific Instances

"We have grave fears for the future of naval aviation if this bill should pass in its present form," he added. The sinking of the British Prince of Wales and the Repulse as well as the escape of the Scharnhorst, the Gneisenau and Prinz Eugen through the English Channel was directly due to lack of a naval air arm, he declared.

Forrestal objected to a proposed single department with a secretary of common defense and five assistants as "illogical administratively" and said in some cases "vacuums of authority" would exist.

"I have deep misgivings about the danger of the concentration of . . . huge authority in the hands of one military man," he said.

Hits Single-Genius Idea

"I mistrust the principle of relying on a single genius to make all basic decisions," he declared. "I also know that it was a most fortunate thing that the Navy was able to speak as an equal partner in presenting the requirements of the Pacific war.

"I believe that the war against Japan would have continued many months longer if Admiral King had not been able to make such vigorous claims for . . . the struggle against Japan.

"The battle for Guadalcanal, won by an exceedingly narrow margin, might well have been lost if the Navy had not been able to press its views with vigor and insistence at the highest levels. That battle . . . was one of the great pivotal points of the war."

Favor Integrated Unit

Forrestal emphasized that the Navy was in complete accord with the desire of President Truman to set up an integrated "military-foreign relations-industrial-economic organization" which would keep the nation's military machinery usable and effective.

1946 GOAL EXCEEDED, RED CROSS REPORTS

WASHINGTON, May 1 — (AP) The 1946 Red Cross goal of $100,000,000 was oversubscribed $13,498,608, National Chairman Basil O'Connor announced today.

All chapters in cities of over 500,000 went over their quotas. Greater Boston topped the 16 largest city chapters by sailing past its $1,854,160 goal to a total of $2,484,387 or 134 percent, the O'Connor statement said. For the fourth year in a row, Milwaukee was first to reach its objective.

Blasted Naval Vessel Called A Total Loss

Earle, N.J., May 1 (AP)—The destroyer escort Solar, its bow ripped off and twisted grotesquely over it by three explosions, lay blackened and a total loss today alongside the Navy's huge Earle Ammunition Depot pier in lower New York Bay.

Five crew members were reported missing and 150 injured, five critically, in the explosions yesterday which detonated an ammunition-laden railroad car on the pier, destroyed a warehouse, set fire to the pier and left a gaping hole in the concrete structure that juts 2½ miles into the bay.

Investigation On

The names of the missing and injured were not released by the Navy pending notification of next of kin, which began during the night. Thirty-five of the injured were in hospitals in this area. The others were treated at the sick bay in Earle and 109 of them, including 25 civilians, were held for observation.

A navy investigating board began an immediate probe. An official statement by the 3d Naval District's public-relations office said the cause of the blasts was unknown.

Baltimorean Figures

The explosions occurred in rapid-fire order shortly before noon yesterday while the Solar was unloading ammunition. Some eyewitnesses said the first blast took place when a depth charge went off in the hands of a seaman, Joseph Stuchinski, of Baltimore. Stuchinski was only slightly injured, but the man ahead was either killed or badly wounded, said Fireman Jack Horne, of Charlotte, N.C.

Other ammunition-loaded vessels in the area were hauled off to safety as were all but one of a string of railroad cars filled with munitions on the pier.

The blasts were felt for miles; they broke a plate glass window in Long Branch, 15 miles away.

NAVY DISCLOSES ROCKET MOTOR

PATUXENT RIVER, Md., May 1.—(AP) The Navy permitted disclosure today of what it described as the "newest and most powerful

rocket motor in the world"—a unit which delivers 66,000 pounds of thrust for two seconds.

Known as "Moby Dick," the motor is intended for use in jet-assisted aircraft takeoffs or to propel aerial rockets. The Navy said the new unit would triple the speed (now 900 feet per second) of its "Tiny Tim," a 12-inch aerial rocket weighing 1,300 pounds.

"Moby Dick" is 105 inches long, 17 inches in diameter and weighs 5,800 pounds. It was built by Aerojet Engineering corporation of Azusa, Calif., in conjunction with the Bureau's of Ordnance and Aeronautics.

Navy officials said the new motor developed for its brief operation about one-third more thrust than the unit in the German V-2.

"Moby Dick" was exhibited but not fired during a visit of about 100 members of the Institute of Aeronautical Sciences to this naval air test center yesterday.

Navy Food-Waste Is Charged

MAY 1 1946

Portland, Ore., May 1 (AP)—A charge that the Navy is throwing away large quantities of edible canned food and valuable goods at a naval station in Astoria, Ore., was made here by Congressman Walter Norblad (R., Ore.) as he left today for Washington.

"While the Administration is crying for food to go to Europe, it is throwing away canned goods and meat" in quantities that have been the basis for a brisk trade in Astoria, Norblad declared.

Bringing Along Samples

Norblad is carrying samples of the dumped food for display to Congress.

He reported he had visited several homes in Astoria, his residence, and was shown huge stocks of canned pork loaves and corned beef, powdered milk, dehydrated fruit and cartons of cereal.

He declared that one Astorian showed him slabs of Canadian bacon, salvaged from a truck of goods to be dumped. The bacon was still heavily wrapped, Norblad said, and "perfectly good."

Enough To Last Years

He said another claimed that he had "enough canned goods" in his cellar to last his family for years.

Norblad declared that the trade in other navy commodities—quality paint, expensive brushes, turpentine, rope, brass fixtures, hardware and miscellaneous items—had become so brisk that naval-station officers finally ordered a bulldozer to bury the dumped items.

Redeployment Schedule

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

More than 2,800 Pacific and European service veterans are scheduled to debark from six vessels at three U. S. ports today.

New York expects two vessels carrying 1,996 troops while two west coast points are due to dock four ships with 868 returnees.

West coast arrivals: San Diego, one vessel, 437 men; San Francisco, 431 personnel, three vessels.

Ships arriving today:

At New York

Alhambra Victory from Bremerhaven. 1,448 troops, including 281st Engineer battalion; 387th Ordnance company.

Westerly Victory from Le Havre, 548 miscellaneous troops.

At San Diego

Escort carrier Puget Sound from Pacific forward areas, 437 miscellaneous Navy, Marine and Coast Guard personnel.

At San Francisco

Miscellaneous personnel on following vessels: Adams from Japan, 39 Navy; Kathaline Sherwood from Manila, 23; San Clemente from Pearl Harbor, 358 Navy, 11 Marines, seven civilians.

Ships which arrived yesterday:

At New York

Gen Edmund B. Alexander from Southampton, 955 war brides and children.

Santa Paula from Le Havre, 332 war brides and children.

Miscellaneous personnel on following vessels: Gen. C. C. Ballau from Oahu, 159 Army, 427 Navy, four Marines; Gen. William Weigel from Canal Zone, seven Army, 104 Navy, nine Marines; John Dix from Casablanca, 12 Army.

At San Francisco

Mello Franco from Noumea, four Navy, 28 Army.

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UNDATED MAY DAY

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

MAY 2 1946

MILLIONS OF WORKERS— FROM MOSCOW AND BERLIN TO TOKYO AND SINGAPORE— PARADED OR DEMONSTRATED YESTERDAY (WED.) WITH FANFARE AND SOMETIMES DISORDERS IN LEFTWING CELEBRATIONS OF MAY DAY.

TWO BOMBS EXPLODED IN MADRID, CAPITAL OF THE FRANCO REGIME, WRECKING LUXURY FOOD STORES NEAR A POOR RESIDENTIAL DISTRICT.

IN TRIESTE, MORE THAN 50,000 YUGOSLAVS MARCHED THROUGH STREETS OF THE DISPUTED CITY, SHOUTING "VIVA TITO, VIVA STALIN."

FASCIST DIEHARDS— FANATICAL FOLLOWERS OF THE DEAD MUSSOLINI— MADE BRIEF FORAYS AGAINST COMMUNIST HEADQUARTERS AND COMMUNIST-SOCIALIST NEWSPAERS IN ROME. ONE GROUP BURST INTO A ROME RADIO STATION AND WITH POINTED GUNS FORCED THE BROADCAST OF "VIOVIENEZZA," THEIR OUTLAWED HYMN, FROM A RECORD THEY BROUGHT WITH THEM. ITALIAN WORKERS HELD ASSEMBLIES TO CELEBRATE LABOR'S GAINS.

IN MOSCOW, SOLDIERS AND CIVILIANS PARADED FOR SIX HOURS THROUGH RED SQUARE, PAST PREMIER-MARSHAL STALIN ON THE REVIEWING STAND, IN THE GREATEST PEACETIME SHOW OF STRENGTH.

BANIEROUS URGED RUSSIAN WORKERS TO BOOST PRODUCTION.

YOUNG MARSHAL KONSTANTIN ROKOSSOVSKY WARNED SOVIET TROOPS AGAINST "COMPLACENCY" AND DECLARED THAT "DURABLE PEACE AND SECURITY HAVE NOT YET BEEN ESTABLISHED."

DAY ASSERTED THAT "INTERNATIONAL REACTION XXX IS HATCHING PLANS OF A NEW

WAR" AND CALLED ON SOVIET ARMED FORCES TO GROW IN MILITARY SKILL.

MARCHING RUSSIANS IN MOSCOW SANG THE INTERNATIONALE AND 20-GUN SALUTES BOOMED IN MOSCOW, UNION REPUBLIC CAPITALS, AND "HERO" CITIES.

IN TOKYO, SOME 400,000 JAPANESE CELEBRATED MAY DAY FOR THE FIRST TIME IN 11 YEARS, AND SOCIALIST KANJU KATO DECLARED LABOR MIGHT STAGE A GENERAL STRIKE IF A SINGLE PARTY CABINET WAS FORMED BY THE RIGHTIST LIBERALS. POLICE WERE ALERT FOR FANATICS IN ACCORD OF A PLOT TO ASSASSINATE GENERAL MACARTHUR.

MAY 2 1946

PROTESTS AGAINST BRITISH AID TO DUTCH IMPERIALISM WERE VOCIFEROUS SHOUTED IN SINGAPORE AT A DEMONSTRATION BY 25,000 MALAYANS, CHINESE, AND INDONESIANS WITHDRAWAL OF "IMPERIALIST TROOPS" FROM BURMA WAS DEMANDED AT A RALLY IN RANGOON. IN BERLIN, SEVERAL HUNDRED THOUSAND GERMAN WORKERS, MARCHING THROUGH BEHIND RED BANNERS THROUGH THE RUBBLE OF THE CITY, ASSERTED THEIR STAND FOR "THE ONLY TRUE SOCIALISM."

OTTO GROTEWOHL, A PRINCIPAL SPEAKER, MADE A DIATRIBE AGAINST THE LANDED GENTRY, AND WILHELM PIECK, GERMANY COMMUNIST CHAIRMAN, DREW GREAT APPLAUSE WITH THESHOUT:

"WE DEMAND THAT THE RHINE AND RUHR REMAIN A PART OF GERMANY. GERMAN UNITY IS ESSENTIAL FOR HER RECONSTRUCTION."

THE COMMUNIST-SUPPORTED POLISH WORKERS PARTY AND POLISH SOCIALIST PARTY PARADED THROUGH THE MAIN CITIES OF POLAND, CARRYING BANNERS ATTACKING THE POLISH PEASANT PARTY OF VICE-PREMIER STANISLAW MIKOLAJCZYK. IN SOME CITIES, LEVIES WERE MADE UPON EMPLOYERS TO PAY THE COSTS OF CELEBRATIONS.

HALF A MILLION FRENCHMEN PARADED IN PARIS, SCENE OF THE FOREIGN MINISTERS CONFERENCE. BANNERS ATTACKING THE SPANISH REGIME DEMANDED "TOTAL RUPTURE WITH FRANCO, ASSASSIN OF DEMOCRACY."

MAY 2 1946

THE BELGIAN CELEBRATION WAS QUIET AND THOUSANDS OF PERSONS WENT INTO THE COUNTRY FOR A TWO-DAY NATIONAL HOLIDAY. BRITAIN'S SOCIALISTS WILL OBSERVE MAY DAY ON SUNDAY.

IN BUDAPEST, SPEAKERS RENEWED DEMANDS FOR A COMMUNIST-SOCIAL DEMOCRAT COALITION.

PERSIAN WORKMEN DEMONSTRATED IN TEHRAN, JEWISH COMMUNISTS BORE RED FLAGS AND PICTURES OF STALIN AND LENIN THROUGH THE STREETS OF TEL AVIV IN PALESTINE.

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30.24-260

LONDON,MAY 1-(AP)-RUSSIA PARADED HER ARMED FORCE IN A MIGHTY MAY DAY PEACETIME SHOW OF STRENGTH TODAY IN KEEPING WITH GENERALISSIMO STALIN'S WARNING THAT "INTERNATIONAL REACTION" IS "HATCHING PLANS FOR A NEW WAR."

IN THE DEFEATED FASCIST COUNTRIES AND ELSEWHERE IN EUROPE AND ASIA, LEFT WING GROUPS PARADED, SINGING THE "INTERNATIONALE" IN CELEBRATION OF MAY DAY, WHICH MOSCOW DISPATCHES TERMED A "MADE IN AMERICA" HOLIDAY, STATING THAT ITS FIRST OBSERVANCE WAS IN CHICAGO IN 1886 WHEN WORKERS DEMONSTRATED FOR AN EIGHT-HOUR DAY.

RED SQUARE IN MOSCOW SEETHED WITH HUMANITY, RADIO ACCOUNTS SAID, PREMIER STALIN WATCHED THE SIX-HOUR PARADE, REPRESENTING EVERY SEGMENT OF THE VAST AND VARIED SOVIET POPULATION, FROM ATOP LENIN'S TOMB.

REVIEWING SOVIET TROOPS BEFORE THE START OF THE PARADE, MOSCOW RADIO SAID MARSHAL KONSTANTIN ROKOSSOVSKY, FORMER COMMANDER OF THE SECOND WHITE RUSSIAN ARMY AND ONE OF THE SOVIET UNION'S YOUNGEST GENERALS, TOLD THE SOLDIERS:

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"THE WAR DEMONSTRATED THAT THE ARMED FORCES OF THE SOVIET UNION ARE CAPABLE OF INFLICTING THE MOST SHATTERING BLOWS AND ALSO OF DEFEATING ANYBODY WHO DARES TO LIFT HIS HAND AGAINST THE ACHIEVEMENTS OF OUR PEOPLE.

"WE MUST NOT BE LULLED INTO COMPLACENCY. XXX THE STORM OF WAR HAS DIED DOWN, BUT DURABLE PEACE AND SECURITY HAVE NOT YET BEEN ESTABLISHED."

AMID THE RUSSIAN SHOW OF ARMOR, AS DESCRIBED BY A RADIO COMMENTATOR, APPEARED A NEW HEAVY TANK, WHICH THE ANNOUNCER SAID WAS "NEVER SEEN BEFORE."

THE DAY--FIRST OBSERVED IN RUSSIA IN 1890, A YEAR AFTER IT WAS PROCLAIMED OFFICIALLY BY THE SECOND SOCIALIST INTERNATIONAL IN PARIS--ALSO WAS MARKED IN OTHER EUROPEAN CAPITALS, INCLUDING RUBBLE-STREWN BERLIN, WHERE GERMANS ARRANGED A PARADE IN THE SOVIET ZONE.

IN TRIESTE, THE DISPUTED ADRIATIC PORT CITY, THE YUGOSLAV PRESS WAS CRITICAL OF AN ALLIED BAN ON THE DAY'S OBSERVANCE AND WARNED OF "POSSIBLE CONSEQUENCES." A PARADE WAS SCHEDULED FOR TOMORROW TO OBSERVE THE FIRST ANNIVERSARY OF THE ALLIES ENTRY INTO THE CITY.

IN POLAND THE DAY WAS OBSERVED WIDELY THE COMMUNIST-SUPPORTED POLISH WORKERS PARTY ORGANIZED PARADES IN THE PRINCIPAL CITIES. MARCHERS CARRIED RED BANNERS ATTACKING THE POLISH PEASANTS PARTY OF VICE-PREMIER STANISLAW MIKOLAJCZYK.

IN TOKYO, JAPANESE MAY DAY LEADERS GREETED GENERAL MACARTHUR WITH EXPRESSIONS OF APPRECIATION AS OCCUPATION FORCES HUNTED THROUGH SURGING CROWDS FOR A MAN SUSPECTED OF DESIRING TO GREET THE GENERAL WITH BULLETS INSTEAD.

POLICE IN ROME SOUGHT FIVE MEN WHO SEIZED THE ROME RADIO TRANSMITTING STATION LAST NIGHT AND BROADCAST FASCIST SONGS AND SLOGANS FOR THREE MINUTES IN WHAT APPEARED TO BE AN ATTEMPT TO SABOTAGE LEFTIST PLANS FOR THE MAY DAY OBSERVANCE. COMMUNIST HEADQUARTERS AND COMMUNISTAND SOCIALIST NEWSPAPER OFFICES WERE ATTACKED.

TWENTY-FIVE THOUSAND MALAYANS, CHINESE AND INDONESIANS HOLDING THEIR FIRST MAY DAY CELEBRATION IN FOUR YEARS DEMONSTRATED IN SINGAPORE AGAINST BRITISH AID TO "DUTCH IMPERIALISM."

IN BRITAIN SOCIALISTS WILL NOT CELEBRATE MAY DAY UNTIL SUNDAY.

RQ952AED

LONDON, MAY 1-(AP)-GENERALISSIMO STALIN WARNED RUSSIANS CELEBRATING THEIR MAY DAY HOLIDAY TODAY AGAINST FORCES OF "INTERNATIONAL REACTION" WHICH HE SAID ARE "HATCHING PLANS OF A NEW WAR," AND URGED STRENGTHENING OF THE SOVIET'S ARMED FORCES "TO GUARD THE PEACE."

"THE ARMED FORCES OF THE SOVIET UNION--OUR LAND TROOPS, AIR FORCES AND NAVY--DISCHARGED THEIR DUTY TO THE COUNTRY IN THE GREAT PATRIOTIC WAR," HE DECLARED IN AN ORDER OF THE DAY BROADCAST LAST NIGHT BY THE MOSCOW RADIO AND RECORDED IN LONDON.

"NOW OUR ARMED FORCES ARE FACED WITH A TASK OF NO LESS IMPORTANCE--VIGILANTLY TO GUARD THE PEACE WHICH WAS WON AND THE CONSTRUCTIVE LABOR OF THE SOVIET PEOPLE, TO BE THE RELIABLE BULWARK OF THE INTEREST OF THE SOVIET UNION.

"THE SUCCESSFUL ACCOMPLISHMENT OF THIS HONORABLE TASK IS POSSIBLE ONLY ON CONDITION OF FURTHER GROWTH OF MILITARY CULTURE AND MILITARY SKILL OF THE OFFICERS AND MEN OF OUR ARMY, OUR NAVY AND OUR AVIATION."

STALIN URGED RUSSIAN WORKERS TO REACH AND EVEN EXCEED THE GOALS SET IN THE NATION'S NEW FIVE-YEAR PLAN.

"DEVELOPING PEACEFUL SOCIALIST CONSTRUCTION," STALIN'S ORDER DECLARED, "WE SHOULD NOT FORGET FOR A MINUTE THE INTRIGUES OF INTERNATIONAL REACTION, WHICH IS HATCHING PLANS OF A NEW WAR. IT IS NECESSARY TO REMEMBER THE TEACHING OF THE GREAT LENIN TO THE EFFECT THAT AFTER SWITCHING OVER TO PEACEFUL LABOR, IT IS NECESSARY TO BE CONSTANTLY VIGILANT, TO PROTECT AS THE APPLE OF ONE'S EYE THE ARMED FORCES AND DEFENSIVE POWERS OF OUR COUNTRY.

"THE ARMED FORCES OF THE SOVIET UNION MUST DAILY IMPROVE THEIR MILITARY ART ON THE BASIS OF EXPERIENCE OF WAR, ON THE BASIS OF THE PROGRESS OF MILITARY SCIENCE AND TECHNIQUE. BEYOND ANY DOUBT, OUR ARMY, OUR NAVY AND OUR AVIATION WILL ACCOMPLISH ALL THOSE TASKS FACING THEM.

MAY DAY, CHARACTERIZED BY STALIN AS "THE INTERNATIONAL HOLIDAY OF THE WORKING PEOPLE," IS MOST WIDELY OBSERVED IN EUROPEAN COUNTRIES AND IS SIMILAR TO THE SEPTEMBER LABOR DAY OBSERVANCE IN THE UNITED STATES. IT WAS FIRST PROCLAIMED IN 1889 BY THE SECOND SOCIALIST INTERNATIONAL IN PARIS.

"IN THE VANGUARD OF THE STRUGGLE FOR PEACE AND SECURITY MARCHES THE SOVIET UNION, WHICH PLAYED AN OUTSTANDING PART IN SMASHING FASCISM AND FULFILLED ITS GREAT MISSION OF LIBERATION," STALIN CONTINUED.

"THE NATIONS LIBERATED FROM THE FASCIST YOKE RECEIVED AN OPPORTUNITY OF BUILDING THEIR STATE LIFE ON DEMOCRATIC FOUNDATIONS, OF REALIZING THEIR HISTORICAL ASPIRATIONS. ON THIS ROAD THEY FIND FRATERNAL ASSISTANCE ON THE PART OF THE SOVIET UNION.

"THE ENTIRE WORLD HAS HAD AN OPPORTUNITY TO CONVINCE ITSELF, NOT ONLY OF THE MIGHT OF THE SOVIET STATE, BUT ALSO OF THE FAIRNESS OF ITS POLICY BASED ON THE RECOGNITION OF EQUALITY OF ALL PEOPLES, RESPECT FOR THEIR FREEDOM AND INDEPENDENCE.

"THERE IS NO REASON TO DOUBT THAT IN THE FUTURE THE SOVIET UNION WILL BE TRUE TO ITS POLICY--THE POLICY OF PEACE AND SECURITY, THE POLICY OF THE EQUALITY AND FRIENDSHIP OF THE PEOPLES."

THE ORDER CONCLUDED WITH GENERALISSIMO STALIN'S DIRECTIVE THAT 20 ARTILLERY SALVOS BE FIRED IN MOSCOW, IN THE CAPITALS OF EACH OF THE SOVIET UNION'S REPUBLICS, AND IN LWOW, KOENIGSBERG, KHABAROVSK, VLADIVOSTOK, PORT ARTHUR AND THE "HERO CITIES" OF LENINGRAD, STALINGRAD, SEVASTOPOL AND ODESSA.

(EDS: TEXT OF GENERALISSIMO STALIN'S ORDER OF THE DAY, AS RECORDED BY SOVIET MONITOR IN LONDON; MOVED ON SOME CIRCUITS IN THE NIGHT REPORT.)

DN&W721AED

MAY 2 1946

LONDON, MAY 1-(AP)-BRITAIN'S PRIVY COUNCIL, THE EMPIRE'S HIGHEST COURT, HAS BEEN ASKED TO DECIDE WHETHER THE RAJAH OF BHOWAL WAS CREMATED ON A CEREMONIAL PYRE 37 YEARS AGO OR ESCAPED FROM THE FLAMES AND IS TODAY THE RIGHTFUL RULER OF A BENGAL ESTATE YIELDING $400,000 A YEAR.

THE BIZARRE CASE WAS BROUGHT TO LONDON BY THE RANEE OF BHOWAL ON APPEAL FROM THE HIGH COURT OF CALCUTTA, WHICH RULED IN 1941 THAT A MAN REPRESENTING HIMSELF TO BE RAMENDRA NARAYAN ROY, THE RAJAH OF BHOWAL, WAS HER HUSBAND.

THE RANEE CONTENDS THAT THE RAJAH DIED ON MAY 8, 1909, AT THE AGE OF 25 AND THAT HIS BODY WAS BORNE IN PUBLIC PROCESSION THE DAY AFTERWARD AND BURNED AT DARJEELING.

THE RANEE PETITIONED THE COUNCIL TO DECLARE HER A WIDOW AND THUS ENTITLED TO THE INCOME OF A DOMAIN AS LARGE AS ENGLAND.

THE MAN WHO SAYS HE IS THE RAJAH CLAIMS HE WAS CARRIED TO THE CREMATION GROUNDS AND LAID ON THE FUNERAL PYRE, BUT A SUDDEN MONSOON SQUALL DISPERSED THE MOURNERS BEFORE THE TORCH WAS APPLIED. THE RAIN REVIVED HIM, HE SAYS, AND HE WAS REMOVED BY A BAND OF FAKIRS. HE ALLEGEDLY WANDERED AROUND INDIA FOR 12 YEARS SUFFERING LOSS OF MEMORY, BUT IN 1921 RETURNED TO HIS ESTATE TO RECLAIM HIS WIFE AND TITLE.

SOME MEMBERS OF THE RAJAH'S FAMILY HAVE SAID THEY RECOGNIZE HIM, BUT THE RANEE HAS MAINTAINED HE IS NOT HER HUSBAND.

THE CASE, DOCKETED FOR HEARING TODAY, REACHES THE COUNCIL AFTER A QUARTER CENTURY OF LEGAL FIGHTS IN INDIA, DURING WHICH A HALF MILLION DOLLARS WERE SPENT IN LAW COSTS.

HJ629AED

LONDON, MAY 1-(AP)-THE BRITISH PRESS GAVE UNQUALIFIED APPROVAL AND FAINT PRAISE TODAY TO THE BRITISH-AMERICAN INQUIRY COMMITTEE'S REPORT ON PALESTINE, WHILE JEWISH LEADERS IN BRITAIN CRITICIZED IT AS "LIMITED" AND ARAB SPOKESMEN CONDEMNED IT AS "AN OUTRAGE."

A MAJORITY OF LONDON MORNING NEWSPAPERS AGREED THAT THE REPORT WAS A "VINDICATION OF THE BRITISH MANDATE" BUT THE DAILY MAIL EXPRESSED A REGRET, ALSO VOICED BY OTHER PAPERS, THAT "NO IMMEDIATE PROSPECT IS HELD OUT OF ANY SHARE BY THE UNITED STATES OR OTHER NATIONS IN THE COST, SACRIFICE OF LIFE, AND ODIUM WHICH RULE IN PALESTINE INEVITABLY ENTAILS."

THE JEWISH AGENCY FOR PALESTINE PLEDGED COOPERATION IN THE COMMITTEE'S PROPOSAL TO SPEED ADMISSION TO PALESTINE OF 100,000 HOMELESS JEWS IN EUROPE BUT ADDED THAT THE REPORT "DOES NOT EVEN SOLVE THE PROBLEM OF THE VICTIMS OF NAZI PERSECUTION IN EUROPE, LET ALONE MEET THE IMMIGRATION NEEDS OF JEWS IN OTHER LANDS."

THE ARAB OFFICE DECLARED THAT "ACTION ON THE RECOMMENDATIONS WOULD VIOLATE IN EVERY RESPECT AND DETAIL THE PROMISES IN THE WHITE PAPER OF 1939 X X X AND WOULD LEAD THROUGHOUT THE ARAB WORLD TO A RECRUDESCENCE OF THAT BITTERNESS AND SENSE OF BETRAYAL WHICH THE ARABS FELT AT THE END OF THE FIRST WORLD WAR."

THE DAILY TELEGRAPH SAID "THE REPORT CANNOT BE CONSIDERED VERY HELPFUL" AND ADDED THAT THE BRITISH PEOPLE "WILL FIND NO END TO, AND NO HELP IN, DISCHARGE OF A DISTASTEFUL TASK, BUT RATHER A CHANCE OF FRESH COMPLICATIONS."

THE NEWS CHRONICLE SAID THE RECOMMENDATIONS WERE "PRACTICAL AND SYMPATHETIC" BUT "AS FAR AS THE VEXED QUESTION OF PALESTINE ITSELF IS CONCERNED, THE RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE COMMISSION ARE MORE A HOPE THAN A CONVINCING POLICY."

ONLY THE TIMES WENT SO FAR AS TO SAY THAT THE "COMMITTEE HAS DISCHARGED THE TASK ENTRUSTED TO IT IN A MANNER WHICH MUST DECISIVELY SHAPE INTERNATIONAL POLICY." IT SAID THE ARABS AND JEWS HAD BEEN OFFERED "A NEW OPPORTUNITY FOR COOPERATION AND ADVANCEMENT."

WA05AED

MAY 2 1946

bungay, england, may 1 (ap) -- an englishman is giving up his life-long home here and moving his entire family to upstate new york because his young daughter [redacted] "couldn't bear" to be parted from her sister, [redacted].

c. j. payne said he would transport [redacted] his family by air to the state[redacted] in november or december. they will live in corning, n.y., 40 miles from the home of his eldest daughter, mrs. donald hess.

mrs. hess arrived in the [redacted] on easter sunday.

(edst mrs. hess' address and size of payne family not available.)

legys 02110 fw 442pedst

SECOND NIGHT LEAD LOAN (520)

BY A.I. GOLDBERG

PARIS, MAY 1-(AP)-AN OFFICIAL FRENCH SOURCE SAID TONIGHT THAT FOREIGN MINISTER GEORGES BIDAULT HAD TOLD HIM HE HAD BEEN ASSURED BY PRESIDENT TRUMAN IN A TRANSATLANTIC TELEPHONE CONVERSATION THAT PROSPECTS WERE BRIGHT FOR APPROVAL OF AN AMERICAN LOAN TO FRANCE.

THE CONVERSATION--DETAILS OF WHICH AS REPORTED IN PARIS WERE DENIED IN A STATEMENT FROM THE WHITE HOUSE AT WASHINGTON--OCCURRED DURING THE COURSE OF A THREE-HOUR MEETING BETWEEN BIDAULT AND U.S. SECRETARY OF STATE JAMES F. BYRNES.

PARIS,MAY 1-(AP)-JOHN G.ERHARDT, U.S.MINISTER TO AUSTRIA DISCLOSED LAST NIGHT THAT HE WAS A PASSENGER IN GEN.MARK CLARK'S PERSONAL PLANE WHEN IT WAS BUZZED BY TWO RUSSIAN FIGHTER PLANES NEAR VIENNA YESTERDAY.

ERHARDT, DESCRIBING THE INCIDENT WHICH CAUSED CLARK TO PROTEST TO THE RUSSIANS, SAID SOVIET PILOTS SWOOPED CLOSE TO THE FLYING FORTRESS "A COUPLE OF TIMES" NEAR VIENNA.

RQ903AED

MAY 1 1946

FOREIGN MINISTERS xxx QUESTION

A FOUR-POWER COMMISSION DESIGNATED BY THE DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTERS INVESTIGATED THE QUESTION ON THE GROUND AND HAS TURNED OVER ITS REPORT TO THE MINISTERS. FIRST REPORTS SAID THE COMMISSION WAS IN VIRTUAL ACCORD, HAVING DRAWN A SUGGESTED BORDER LINE BASED ON ETHNIC GROUNDS, BUT LATER INFORMATION INDICATED THE REPORT CONTAINED MINORITY RECOMMENDATIONS.

MEANWHILE, THE AMERICAN PROPOSAL FOR A FOUR-POWER, QUARTER-CENTURY

30.24-2609

MUTUAL ASSISTANCE PACT TO INSURE GERMAN DISARMAMENT WAS BEING WIDELY DISCUSSED BY THE FOUR DELEGATIONS. OBSERVERS COMMENTED THAT SUCH A TREATY WOULD PERMIT AMERICAN, BRITISH AND FRENCH INSPECTORS TO SURVEY FACTORIES AND LABORATORIES THROUGHOUT THE RUSSIAN OCCUPATION ZONE IN EASTERN GERMANY.

W343AED

EDITORS:
FRANKFURT--ARMY FOOD (A6) INSERT AFTER 1ST GRAF X X X CALORIES A DAY.

AN UNOFFICIAL SOURCE SAID THE PRESENT U.S. ARMY RATION IS 3,600 CALORIES DAILY, COMPARED TO 2,000 FOR DISPLACED PERSONS AND 1,275 FOR GERMAN CIVILIANS.

EFFECTIVE MAY 5, X X X SECOND GRAF.

MD1049PED

A123

ROME--FIRST ADD NIGHT LEAD DISORDERS (A95) X X X ELECTIONS VICTORY.

THE ITALIAN NEWS AGENCY ANSA SAID A LARGE FASCIST BANNER WAS HOISTED ON THE BELFRY OF A VERONA CHURCH AND REMAINED THERE THREE HOURS.

MAY DAY PASSED QUIETLY IN ROME, WHERE 20,000 PERSONS GATHERED IN THE PIAZZA DEL POPOLO IN A PRO-REPUBLICAN DEMONSTRATION.

MD1058PED

ADD ROME TODA

THEN, BEFORE POLICE COULD BE SUMMONED, THEY ROARED PAST THE BUILDINGS OF THE COMMUNIST NEWSPAPER L'UNITA AND THE SOCIALIST PAPER AVANTI. THEY THREW ONE GRENADE AND FIRED SEVERAL PISTOL SHOTS AT EACH BUILDING. BUT NO CASUALTIES OR DAMAGE RESULTED.

IN ROVIGNO, PERSONS OPERATING AT NIGHT REPLACED WITH THE FASCIST BANNER A HAMMER AND SICKLE FLAG FLYING SINCE THE RECENT SOCIALIST MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS VICTORY.

JR933PED

ROME, MAY 1-(AP)-THE ITALIAN NEWS AGENCY ANSA REPORTED TODAY THAT ALLIED TROOPS WERE STREAMING INTO TRIESTE TO PARTICIPATE IN A PARADE TOMORROW COMMEMORATING THE FIRST ANNIVERSARY OF THE ALLIES' ENTRY INTO THE DISPUTED CITY.

THE AGENCY SAID THAT TWO BRITISH CRUISERS AND A FRIGATE WERE ANCHORED IN THE HARBOR.

THE PARADE WILL CLIMAX THREE DAYS OF CELEBRATION, WHICH BEGAN YESTERDAY WHEN ITALIANS OBSERVED THE ANNIVERSARY OF THE UPRISING AGAINST THE GERMANS. YUGOSLAV RESIDENTS TODAY ARE HOLDING A LAVISH OBSERVANCE OF MAY DAY.

ANSA REPORTED, MEANWHILE, AN "EXTENSIVE MOVEMENT" OF YUGOSLAV TROOPS TOWARD AIDUSSINA, NORTHEAST OF TRIESTE, AND GORIZIA, NORTHWEST OF THE CITY. THE AGENCY QUOTED DISPATCHES FROM GORIZIA AS SAYING ALLIED RECONNAISSANCE PLANES WERE MAKING REPEATED FLIGHTS OVER THE AREA.

RQ906AED

VATICAN CITY, MAY 1-(AP)-THE VATICAN CITY NEWSPAPER L'OSSERVATORE ROMANO DEPLORED TODAY THE RECENT ACTIVITIES OF FASCIST DIEHARDS AND WARNED THAT SUCH ACTIONS COULD HAVE HARMFUL REPERCUSSIONS ON THE TREATMENT OF ITALY BY THE FOUR-POWER FOREIGN MINISTERS CONFERENCE IN PARIS.

MD1059PED

warsaw, may 1--(ap)--poland observed a "workers' holiday" today but apparently the employers footed the bill.

the co munist-supported polish workers, aided by their close ally the polish socialist party, organized parades in the principal cities with marchers carrying thousands of red banners attacking the polish peasant party of stanislaw mikolajczyk.

in lodz, workers and socialists levied upon 400 commercial and industrial enterprises from 30,000 to 150,000 zlotys ($300 to $1,500) to pay the costs of the observances. similar levies were made elsewhere also.

in warsaw, thousands of citizens newly organized as a reserve militia paraded as an additional guarantor of law and order in poland's forthcoming referndum and general elections.

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banners carried by the demonstrators today attacked mikolajczyk as a destroyer of unity within poland, assailed winston churchill and declared "let germans beware of polish borders, millions of simple polish people watch over peace."

mikolajczyk forbade participation of members of the peasant party in the sunday parades and karol popiel, president of the labor

party, issued similar orders to members of his party. popeil joined with mikolajczyk in declining to join the workers socialist-sponsored single election bloc.

MAY 2 1946

apra aliens 01000 ar 59pa

bucharest, may 1 (ap) -- more than half a million persons gigantic paraded peacefully here today in a may day celebration organized by the communist-dominated government of Romania.

the army took part in the parade, which extended for more than two miles. itsroute was through the central square, which was decorated with 15-foot likenesses of russian prime minister stalin, [redacted] writers karl marx and friedrich engels, and the late soviet premier nikolai lenin, young king mihai of romania and romanian communist and socialist leaders.

aprians 02010 ar 1005pedst

MADRID, THURSDAY, MAY 2-(AP)-GENERALISSIMO FRANCO REDUCED TODAY FROM 100 TO 50 THE SIZE OF HIS FALANGE PARTY'S NATIONAL COUNCIL, THEREBY CUTTING THE COUNCIL'S REPRESENTATION IN THE CORTES (PARLIAMENT) IN HALF.

MEMBERS OF THE PARTY'S COUNCIL ARE AUTOMATICALLY MEMBERS OF THE CORTES, WHICH IS A CONSULTATIVE BODY.

THE GENERALISSIMO'S ACTION CAME IN CONNECTION WITH COMPLETION OF THE FORMATION OF THE SECOND CORTES OF HIS REGIME, WHICH WAS ANNOUNCED IN AN OFFICIAL BULLETIN. THE 50 SEATS FORMERLY HELD BY THE FALANGE COUNCIL WERE FILLED BY PERSONAL APPOINTMENTS OF THE GENERALISSIMO. THE FALANGE IS THE ONLY LEGAL PARTY IN SPAIN.

JR1136PED

Madrid, May 1-(AP)-Allied authorities said tonight they were planning to fight a Spanish decree providing a loophole which could be used for concealing German assets.

One favorite method of hiding German assets is by selling them to Spanish or other friendly dummies who can be relied upon to protect German interests.

MAY 2 1946

An order signed by Foreign Minister Alberto Martin Artajo April 14 requires foreign office authorization of any dealings in stocks and bonds of 330 listed German firms in Spain. A spokesman for the allied control commission said the list appeared to cover satisfactorily the most important German firms.

He explained that the authorization requirement made it possible for the allies to know and pursue any German effort to attempt to sell assets to nunnies.

The loophole provided in the new order, also signed by the foreign minister, appeared in the official bulletin April 29. It provides that bonds

30.24-2611

issued before July 22, 1944 were exempt from the requirement of foreign office authorization.

MAY 2 1946

Allied circles pointed out that large, unestimated assets of the Germans could thereby be transferred without allied knowledge.

It was reported that the foreign ministry explained privated to the allies that bonds issued before July 22, 1944 constituted the savings of Spaniards and therefore it was against Spanish interest to limit trading in them. The allies were believed to be dissatisfied with the explanation and planned to seek restoration of the requirement that all dealings in stocks and bonds of the German firms must be authorized by the foreign ministry.

apra 1430 rm 1404

NIGHT LEAD FRANCO

MADRID, APRIL 30-(AP)-- A BOMB WRECKED THE FRANCO VICTORY MONUMENT IN BARCELONA AT DAWN TODAY, BUT FEW DETAILS OF THE EXPLOSION WERE AVAILABLE IMMEDIATELY.

THE BLAST TOPPLED THE THREE-TON MONUMENT, SET UP AT THE INTERSECTION OF PASEO DE GRACIA AND THE AVENIDA DEL GENERALISSIMO TO COMMEMORATE THE ENTRY OF FRANCO'S FORCES INTO THE NORTHEASTERN CITY IN 1939

IN THE SPANISH CIVIL WAR.

A BARCELONA DISPATCH SAID NOW DICK WAST INJURED, AND THAT NO ARRESTS HAD BEEN REPORTED BY EARLY AFTERNOON.

IN MADRID, MEANWHILE, THE SPANISH FALANGIST NEWSPAPER ARRIBA DECLARED THE GREAT DECISION OF THE UNITED NATIONS SECURITY COUNCIL TO INVESTIGATE SPAIN HAS AN INSULT WHICH WE SHALL FORGET WITH DIFFICULTY."

WITH THE NOMINATION OF A SUBCOMMITTEE FOR A SUPERCOMMITTEE

ITS FIVE MEMBERS ASSUME THE RIGHT OF JUDGING SPAIN. ONE OF THE JUDGES--POLAND IS AT THE SAME TYME THE ACCUSER, AND THIS IS THE FORMATION OF AN INTERNATIONAL BODY CHARGED WITH FACING A NON-EXISTENT PROBLEM," ARRIBA SAID.

THE MONARCHIST PAPER ABC, DEALING IN AN EDITORIAL WITH THE

PARIS CONFERENCE OF FOREIGN MINISTERS, SAID "THE NEW YORK DIVISION IS OVER. THE SECURITY COUNCIL HAS FINISHED AND THE PARIS DRAMA WILL BEGIN. IT IS AN AUTHENTIC DRAMA BECAUSE ITS DEVELOPMENT CANNOT BE EASY NOR SATISFIED WITH AN "INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE."

MAY 2 1946

SPANISH NEWSPAPERS FEATURED DISPATCHES REPORTING A TOUR BY GENERALISSIMO FRANCO OF THE FLOOD-SWEPT MURCIA AREA. IN ONE OF THREE BRIEF SPEECHES, FRANCO DECLARED THAT "YOU SEE WHEN IN SPAIN THERE IS ORDER, WHEN IN SPAIN THERE IS COMMAND, WHEN IN SPAIN THERE IS UNITY, THEN FACTORIES WORK, NEW KEELS ARE LAID, AND WE CAN LIVE FACING THE SEA AS OUR NATIONALSPANISH MOVEMENT ALWAYS PROMISED TO LIVE."

ALB/RE DAY VARIOUS/ 10 SRES

(ISTANBUL, APRIL 29 (DELAYED) - (AP) - OPPOSITION IS REPORTED GROWING HERE AGAINST THE BULGARIAN PROPOSAL THAT BULGARIA BE GRANTED AN AEGEAN SEA OUTLET.

(SUCH A CONCESSION -- WHICH WAS PROJECTED THIS WEEK IN SOFIA BY FOREIGN MINISTER GEORGI KOULISHEV IN AN INTERVIEW WITH CORRESPONDENTS

-- WOULD create a Bulgarian corridor,

BY WHICH THE RUSSIAN could split Turkey from her Grecian

FRIEND.

(TURKEY AND GREECE ARE BOUND IN A CLOSE ALLIANCE BASED, WHICH IS

THEIR COMMON FRONTIER.

UNQUOTABLE SOURCES SAID THAT GREECE ACCORDING TO FIRMLY OPPOSE ANY

BULGARIAN DEMANDS AND WOULD GET FULL BACKING FROM TURKEY.

MAY 2 1946

"I KNOW HE WOULD APPRECIATE SEEING ALL THE TYPES AND STALIN, XX
YOU HAVE, AS WELL AS RECEIVING THE ONE WHICH HAS BEEN NAMED FOR HIM DOMINICAN
THE 30,000 TULIPS ARE NOW ON DISPLAY
GARDENS. IN ADDITION TO PRESENTING A BOUQUET TO STALIN, THE DUTCH
HAVE GIVEN A SPECIAL BOUQUET TO MADAME VYACHESLAV MOLOTOV, WIFE OF THE
FOREIGN MINISTER; PRESENTED A WREATH FOR LENIN'S TOMB AND GIVEN A
FLORAL ARRANGEMENT TO THE MAYOR OF MOSCOW.
TULIPS ARRIVED IN SPECIAL PLANE DIRECT FROM HOLLAND. THE BULB
EXPERTS ACCOMPANYING THEM ARE NUMBERED AMONG THE FOREMOST IN THE WORLD.
THESE ARE THE FIRST DUTCH TULIPS TO COME TO THE USSR." JP745AES

30.24-2613

CAIRO, MAY 1-(AP)-THE EGYPTIAN WEEKLY AKER SAAH SAID TODAY THE TURKISH AMBASSADOR TO LONDON SECRETLY HAD INFORMED BRITISH FOREIGN SECRETARY ERNEST BEVIN THAT THE TURKISH GOVERNMENT WAS "EXTREMELY DISTURBED" OVER THE POSSIBILITY BRITISH TROOPS WOULD EVACUATE EGYPT, AS WELL AS SYRIA, THE LEBANON AND IRAQ.

(IN LONDON, A SPOKESMAN OF THE TURKISH EMBASSY SAID TONIGHT HE HAD "NEVER HEARD OF" ANY SECRET REPRESENTATIONS AGAINST THE POSSIBLE EVACUATION OF BRITISH TROOPS AS REPORTED IN A CAIRO PUBLICATION.

(A BRITISH FOREIGN OFFICE SPOKESMAN SAID TURKISH AMBASSADOR CEVAD ACIKALAN HAD SEEN BEVIN "WITHIN THE LAST MONTH," BUT THE SPOKESMAN SAYS HE COULD NOT CONFIRM THE CAIRO REPORT.)

THE WEEKLY SAID THAT AT A SECRET INTERVIEW THE TURKISH AMBASSADOR HAD DECLARED HIS COUNTRY COUNTED ON THE PRESENCE OF BRITISH TROOPS IN THE MIDDLE EAST TO SUPPORT TURKISH OPPOSITION TO RUSSIAN DEMANDS.

MD1057PED

HAIFA, PALESTINE, MAY 1-(AP)-A KITBAG WITH EXPLOSIVES WAS FOUND IN THE MESSROOM OVER THE MAGAZINE OF THE BRITISH DESTROYER CHEVRON WHEN IT ARRIVED TODAY, OFFICIALS SAID.

A COMMUNIQUE SAID 13 PALESTINE SAILORS ABOARD THE CHEVRON -- WHICH SIX WEEKS AGO INTERCEPTED A TURKISH SHIP CARRYING ILLEGAL JEWISH IMMIGRANTS -- HAD BEEN TAKEN INTO CUSTODY UNDER SUSPICION OF INTENDING TO BLOW UP THE DESTROYER.

THE CHEVRON WAS CARRYING THE SAILORS FROM ALEXANDRIA, EGYPT, TO THEIR DISCHARGE POINT HERE. THE KITBAG, FOUND AFTER THEY HAD DISEMBARKED, HAD FITTED DETONATORS. A LENGTH OF FUSE AS A SECONDARY MEANS OF DETONATION ALSO WAS ATTACHED.

WHEN THE SAILORS WERE SEARCHED, ONE WAS FOUND TO HAVE A DETONATOR IN HIS CLOTHES AND THE OTHERS CARRIED CONCEALED ITEMS OF EXPLOSIVES, THE COMMUNIQUE SAID.

ONE OF THE 13 REPORTEDLY HAD BEEN IDENTIFIED AS A WELL-KNOWN TERRORIST.

JR956PED

PEIPING, MAY 1-(AP)-THE CHINESE HAVE NOT YET ARRANGED A PLANE FOR THE EVACUATION OF FIVE AMERICAN CORRESPONDENTS FROM CHANGCHUN, SINO-AMERICAN EXECUTIVE HEADQUARTERS REPORTED TODAY.

THE CHINESE BLAMED THE DELAY VAGUELY ON "TECHNICAL PROBLEMS," SAID THE UNAMPLIFIED ANNOUNCEMENT.

A RETURNING OFFICER SAID, HOWEVER, THAT THE NEWSPAPERMEN WERE SUFFERING NO HARDSHIPS. THEY INCLUDE TOM MASTERSON OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

S441APS NM

TOKYO, THURSDAY, MAY 2-(AP)-KYODO NEWS AGENCY REPORTED TODAY THAT MAY DAY DEMONSTRATORS HAD FORCED TWO PUBLIC OFFICIALS TO PROMISE TO RESIGN.

THEY SURPRISED EVERYBODY IN A THIRD CITY BY APPLAUDING THE PREFECTURAL GOVERNOR.

SOME 25,000 PARADERS BRAVED HEAVY RAIN IN FUKUOKA TO "ADVISE" THE MAYOR'S RESIGNATION ON THE GROUNDS OF INEFFICIENCY AND RECEIVED HIS PROMISE TO LEAVE OFFICE BY MAY 15.

IN OKAYAMA, THE CHIEF OF THE PREFECTURAL INTERIOR DEPARTMENT PROMISED TO RESIGN IN RESPONSE TO CRITICISM FROM 10,000 DEMONSTRATORS REGARDING HIS RECORD AS 1937 CHIEF OF THE THOUGHT POLICE IN THAT PREFECTURE.

THE GOVERNOR OF SHIZUOKA PREFECTURE DREW A SMALLER CROWD--ONLY 2,000. BUT THEY CAME TO COMMEND HIM FOR HIS EFFORTS TO IMPROVE THE FOOD SITUATION.

KYODO SAID NO TROUBLE WAS REPORTED TO JAPANESE AUTHORITIES FROM NATIONWIDE DEMONSTRATIONS BY MORE THAN 1,000,000 WORKERS.

JQ1053PCS NM

ADD TOKYO DECREES

AT NAGANO, 25,000 WORKERS AND FARMERS ASKED FOR MORE FOOD AND DEMANDED THE RESIGNATION OF THE PREFECTURE GOVERNOR. DEMONSTRATIONS AT FUKUOKA AND SAPPORO ATTRACTED 10,000 EACH.

THE KATO COMMITTEE, WHICH INCLUDED COMMUNISTS, ASKED SHIDEHARA TO TURN OVER THE GOVERNMENT TO THE SOCIAL DEMOCRATS, WHO WON 92 OF THE DIET'S 466 SEATS.

KYUCHI TOKUDA, SECRETARY OF THE JAPAN COMMUNIST PARTY, DEMANDED ACTION TO MEET THE HOUSING SHORTAGE AND ASKED "WHY DON'T YOU OPEN AKASAKA PALACE TO WAR VICTIMS?" THE PALACE IS THE HOME OF THE YOUNG CROWN PRINCE.

A 13-MAN COMMITTEE, ETC., 3D GRAF.

DS347APS

ADD TOKYO TK COMMENT

LATER SOCIALIST SECRETARY-GENERAL TETSU KATAYAMA INFORMED SHIDEHARA THE SOCIAL DEMOCRATS HAD TURNED DOWN A LIBERAL PARTY PROPOSAL TO JOIN IN A COALITION. HE SAID LEADERS OF BOTH PARTIES WOULD MEET THURSDAY TO DISCUSS CO-OPERATION IN THE DIET BUT THE SOCIAL DEMOCRATS WERE OUT FOR THE PREMIERSHIP.

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS HAS YET TO RULE ON THE ELIGIBILITY OF LIBERAL PRESIDENT HATOYAMA, WHO WROTE A PRE-WAR BOOK PRAISING HITLER.

GG/K135PCS NM

TOKYO, THURSDAY, MAY 2-(AP)-SHIGENORI TOGO, FORMER FOREIGN MINISTER AND ONE OF 28 INDICTED JAPANESE LEADERS TO BE ARRAIGNED FRIDAY ON WAR-CRIMES CHARGES, ENTERED SUGAMO PRISON LAST NIGHT. HE HAD BEEN UNDER HOUSE ARREST, BECAUSE OF POOR HEALTH.

JQ927PCS NM

TOKYO, MAY 1-(AP)-KYODO NEWS AGENCY SAID TODAY THAT WELL INFORMED, BUT UNIDENTIFIED, SOURCES EXPECTED THAT ICHIRO HATOYAMA, PRESIDENT OF THE LIBERAL PARTY, WOULD RECEIVE AN IMPERIAL COMMAND FRIDAY TO FORM A NEW GOVERNMENT.

THESE SOURCES SAID PREMIER SHIDEHARA, WHOSE GOVERNMENT RESIGNED NINE DAYS AGO, HAD DECIDED TO RECOMMEND HATOYAMA. THERE WAS NO CONFIRMATION.

IF AN IMPERIAL COMMAND IS ISSUED TO HATOYAMA, IT WOULD INDICATE THAT THE JAPANESE GOVERNMENT HAS FOUND HIM ACCEPTABLE DESPITE CRITICISM OF A BOOK HE WROTE EIGHT YEARS AGO IN WHICH HE PRAISED HITLER AND MUSSOLINI.

(EDITORS: MAY BE INSERTED IN MAY DAY-MACARTHUR STORY IF DESIRED)

DS535APS NM

TOKYO--FIRST ADD NIGHT LEAD TOJO (A40KX) X X X NEXT MONTH.

KEYSTONES OF HIS DEFENSE, TOJO INDICATED, WOULD BE:

1. JAPAN HAD NO RECOURSE BUT WAR IN 1941 FOR "SELF-PROTECTION."
2. JAPAN DID NOT WANT TO INVADE ANY ORIENTAL COUNTRIES, BUT WAS "EMANCIPATING THEM."
3. HE HOPED WASHINGTON NEGOTIATIONS IN 1941 WOULD BE SUCCESSFUL AND ISSUED ALL ORDERS WITH THE CONDITION THEY COULD BE RESCINDED IF THE WASHINGTON CONFERENCE SUCCEEDED.
4. HE WAS WILLING "IN PRINCIPLE" TO WITHDRAW TROOPS FROM CHINA--A MAJOR OBSTACLE IN NEGOTIATIONS--BUT ONLY ON CERTAIN CONDITIONS, INCLUDING PEACE WITH CHINA.

JQJQ924PCS

MAY 2 1946

YOKOHAMA, THURSDAY, MAY 2-(AP)-RYOICHI SHIMODE WAS CONVICTED TODAY OF BRUTAL TREATMENT OF ALLIED PRISONERS AND SENTENCED TO 20 YEARS IMPRISONMENT. HE WAS THE 44TH JAPANESE TO BE SENTENCED BY U.S. EIGHTH ARMY TRIAL COMMISSIONS.

A FORMER CIVILIAN GUARD AT KAMIOKA PRISON CAMP NEAR NAGOYA, SHIMODE WAS CONVICTED OF MISTREATING PRISONERS, INCLUDING PVT. JAMES T. FITE, 4 ALLENDALE RD., MONTGOMERY, ALA.; AND PVT. ROBERT L. DEVOT, 5800 SOUTH MAIN STREET, DOWNERS GROVE, ILL.

IN ANOTHER COURTROOM, UICHI IKEGAMI, FORMER ARMY LIEUTENANT, WENT ON TRIAL ON CHARGES OF TORTURING PRISONERS AT SASEBO CAMP, KYUSHU, WHICH HE COMMANDED. HE PLEADED INNOCENT. VICTIMS LISTED BY THE PROSECUTION INCLUDED ELBERT H. KNOX, CUBA CITY, WIS., WHO DIED AT SASEBO CAMP AFTER SEVERE BEATINGS.

JQ104SPCS

MAY 2 1946

BY JAMES HALSEMA

MANILA, THURSDAY, MAY 2-(AP)-THE FIRST CONGRESS OF THE INDEPENDENT PHILIPPINES WILL BE DOMINATED BY MEMBERS OF PRESIDENT-ELECT MANUEL ROXAS' "LIBERAL NACIONALISTA" FACTION, INCOMPLETE, UNOFFICIAL RETURNS INDICATED TODAY.

COMPLETE, OFFICIAL RETURNS WILL BE ALONG LATER--BY WATER BUFFALO, IN MANY CASES.

ROXCAS CANDIDATES VIRTUALLY HAVE CINCHED ALL BUT ONE OF THE 16 SENATE SEATS. SENATORS ARE CHOSEN AT LARGE.

CIPRIANO PRIMICIAS, PROBABLE MINORITY LEADER IN THE LOWER HOUSE, PREDICTED THAT RETIRING PRESIDENT SERGIO OSMENA'S CONSERVATIVE FACTION WOULD RETAIN 40 HOUSE SEATS TO ROXAS' 58. REPRESENTATIVES ARE ELECTED BY DISTRICTS.

SEVEN OF THE OSMENA GROUP, HOWEVER, ACTUALLY ARE MEMBERS OF THE DEMOCRATIC ALLIANCE, A LEFTIST POPULAR FRONT.

SEVERAL PROBABLE WINNERS OF HOUSE SEATS HAVE BEEN INDICTED ON TREASON CHARGES, INCLUDING JOSE P. LAUREL, JR., SON OF THE FORMER PUPPET PRESIDENT, AND QUINTIN PARADES, FORMER MEMBER OF THE PUPPET CABINET.

OFFICIAL RETURNS FOR THE FIELD OF MORE THAN 700 CONGRESSIONAL CANDIDATES ARE NOT LIKELY TO BE TALLIED FOR SEVERAL WEEKS. THE OFFICIAL, PRINTED RETURNS ARE DRIBBLING IN BY EVERY MEANS FROM AIRPLANE TO CARABAO-DRAWN SLEDGE--AND THE WATER BUFFALO PROCEED AT A VERY SLOW WALK.

THE COMMISSION STILL IS TRYING TO FIND A BOATMAN DARING ENOUGH TO BRAVE HEAVY SEAS AND REEFS TO GET ELECTION RESULTS FROM LONELY ITBAYAT ISLAND, SOUTH OF FORMOSA.

JQ942PCS NM

OSMENA'S RUNNING MATE, EULOGIO RODRIGUEZ, STILL REFUSED TO CONCEDE THE VICE-PRESIDENCY TO ELPIDIO QUIRINO, POLITICAL BOSS OF THE ILOCANO REGION, NORTHER LUZON. LAST REPORTS GAVE RODRIGUEZ 975,374 VOTES TO QUIRINO'S 1,065,977.

THE OSMENA FACTION CLUNG TO ITS HOPE THAT FINAL RETURNS WOULD PUT FOUR MORE OF ITS CANDIDATES INTO THE SENATE, INCLUDING THOMAS CABILI, MINDANAO GUERRILLA AND PHILIPPINES UNITED NATIONS DELEGATE; AND THOMAS CONFESOR, WARTIME GOVERNOR OF ILOILO AND MEMBER OF THE FAR EASTERN COMMISSION.

FJ1135PCS NM

MANILA, MAY 1-(AP)-JUAN FELEO, PROMINENT HUKBALAHAP LEADER, REPORTED TODAY THAT THREE PEASANTS HAD BEEN KILLED AND FOUR BEATEN WHILE TRAVELING FROM NUEVA ECIJA PROVINCE IN CENTRAL LUZON TO MANILA TO ATTEND THE MAY DAY RALLY.

FELEO ASSERTED THE PEASANTS WERE ARRESTED BY CIVIL GUARDS AS THEY RODE ALONG THE HIGHWAY IN A BUS AND THEN WERE SHOT.

THE REPORT RAISED TO 31 THE TOTAL OF REPORTED DEATHS FROM THE INCREASING CLASHES BETWEEN THE PEASANT LEFTIST GROUPS, MILITARY POLICE AND THE ANTI-HUKBALAHAP ORGANIZATIONS. SEVENTEEN OF THE NUMBER WERE REPORTED SLAIN YESTERDAY.

DS357APS

HONOLULU, MAY 1-(AP)-A SURGICAL OPERATION ABOARD THE STEAMSHIP LURLINE, EN ROUTE HERE FROM SAN FRANCISCO, SAVED THE LIFE OF 21-DAY-OLD DARCY CHRISTIENSEN, PHYSICIANS SAID. THE BABY WAS SUFFERING FROM A STRANGULATED HERNIA.

THE MOTHER, MRS. THORA CHRISTIENSEN OF SEATTLE, CAME TO MEET HER HUSBAND, CAPT. PER (CORRECT) CHRISTIENSEN, WHO IS STATIONED ON AN ARMY TRANSPORT.

THE OPERATION WAS PERFORMED BY DR. KYRIL CONGER, OF ANN ARBOR, MICH., A PASSENGER. HE TAUGHT AT THE UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN BEFORE SERVING IN A HOSPITAL IN FRANCE DURING THE WAR. HIS FATHER, SEYMOUR CONGER, HEADED THE ASSOCIATED PRESS BUREAU IN BERLIN DURING THE FIRST WORLD WAR.

JQT112APCS

MAY 2 1946

PEARL HARBOR, MAY 1-(AP)-LT.GEN. ROY S. GEIGER DECLARED TODAY THAT "PUBLIC OPINION WOULD NOT PERMIT ABANDONMENT OF THE MARINE CORPS" IN MERGING U.S. MILITARY FORCES.

THE COMMANDING GENERAL OF THE PACIFIC FLEET MARINE FORCES, WHO RETURNED TODAY FROM FIVE WEEKS OF CONFERENCES IN WASHINGTON, SAID THE MARINES HAD WON A PERMANENT PLACE IN THE HEARTS OF AMERICANS AND THAT THE GRATEFUL PUBLIC WOULD OPPOSE ANY MOVE TO DISSOLVE THE CORPS.

SECRETARY OF THE NAVY FORRESTALL SAID EARLIER IN WASHINGTON THAT THE PROPOSED MERGER BILL "WOULD PERMIT OUTRIGHT ABOLISHMENT

OF THE MARINE CORPS, OR, WORSE, ITS REDUCTION TO A POSITION OF COMPLETE INEFFECTIVENESS."

GEIGER ALSO DISCLOSED THAT THE MARINE FORCE IN THE PACIFIC WOULD NOT REVERT TO ITS SMALL PREWAR STRENGTH BUT WOULD INCLUDE A DIVISION AND A BRIGADE HERE AT ALL TIMES TO AUGMENT REGULAR GARRISONS.

JQ922PCS

OTTAVA, MAY 1-(AP)-MAJ.GEN.KURT MEYER, GERMAN SS DIVISION COMMANDER CONVICTED OF COMPLICITY IN THE EXECUTION OF 65 CANADIAN PRISONERS AT THE TIME OF THE NORMANDY INVASION, ARRIVED YESTERDAY IN HALIFAX ON THE AQUITANIA AND WAS TAKEN TO THE DORCHESTER, N.B., PENITENTIARY TO START SERVING A LIFE TERM.

MEYER'S DEATH SENTENCE WAS COMMUTED TO LIFE IMPRISONMENT BY A CANADIAN COURT MARTIAL AT AURICH LAST DECEMBER., HE HAD BEEN HELD IN HEADLEY DETENTION BARRACKS IN ENGLAND FOR SEVERAL MONTHS.

RP1030AED

30.24-2615

"We believe that woman has thus a definite role to play in the building of a free, healthy, prosperous and normal society and that she can fulfill this obligation only as a free responsible member of it;

"Be it resolved that the purpose of this commission is to raise the status of women to equality with men in all fields of h

New York--First Add Night Lead U.N. x x x Commission

The sub-commission on the Status of women adopted the following resolutions:

"Whereas freedom and equality are essential to human development and whereas woman is as much a human being as man and therefo entitled to share them with him and

"Whereas we believe that the well being and progress of society depend on the extent to which both man and woman are able to develop their full personality and are cognizant of their responsibility to themselves and to each other;

U.N. (200) Fisc Gauck 4320

BY CHARLES A.GRUMICH

NEW YORK, MAY 1-(AP)-SPANISH REPUBLICANS' CHARGES OF WHOLESALE IMPRISONMENTS AND TORTURES IN BARCELONA, WHERE THE 1939 FRANCO VICTORY MONUMENT WAS BLOWN UP BY UNIDENTIFIED PERSONS YESTERDAY, WERE OFFERED TODAY TO THE UNITED NATIONS SECURITY COUNCIL'S SUBCOMMITTEE ON SPAIN.

AS THE SUBCOMMITTEE PREPARED TO MEET PRIVATELY AT 3 P.M. (EDT) TO TACKLE A PILE OF DOCUMENTS, SPANISH REPUBLICAN OBSERVERS HERE PRODUCED A CABLE FROM THEIR EXILED PRIME MINISTER, JOSE GIRAL, ALLEGING THAT 560 PERSONS WERE JAILED AND MISTREATED IN BARCELONA, WITH 25 NEAR DEATH.

GIRAL SAID 500 MORE WERE MISTREATED IN ANDALUSIA.

THE SPANISH REPUBLICANS ALREADY HAVE CONTRIBUTED DOCUMENTS PLACED BEFORE THE SUBCOMMITTEE, WHICH WAS NAMED BY THE SECURITY COUNCIL TO DETERMINE FROM AVAILABLE MEMBER-NATION FILES AND BY FURTHER INQUIRY WHETHER SPAIN IS A THREAT TO PEACE.

THE PREVIOUS EVIDENCE FROM THE EXILED REPUBLICANS WAS INCORPORATED INTO THE LONG ARRAIGNMENT OF FRANCO SPAIN BY POLISH DELEGATE OSCAR LANGE IN HIS ORIGINAL DEMAND FOR AN IMMEDIATE U.N. BREACH OF DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS WITH MADRID.

THE U.N. COMMISSION ON HUMAN RIGHTS UNDER THE LEADERSHIP OF MRS. FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT AND OTHER SUBSIDIARY GROUPS PROCEEDED WITH FORMULATION OF THEIR REPORTS TO THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL WHICH MEETS HERE MAY 25 TO FRAME A WORLD BILL OF RIGHTS FOR INDIVIDUALS AS WELL AS NATIONS.

W409AED

MAY 2 1946

BY JOHN M. HIGHTOWER

WASHINGTON, MAY 1-(AP)-PRESIDENT TRUMAN HELD A TRANS-ATLANTIC TELEPHONE CHAT WITH FOREIGN MINISTER GEORGE BIDAULT OF FRANCE TODAY AND PROMPTLY FOUND HIMSELF PROJECTED INTO A CONTROVERSY OF BOTH FACTS AND POLITICS--FRENCH INTERNAL POLITICS.

THE WHITE HOUSE SAID THE TWO HAD WARMLY EXCHANGED GREETINGS. FRENCH OFFICIALS REPORTED THAT THE PRESIDENT HAD TOLD THE FOREIGN MINISTER THAT PROSPECTS WERE BRIGHT FOR AN AMERICAN LOAN FOR HIS COUNTRY.

FRENCH ELECTIONS ARE ONLY A MONTH OFF. BIDAULT IS A LEADER OF THE ONE OF THE THREE BIG PARTIES, THE POPULAR REPUBLICAN MOVEMENT (MRP), WHICH IS BATTLING IT OUT WITH THE COMMUNISTS AND SOCIALISTS.

NEWS OF THE TELEPHONE CALL BROKE IN PARIS. IMMEDIATELY AFTERWARD OFFICIAL WASHINGTON BEGAN SPECULATING WHETHER A CLOSE IDENTIFICATION OF BIDAULT WITH THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES, FROM WHICH FRANCE NEEDED ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE, WOULD INFLUENCE FRENCH VOTERS--AND IF SO, HOW. WOULD THEY BE MORE OR LESS PRO-MRP?

OF THE OTHER TWO GREAT FRENCH PARTIES, THE COMMUNISTS ARE HEADED BY MAURICE THOREZ, AND THE SOCIALISTS BY LEON BLUM. THOREZ IS CLOSELY IDENTIFIED WITH MOSCOW, HAVING RECENTLY OBTAINED WHEAT FOR FRANCE FROM RUSSIA. BLUM IS NOW IN WASHINGTON NEGOTIATING A LOAN FOR FRENCH RECONSTRUCTION.

IT WAS THIS LOAN WHICH BECAME MORE OR LESS THE CENTRAL ISSUE IN THE DISPUTE OVER THE FACTS OF THE TELEPHONE CONVERSATION. HERE IS HOW IT ALL DEVELOPED:

PRESS DISPATCHES FROM PARIS QUOTED THE FRENCH OFFICIAL SOURCE AS SAYING THAT BIDAULT HAD DISCUSSED WITH PRESIDENT TRUMAN THE LOAN, WHEAT SHIPMENTS AND WORLD AFFAIRS. THEY SAID THAT THE PRESIDENT, IN ADDITION TO HIS CHEERING WORDS ABOUT THE LOAN, HAD SAID THE UNITED STATES WOULD STRIVE TO HELP MEET FRANCE'S WHEAT NEEDS.

THE TALK, ACCORDING TO THE WHITE HOUSE, OCCURRED WHEN BIDAULT CAME ON THE PHONE AT THE END OF A 15-MINUTE CONVERSATION BETWEEN PRESIDENT TRUMAN AND SECRETARY OF STATE BYRNES, WHO REPORTED ON THE FOREIGN MINISTERS' CONFERENCE IN PARIS. ONLY AN EXCHANGE OF COURTESIES WAS INVOLVED, SAID PRESIDENTIAL PRESS SECRETARY CHARLES G. ROSS.

AS FOR THE STATUS OF THE LOAN NEGOTIATIONS, AMERICAN OFFICIALS FAMILIAR WITH THE WORK THUS FAR DONE BY BLUM, SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY VINSON AND THEIR AIDES SAID IT WAS ENTIRELY PROBABLE THAT CREDITS WOULD BE ARRANGED FOR FRANCE SOME TIME THIS MONTH, MAYBE IN 10 DAYS OR TWO WEEKS. THE FRENCH ORIGINALLY TALKED IN TERMS OF $4,000,000,000 TO FINANCE A FOUR YEAR RECONSTRUCTION PROGRAM.

THE ACTUAL CASH MADE AVAILABLE TO THEM THROUGH THE EXPORT-IMPORT BANK PROBABLY WILL BE ONLY A FRACTION OF THAT AMOUNT BUT THE UNITED STATES IS HELPING WORK OUT VARIOUS SUPPLEMENTARY MEASURES TO AID THE FRENCH IN CARRYING THROUGH THEIR WHOLE ECONOMIC RECOVERY.

ON THE WHEAT PROBLEM, AUTHORITIES HERE SAID IT WAS TRUE THAT THE UNITED STATES WAS KEENLY INTERESTED IN HELPING FEED THE FRENCH AND THAT FRENCH NEEDS WERE BEING GIVEN FULL CONSIDERATION AS PART OF THE TOTAL PROGRAM OF WORLD FAMINE RELIEF.

WHAT EFFECT THE DAY'S DEVELOPMENT MIGHT HAVE ON FRENCH POLITICS WAS A SPECULATION THAT, ACCORDING TO DIPLOMATIC EXPERTS, COULD MOVE IN TWO DIRECTIONS. IN CONTRAST WITH THOREZ' SHOW OF ASSISTANCE FROM RUSSIA WITH THE WHEAT SHIPMENTS, THE NON-COMMUNIST PARTIES HEADED BY BIDAULT AND BLUM PRESUMABLY WOULD BE ABLE TO MAKE A SHOW OF ASSISTANCE FROM THE UNITED STATES WHICH WOULD BE DRAMATIZED BY BIDAULT'S TELEPHONE TALK WITH MR. TRUMAN. ON THE OTHER HAND IS THE FACT THAT THE WHITE HOUSE DECLARED THAT THE TWO HAD NOT DISCUSSED ANY POLITICS OR BUSINESS.

AS FOR THE GENERAL QUESTION OF INTERVENTION IN FRENCH INTERNAL POLITICS, DIPLOMATIC OFFICIALS SAID THAT AMERICAN POLICY CALLED FOR STRICT NON-INTERVENTION. HOWEVER, IT IS NO SECRET THAT THOSE RESPONSIBLE FOR AMERICAN-FRENCH RELATIONS WOULD PREFER TO SEE THE ELECTION VICTORY GO TO BIDAULT'S PARTY OR TO BLUM'S RATHER THAN SEE GREAT GAINS MADE BY THE COMMUNISTS.

VX644PES

WASHINGTON, MAY 1-(AP)-THE WAR DEPARTMENT TODAY REDUCED DISCHARGE REQUIREMENTS FOR MEDICAL CORPS OFFICERS, A MOVE IT SAID WILL RESULT IN RELEASE OF ABOUT 2,000 PHYSICIANS.

DISCHARGE REQUIREMENTS FOR MEDICAL CORPS GENERAL DUTY OFFICERS WERE TRIMMED FROM 39 TO 30 MONTHS, FOR CERTAIN SPECIAL OFFICERS 45 TO 39 MONTHS. REQUIREMENTS ON POINTS REMAIN AT 60 AND THE AGE LIMIT AT 45 YEARS.

RELEASE OF THE 2,000 DOCTORS, THE DEPARTMENT SAID, WILL LEAVE ABOUT 3,000 MEDICAL CORPS OFFICERS NOT INCLUDED IN THE RANKS OF THE REGULAR ARMY, VOLUNTEERS AND ARMY SPECIALIZED TRAINING PROGRAM GRADUATES.

OFFICERS RETURNING FROM OVERSEAS WILL BE DISCHARGED AUTOMATICALLY IF THEY WOULD BECOME ELIGIBLE FOR DISCHARGE WITHIN THE NEXT SIX MONTHS INSTEAD OF THE NEXT FOUR MONTHS AS PREVIOUSLY STIPULATED. ALSO, ARMY DOCTORS OVERSEAS, REGARDLESS OF THEIR MILITARY OCCUPATIONAL SPECIALITY CLASSIFICATION WILL BE DISCHARGED OR EN ROUTE HOME WITHIN 60 DAYS OF DATE OF ELIGIBILITY.

THE ARMY SAID IT HAS DEMOBILIZED ABOUT 32,000 FROM ITS MEDICAL CORPS SINCE V-E DAY.

LT9PES

[illegible] RADAR

WASHINGTON, MAY 1-(AP)-CREATION OF A GOVERNMENT BOARD TO PASS ON SALES OF ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT TO FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS WAS SUGGESTED TODAY BY SENATORS INQUIRING INTO POSSIBLE "LEAKS" OF SECRET MILITARY DEVICES THROUGH LEGAL LOOPHOLES.

"ALTHOUGH WE ARE STILL JUST EXPLORING THE SITUATION WE CAN SEE THAT SOMETHING OF THAT NATURE IS NECESSARY," CHAIRMAN EASTLAND (D-MISS) OF A SENATE JUDICIARY SUBCOMMITTEE TOLD REPORTERS.

SENATOR WHERRY (R-NEB), A MEMBER, SAID HE AGREED BUT DON'T KNOW WHAT FORM IT SHOULD TAKE BUT IT MIGHT BE SOMETHING LIKE A JOINT BOARD REPRESENTING THE STATE, WAR AND NAVY DEPARTMENTS," WHERRY ADDED.

AS DESCRIBED BY EASTLAND, THE COMMITTEE HAS FOUND INDICATIONS THAT FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS COULD PUT TOGETHER SECRET UNITED STATES RADAR AND ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT BY BUYING CERTAIN NON-SECRET PARTS AND ACQUIRING ENGINEERING "KNOW-HOW" WHICH AMERICAN FIRMS ARE FREE TO IMPART.

AT A CLOSED SESSION LATE TODAY, A REPRESENTATIVE OF THE WAR ASSETS ADMINISTRATION DISCUSSED THE SITUATION. EASTLAND SAID A CIVILIAN ATTORNEY AND EXPERT ON ESPIONAGE LAWS FROM THE NAVY JUDGE ADVOCATE'S OFFICE WAS ALSO PRESENT.

"WE JUST DISCUSSED LEGAL ASPECTS OF THE PROBLEM," EASTLAND SAID.

IT WAS LEARNED THE WAR ASSETS ADMINISTRATION WAS CONCERNED THAT ENACTMENT OF A BILL EASTLAND AND WHERRY ARE SPONSORING MIGHT HALT SALES OF MUCH SURPLUS GOVERNMENT PROPERTY.

THEIR BILL WOULD PROHIBIT THE SALE TO A FOREIGN GOVERNMENT OF ANY ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT WHATSOEVER. THIS WOULD COVER EVEN RADIO SETS.

EASTLAND TOLD REPORTERS, HOWEVER, THIS BILL WAS ONLY SOMETHING TO WORK FROM IN "DRAWING A STATUTE TO PROTECT THE UNITED STATES."

LT923PES

1946

30.24-2617

BY HAROLD W.WARD

WASHINGTON,MAY 1-(AP)-SPECIAL CONCILIATOR PAUL W.FULLER BOWED TO WHITE HOUSE PERSUASION TODAY AND AGREED TO CONTINUE HIS EFFORTS TOWARD BREAKING THE DEADLOCK IN BITUMINOUS COAL CONTRACT NEGOTIATIONS.

FULLER WITHDREW THE RESIGNATION HE SUBMITTED TO SECRETARY OF LABOR SCHWELLENBACH LAST NIGHT, AFTER CONFERENCES WITH SCHWELLENBACH AND WHITE HOUSE ASSISTANT JOHN R.STEELMAN.

STEELMAN APPOINTED FULLER AS A CONCILIATION COMMISSIONER SIX YEARS AGO AND LATER ASSIGNED HIM AS A SPECIAL CONCILIATOR IN THE RUBBER INDUSTRY, A POST HE STILL HOLDS. SCHWELLENBACH ASSIGNED HIM TO THE DEADLOCKED COAL NEGOTIATIONS ON MARCH 30, 48 HOURS BEFORE THE 400,000 SOFT COAL MINERS BEGAN THEIR MONTH-OLD STRIKE.

FULLER SAID TODAY THAT JOHN L.LEWIS AND SOME OF THE OPERATORS HAD URGED HIM TO CONTINUE.

LEWIS AND THE OPERATORS MET ONLY TWO HOURS TODAY WITH EDGAR F. MCGRADY, THE OTHER SPECIAL GOVERNMENT MEDIATOR, AND THEN ADJOURNED UNTIL 10 A.M. (EST) TOMORROW.

MINERS AND OPERATORS ALIKE APPEARED GLUM AS THEY LEFT THEIR CONFERENCE ROOM. NONE WOULD COMMENT.

FULLER SAID HE HAD SUBMITTED HIS RESIGNATION BECAUSE HE DID NOT AGREE WITH THE WAY SCHWELLENBACH HAD BEEN HANDLING THE COAL CASE AND THAT "I FELT I COULD NO LONGER CONTRIBUTE TO THE COAL CASE--IT WAS JUST A DIFFERENCE OF OPINION."

AS FOR THE COAL CONFERENCES, FULLER ADMITTED "THEY ARE NOT GETTING ANYWHERE. THEY ARE JUST TALKING."

JOHN L.LEWIS,ETC. 3D GRAF PRVS.

HY130PES

WASHINGTON,MAY 1-(AP)-THE GOVERNMENT CINCHED UP ITS BUILDING CONTROLS ANEW TONIGHT WITH AN ORDER CUTTING IN HALF THE AMOUNT OF PLYWOOD WHICH CAN BE USED ON A HOUSE OR APARTMENT.

THE CIVILIAN PRODUCTION ADMINISTRATION ORDERED THE CURTAILMENT IN ORDER TO SPREAD THE PLYWOOD SUPPLY.

THE NATIONAL HOUSING AGENCY TOOK ACTION TO PERMIT THE BUILDING OF HOMES WHICH WERE HALTED AT EARLY STAGES BY THE FREEZE OF NON-ESSENTIAL CONSTRUCTION ON APRIL 13.

NHA ADMINISTRATOR WILSON W.WYATT ANNOUNCED THAT VETERANS AND SERVICEMEN WHO HAD PURCHASED HOME SITES PRIOR TO THE FREEZE AND WHO HAD MADE ONE OR MORE COMMITMENTS SUCH AS THE CLEARING OF LAND OR PAYMENT OF ARCHITECTS' FEES, COULD GET APPROVAL TO CONSTRUCT A HOUSE SELLING FOR MORE THAN $10,000. THE PURCHASE OF MATERIALS OR AN OBLIGATION UNDER A CONSTRUCTION CONTRACT SIMILARLY WOULD QUALIFY A VETERAN FOR APPROVAL, AS WELL AS PRIORITIES HELP.

NON-VETERANS WHO HAVE PURCHASE HOME SITES AND MADE ONE OR MORE CONSTRUCTION COMMITMENTS ALSO MAY QUALIFY FOR APPROVAL BUT ONLY IF THEY OWNED ALL OR SUBSTANTIALLY ALL OF THE NECESSARY MATERIALS BEFORE MARCH 26. NON-VETERANS WILL NOT RECEIVE PRIORITY AID, HOWEVER, AND APPROVAL WILL NOT BE GRANTED IF THE PROPOSED SALES PRICE EXCEEDS $15,000 OR THE RENTAL $120 A MONTH. APPLICATION MUST BE MADE WITHIN 60 DAYS.

LT931PES

Arabs in Palestine Warn Britain Of 'Struggle' if Jews Are Let In

ARABS TO ORGANIZE FOR FIGHT AGAINST PALESTINE REPORT

MAY 2

Committee Notifies Britain of Objection to Jewish Immigration.

WARNS OF STRUGGLE

United Nations May Get Plea to Act on Holy Land Issue.

JERUSALEM, May 2—(AP) The powerful Arab higher committee told Britain "in the next thing to an ultimatum" today that Arabs now "would proceed with organization of forces and prepare all means for defense in order to resume the national struggle," a committee official declared.

He said the "national struggle" referred to the bloody uprisings of 1936-39 which ended when Britain adopted a White Paper limiting Jewish immigration into Palestine.

Opposes Report

The Arab committee opposed the report of the British-American Committee of Inquiry, which recommended immediate authorization for the immigration of 100,000 European Jews and that Palestine should be neither an Arab nor Jewish state.

Earlier, the Arab group named an "emergency" body to study a possible civil disobedience strike—similar to tactics in 1936—and methods for mobilizing Arab youth in Palestine.

It also appealed to Arab rulers of Middle Eastern countries for their support "in our struggle, which will continue until death, in the defense of our country and our holy places."

The committee already had called a one-day strike tomorrow by Arabs in Palestine and throughout the Middle East to protest the joint report.

Letter to Attlee

Ahamed Shukairy, director of the Arab officer, said the committee's letter was "the next thing to an ultimatum." Addressed to Prime Minister Attlee, it was delivered today to the secretary of Lt. Gen. Sir Alan Gordon Cunningham, high commissioner for Palestine.

"Dr. Izzat Tannous (higher committee secretary) and myself presented the letter in a formal two-minute meeting with the high commissioner's secretary," Shukairy said. "In our view, if Britain implements the report, those two minutes will pass into history as historical seconds."

The letter said:

"In connection with the report of the inquiry committee, the Arab Higher committee has decided to reject the recommendations in the said report. The higher committee believes the report was not the result of a free and innocent examination of the problem but the outcome of American and British policy.

"Implementation of the said recommendation threatens the national existence of the Arabs in Palestine. In addition it is a violation of the rights of self-determination, the pledges to the Arabs by the English, of the Atlantic Charter and of the principles for which the Allies waged war.

"The Higher committee declares the determination of the Arabs to defend the country with all the means at their disposal.

"Pending decision of the British government on the implementation of the report, the Arabs will proceed to organize forces and prepare all means for defense in order to resume the national struggle.

"The Arabs shall not fail to take a path leading to the expulsion of this danger to sovereignty, liberty and independence. In view of the above, the Higher committee presents this warning, demanding refusal of the recommendations, and realization of our national demands."

Jamal Effendi Husseini, trustee for the Higher committee, disclosed that it had sent telegrams to Arab rulers saying:

"We ask you to assist us in our struggle which will continue until death in the defense of our country and our holy places."

The telegrams went to King Ibn Saud of Saudi Arabia, Amir Abdullah Ibn Hussein of Trans-Jordan, Regent Emir Abdul Illah of Iraq, Presidents Beshara Al-Khoury of Lebanon and Shukri Kuwatly of Syria.

Husseini announced after a six-hour session of the Higher committee that the emergency group would outline the possible non-cooperation strike as well as methods "to mobilize Palestine's youth to the nation's defense."

Husseini said also that envoys from the Higher committee were planning to leave this week-end for all Arab capitals to enlist support for Arab resistance against the British-American report. A series of mass meetings will be held throughout Palestine in towns and villages beginning May 10, with members of the Higher committee addressing the populace, he added.

Arabs Planning Palestine Civil Disobedience

Note to Britain Called Next Thing to an Ultimatum.

ASSAILS ANGLO-U. S. REPORT

Higher Committee Asks Other Nations to Join the General Strike in Middle East.

Jerusalem, May 2 (A. P.).—An official of the Arab Higher Committee said today that the committee had delivered to Great Britain a letter the "next thing to an ultimatum," rejecting the Anglo-American Palestine recommendations and declaring Arabs will now "prepare all means for defense in order to resume the national struggle."

Ahamed Shukairy, director of the Arab Office, told reporters the letter meant that an Arab uprising, similar to those of 1936-1939, was threatened.

Shukairy read to reporters the letter which the committee had dispatched through the British High Commissioner in Palestine to the British Cabinet.

"Dr. Izzat Tannous (the Higher Committee secretary) and myself presented the letter in a formal two-minute meeting with the High Commissioner's secretary," he said. "In our view, if Britain implements the report (of the Anglo-American Inquiry Committee), those two minutes will pass into history as historical seconds."

Terming the letter as the next thing to an ultimatum, Shukairy said the national struggle mentioned in the letter referred to the 1936-1939 uprisings which ended when the British white paper of 1939 limited Jewish immigration. The British-American report in effect would terminate the white paper in favor of the immigration of at least 100,000 Jews.

Other Steps Taken.

The Arab committee took other steps to combat what it called a "catastrophe" to Arab nations. It named an emergency committee to study plans for a possible civil disobedience strike, and urged other Arab countries to unite in a protest strike tomorrow.

Jamal Husseini, trustee of the Higher Committee, announced after a six-hour session that the emergency committee would outline methods to "mobilize Palestine's youth to the nation's defense." A series of mass meetings, to be addressed by members of the committee, will be held in towns and villages beginning May 10, he said.

Envoys from the Higher Committee are planning to leave next week end for all Arab capitals to enlist the support for Palestine Arab resistance to the British-American report with the object of tying up the entire Middle East in a general strike, Husseini said.

Asks Suggestions.

The Higher Committee also called on legislative bodies of all the Arab world for suggestions for "defenses against catastrophe" in telegrams which referred to Palestine as "the first line of defense for all Arab nations." It declared that "Palestine ceasing to be an Arab nation is a danger to the whole Arab world."

Telegrams to King Ibn Saud of Saudi Arabia, Amir Abdullah Ibn Hussein of Trans-Jordan, Regent Emir Abdul Illah of Iraq, President Beshara Al-Khoury of Lebanon and Shukri Bey Al Quwatli of Syria said:

"We ask you to assist us in our struggle, which will continue till death, in defending our country and our holy places."

A message to Abdel Rahman Azzam Bey, secretary general of the Arab League in Cairo, asked him to call a special meeting of the league to "plan the defense of Palestine in accordance with the new point of view resulting from the (Inquiry) committee report."

The Arab committee adopted a resolution requesting other Arab countries to join in a walkout of Arabs scheduled for tomorrow in Palestine and voted to send delegates to the other Arab nations to press for pan-Arabic action against the report and particularly seek the support of the Arab League.

The strike call for Palestine Arabs was termed by the committee "a first step to show our utmost dissatisfaction" with the Inquiry Committee's report, which urges immediate admission of 100,000 homeless European Jews to Palestine.

In addition, the committee sent cables to Washington and London repudiating the report and reiterating oft-stated demands for an independent Palestine. It also decided to send cables of protest to the governments of United Nations members.

Jewish morning papers criticized British Prime Minister Attlee's statement of yesterday that admission of 100,000 Jews into Palestine depended first upon a disbanding of all illegal armed forces in Palestine.

Jews Also Assail Report.

Jewish sentiment in the Holy Land appeared no more favorable to the report and Jewish speakers at May Day rallies yesterday assailed it vigorously, except for the recommendation pertaining to immediate immigration of 100,000 Jews from Europe. There was no official comment from the Jewish Agency.

At Haifa, meanwhile, thirteen Palestine sailors aboard the British destroyer Chevron were taken into custody under suspicion of intending to blow up the vessel, after a kitbag filled with explosives was found in the ship's messroom, above the magazine.

ARABS' INTENT TERMED 'WAR'

Cairo Leader Tells American And Briton Of Danger

Cairo, May 2 (AP)—Abdel Rahman Azzam Pasha, secretary general of the Arab League, tonight described Arab action in Palestine as a demand that recommendations of the British-American inquiry committee be abandoned "or all Arabs in Palestine will begin their war immediately," and added that "naturally" the seven Arab states would join the Arabs of Palestine.

"But we have not reached the state of fighting yet," he continued.

Questioned as to whether Arabs in Palestine would call for Russian assistance, he said: "Any country fighting for her existence is liable to take all measures she thinks useful."

Warns Diplomats

He added that he had talked today with American and British diplomatic representatives in Cairo, explaining to them the "dangerous situation which will result if the policy outlined in the (inquiry) committee's report is adopted in Palestine" and added that he had urged the envoys to convey his message to their respective governments.

"I regret to say the committee's report is full of encouraging one community (Jewish) and pushing to desperation another community (Arab)," he said.

"I believe it is bad luck for Jews, Arabs, Americans and British that this report has not succeeded in any way to ease the situation or lead to an understanding," Azzam Pasha continued.

Likened To Flaming Oil

"The result of the report is like flowing oil which, set aflame, spreads and expands its destruction."

"If it is easy for the American Government to accept this report from far away and to adopt such an unfair policy, which she takes no part to achieve, then—do Americans want the British to take responsibility for achieving this policy?" he asked.

Commenting on Prime Minister Attlee's statement on the report yesterday—in which the British Prime Minister said large numbers of migrant Jews could not be admitted to Palestine "until illegal armies have been disbanded and surrender their arms" — Azzam Pasha asserted:

"The British situation is critical and is not like the American. Americans are just sitting there and asking the British to fight Arabs. If we were left alone without any foreign interference, there would be no differences between Moslem, Jew, Zionist or Christian . . . but the result of this report is encouraging Zionist terrorism."

U.S. Shies Away From Share Of Palestine Job

Washington, May 2 (AP)—The United States shied away today from the prospect of direct intervention in Palestine, apparently counting on the United Nations to assume future responsibility for the troublesome Holy Land problem.

Although congressional opinion overwhelmingly favored the proposed migration of 100,000 Jews there, it was plain the lawmakers were against this country's joining Britain in the thankless job of maintaining peace between Arab and Jew.

White House Secretary Charles G. Ross told reporters he was unable to say what President Truman's reaction was to the British proposal. Reaction from other quarters to the Anglo-American committee's report, Ross said, was "generally favorable."

Ross said that to his knowledge no formal communication on the subject of Palestine has been received from the British Government. He said one might have reached the State Department, but officials there said they knew of none either.

4 Factors In Attitude

The thumbs-down intervention attitude on the part of the nation's lawmakers stemmed from these factors:

1. An apparent determination to hold foreign commitments of American troops to minimum security levels.

2. Belief that the problem of suppressing violence in other lands should be handled now on an international, rather than a one or two nation basis.

3. Reluctance to quarter troops in the Near East, a potential trouble spot, for fear the action might be misinterpreted—especially in view of this country's recent insistence upon withdrawal of Russian forces from near-by Iran.

4. Heavy demands upon available United States forces for occupation forces elsewhere.

Share Offered By Britain

That reaction crystallized quickly after Prime Minister Clement Attlee's declaration before Commons yesterday that his Government, unwilling to "implement a policy that would involve it singlehanded," wanted to find out what the United States might contribute in the way of men and money.

Attlee's statement was touched off by the Palestine committee's recommendations.

The committee said it assumed that the British Government "in the near future" would prepare a draft trusteeship agreement for eventual submission to the United Nations, including terms for its administration.

"Should Turn To U.N."

Both Senator Ball (R., Minn.) and Senator La Follette (Prog., Wis.) commented after Attlee's speech that Britain should turn to the United Nations if in need of help in Palestine. Senator Maybank (D., S.C.) expressed doubt this country would send troops there.

Although there is a possibility the Palestine report may hasten action, the United Nations had not planned to discuss creation of a trusteeship council for the overall supervision of international territories until the general assembly's meeting in September.

The issue could, however, be raised before the United Nations Security Council with the contention that the situation constitutes a threat to international security.

U.N. Still Lacks Forces

But what action the Council could or might take is uncertain, for thus far it has no military forces to back up its decisions. Until United Nations takes some action on trusteeships, Britain presumably will retain the mandate over Palestine she inherited from the League of Nations in 1922.

Involved in the consultations is the fact that President Roosevelt, in a letter to King Ibn Saud of Saudi Arabia on April 5 of last year, said that no decision on the "basic situation" of Palestine would be taken without "full consultation" with both Arabs and Jews. Secretary of State Byrnes reaffirmed that pledge last October.

U.S. Cool To Sharing Custody Of Palestine

[Continued From Page 1]

BEVIN ASKING ABOUT U.S. AID

London Officials Say Palestine Action Awaits Study

London, May 2 (AP)—While rumblings of strife in Palestine resounded from the Middle East tonight, Ernest Bevin, British Foreign Secretary, was officially reported making "informal inquiries" as to what military and financial help Britain might expect from the United States in a joint Palestine policy.

Meanwhile, a Foreign Office spokesman said Britain intends to defer decision on whether to offer her Palestine mandate for United Nations trusteeship until talks have been held with United States officials on the committee's report and the Cabinet has considered it thoroughly.

Until that time, no statement may be expected from the Government on the future of Palestine.

Had Told Of Mandate Plans

Bevin, now attending the four-power Foreign Ministers Conference in Paris, announced to the United Nations Assembly last January that Britain would retain her mandate pending the committee's report.

A Foreign Office spokesman said Bevin probably would discuss with James F. Byrnes, United States Secretary of State, in Paris the various points raised by Prime Minister Attlee in Commons yesterday, when Attlee urged American military and financial aid.

The spokesman said there was no confirmation of reports that the United States Government would not share in the responsibility for what might happen in Palestine if the committee recommendation for admission of 100,000 Jews into Palestine immediately was put into effect.

No Formal Note Presented

No formal note concerning American help in Palestine thus far has been sent to the United States, the Foreign Office said. The British press, however, echoed the Prime Minister's anxiety.

The *Times* pointed out that the proposal for 100,000 immigrants developed from studies "sponsored by both governments," and "without the assistance and co-operation of the United States, Britain could not incur the heavy and continuing burdens which the recommendations of the committee would inevitably entail."

The Conservative *Daily Express* said the British Government would "do nothing to carry out the report of the British-United States Commission on Palestine until President Truman has decided how far the United States is willing to help."

The Laborite *Daily Herald* said "No reasonable person will quarrel with the insistence of the British Government" that it must have time "to inquire to what extent the Government of the United States would be prepared to share the resultant military and financial responsibilities."

Committee Rejected Disarmament Plan

New York, May 2 (AP)—Bartley C. Crum, a member of the Anglo-American Committee of Inquiry on Palestine, said tonight he was "deeply shocked" by Prime Minister Attlee's statement that the admission of 100,000 Jews into Palestine this year "would be conditioned by the British Government on the disarming of 'illegal armies.'"

Crum said the point raised by Attlee had been rejected in committee discussions at Lausanne upon two grounds: "That it would be indecent and inhuman to try to trade their lives upon the condition that the Jews of Palestine surrender their arms" and that "the so-called illegal army, the *haganah*, would scarcely fight against immigration of these 100,000 people."

United Nations Plea Likely

The spokesman for a member of the United Nations Security Council said there was "a very good possibility" that the Palestine question would be brought before the Security Council.

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The spokesman, who declined to be identified, said it still was too early to be sure, but that there "might be something definite within the next 48 hours."

He said he did not know who would take the initiative. He indicated it might come either from one of the Arab states in the United Nations or from some member of the Security Council acting at the request of Jewish groups.

"Certainly Threat to Peace"

"The present situation in Palestine is certainly a threat to peace in the Middle East," he declared. "There can be no doubt of that. Therefore, the Palestine question definitely comes under the jurisdiction of the Security Council."

It appeared unlikely that the question of Great Britain handing Palestine over to the United Nations under a trusteeship would receive any action in the near future unless the Security Council did intervene.

Dr. Quo Tai-chi, Chinese delegate, said the Trusteeship Council would not be created until the September meeting of the General Assembly and that no trusteeships could be accepted until then. He pointed out that Great Britain had to take the initiative, in any event.

British circles said the British government was not opposed to the idea of a U. N. trusteeship for Palestine "in principle," but that the primary problem now was deciding what to do about the British-American Palestine committee's recommendations for the admission of 100,000 Jews.

In London a Foreign office spokesman said Britain intended to postpone a decision on the trusteeship question until after thorough cabinet consideration of the committee's report and talks with United States officials.

U.N. Security Council May Act on Palestine

NEW YORK, May 2—(AP) The spokesman for a member of the United Nations Security council said today there was "a very good possibility" that the Palestine question would be brought before the council.

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Sees Delay

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COUNCIL ASKED TO MEET MAY 7

Session Reported Sought For Reconsideration Of Iran

New York, May 2 (AP)—Trygve Lie, Secretary General of the United Nations, has been asked to call the Security Council back into session next Tuesday, May 7, to take up the controversial Iranian case, a source within one of the delegations said today.

The Council's resolution of April 4 provided that on May 6 it could ask new reports from Russia and Iran as to whether Russia had carried out her promise to withdraw all her troops from Iran.

A spokesman for one of the delegates, however, in disclosing that a session had been requested for May 7, said the deadline for Russian withdrawal from Iran did not expire until midnight May 6 and, for that reason, the delegates did not want a meeting before Tuesday.

The Council has been in recess since Monday.

No Definite Information

Most of the delegates said they had no definite information on the present status of Soviet withdrawals, but the advocates of the Tuesday session said they wished to avoid any accusation that they were acting before the deadline.

There was considerable speculation about whether the Soviet delegate, Andrei A. Gromyko, would attend the session. He has not indicated his plan since the recent debate in which he announced he would not take part in further discussions of the Iranian case.

The five-man subcommittee investigating Franco Spain will hold another closed session Monday afternoon. The subcommittee held its first meeting yesterday to work out procedure and start examining the mass of 461 documents turned over to it.

The battle over a permanent home for the United Nations is expected to be renewed when the nine-nation headquarters commission meets Tuesday at 11 A.M. to prepare facts for a final decision by the General Assembly in September.

The Assembly at its London meeting approved location of the permanent United Nations site in the Westchester (N.Y.)-Fairfield (Conn.) area, but did not fix the exact site nor the size.

There has been considerable agitation since then to reopen the whole question.

Today's activity of the United Nations was confined to meetings of three of the agencies preparing for the May 25 session of the Economic and Social Council.

The Commission on Human Rights, headed by Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, recommended that each of the 51 member nations should nominate individuals for appointment to the permanent Commission on Human Rights, with final selection of probably 21 members to be made by the Economic and Social Council.

Franco May Submit Data To U.N. Probe

New York, May 2 (AP)—The United Nations Security Council subcommittee investigating the Spanish question called today for all information in the possession of member nations bearing on Spain and, in effect, invited both the Franco regime and the exiled Spanish Republicans to present their arguments as well.

The investigators, after their first secret meeting yesterday, said they would welcome information from any source.

This wide-open invitation would permit the Franco regime, if it desired, to offer evidence to offset the contributions already presented to the Council by the Spanish Republicans through Polish Delegate Oscar Lange in his demand for a collective United Nations diplomatic break with Madrid.

Circular Letter

The subcommittee is in recess until 5 P.M. next Monday awaiting the response to a circular letter asking the governments of the 51 United Nations to present "all relvant material in their possession on the situation in Spain."

Meanwhile, the investigators had before them 461 letters and telegrams from private sources almost unanimously disapproving the Franco regime.

Most of the communications urged recognition of the Spanish Republican leadership exiled in Paris as the rightful government of Spain, while some advocated that a new Spanish regime be set up on the basis of a free democratic election.

Out of this mass of unsolicited opinion from unidentified individuals and non-Government organizations, only five letters expressed opposition to outside interference with internal Spain.

Called Threat To Peace

Eighty-one letters and telegrams generally condemned the Franco regime as "Falangism," "Nazi Fascism" and "a threat to peace and security," the subcommittee announced in its first communiqué.

Seventy-six demanded United Nations action, suggested severance of diplomatic, economic or commercial relations with the Madrid Government, or some sort of sanctions.

One hundred and thirty-seven appeals received for reprieve or release of the condemned Cristino Garcia, described as a Spanish patriot and former French Maqui commander; and 69 communications pleaded for the freedom of "many other" persons held by the Franco Government.

War-Criminal Asylum

Some messages asserted that Spain harbors war criminals and expressed approval of the United Nations General Assembly's condemnation of the Franco regime.

"The subcommittee will use all the facts presented in these communications in its work," the communiqué said, emphasizing that it "will also welcome information from any other source." None of the sources was disclosed.

The investigators asked for a secretariat memorandum of guidance on inquiries but made clear that it intended to look into all presented sides before determining by May 31 whether the Spanish situation is a cause of international friction or a danger to peace and security.

Argument On U.N. Site Is Due To Be Resumed

New York, May 2 (AP)—The battle over a permanent home for the United Nations moved back into the spotlight today with the announcement that the headquarters commission would convene here next week.

The nine-nation commission, meeting next Tuesday, will prepare facts and figures for a final decision by the General Assembly on the United Nations site.

In London, the Assembly approved location of the headquarters in the Westchester (N.Y.)-Fairfield (Conn.) area without setting any definite site within those counties.

Agitation For Change

However, since that action there has been agitation to re-examine the whole question, with some delegations privately expressing the wish that the headquarters might be established in San Francisco or generally outside the New York city area.

Other reports, without official confirmation, have persisted that some of the 51 member nations want to shift the site to Europe, perhaps Geneva.

Widely publicized local opposition in the Westchester-Fairfield area was viewed as a strong factor. Another situation influencing officials has been the difficulty already experienced in finding space for even an interim site in the crowded metropolitan area.

Yugoslavian Held Firm

Dr. Stoyan Gavrilovic, of Yugoslavia, who was chairman of the committee that selected the New York-Connecticut site, is one of the representative on the commission and obviously a candidate for the chairmanship. He is known to be satisfied with the original decision and would be expected to oppose any attempt to move elsewhere.

The Australian delegation has pressed for San Francisco from the first. Throughout the discussions, official and unofficial, San Francisco has indicated its eagerness to get the United Nations to return to its birthplace.

Black Hills Area

Several other sections in the United States, including the Dakota Black Hills, pressed their claims before Gavrilovic's committee and might be expected to jump back into the fight should the question be thrown open again.

Before going into the permanent site, the commission will receive a report from Secretary General Trygve Lie in the Flushing-Lake Success interim headquarters in the New York area. Members will study this report in detail with a view to determining situations that may arise in connection with the Westchester-Fairfield location.

Vote Lists Ordered

Madrid, May 2 (AP)—Generalissimo Franco today ordered Spanish electoral lists to be made ready "in case the chief of state esteems it opportune or useful" to hold a referendum.

The Spanish leader's decree said such a referendum might be called "because of the transcendent importance of laws or uncertainty of opinion," but gave no indication of what questions might be submitted to the voters or when.

France Paying Britain

To Retire $440,000,000 Loan Made Last Year by April 1, 1949

LONDON, May 2 (AP).—A White Paper disclosed today that France had agreed to pay all her $440,000,000 debt to Great Britain by April 1, 1949. She already has reduced the debt from $600,000,000 by a payment of $160,000,000 in gold.

Under the agreement France will pay $220,000,000 by April, another $100,000,000 during 1948 and the remaining $120,000,00 the following year. Payments must be in gold or securities salable on the London Stock Exchange, except for the period remaining of 1946, whn France may pay up to $40,000,000 in dollars.

Great Britain loaned France $400,000,000 a year ago, and added $200,000,000 to the debt in an agreement settling the unpaid balance on a trade pact.

Winant Flying Home Tomorrow

London, May 2 (A. P.).—John G. Winant, the retiring American Ambassador, will leave London by plane late tomorrow for the United States.

Penalty Provisions

Corporations would be subject to unlimited fines for disclosing information about atomic projects or processes, or for doing unauthorized atomic research. Individuals would be subject to $2,000 fines or five years in prison for similar offenses.

Full control over diggings for all minerals needed for atomic uses would also be vested in the Ministry. The bill specifically mentioned uranium, thorium, plutonium and neptunium.

A British Council of Churches commission studying atomic problems asked today that atomic weapons be kept "for one purpose and one purpose alone"—to threaten or even execute reprisals against a nation which attempted to use it for aggression.

NATIONAL HEALTH BILL WINS FAVOR IN BRITAIN

LONDON, May 2 — (AP) The House of Commons tonight approved in principle a national health service bill designed to provide free and equal medical treatment to all Britons without payment of special fees.

The House gave the bill its second reading without a division after a three-day debate. The measure goes now to a standing committee to iron out details prior to submission to the House for its third and final reading.

Health Minister Aneurin Bevan said the bill would put Britain in front of all other nations in providing medical and dental services.

The Health ministry estimated the plan would cost 152,000,000 pounds ($608,000,000) a year.

Britain Discloses Details Of Atom-Control Plan

London, May 2 (AP)—The Labor Government proposed today to vest absolute control of atomic research, development and use in the Ministry of Supply.

A bill introduced yesterday and published today laid out these jobs for the Ministry: "To produce and use atomic energy and carry out research into any matters connected therewith; to promote the development of atomic energy; and to control unauthorized production and use of atomic energy."

The bill only vaguely estimated costs, saying "expendiures of the order of £30,000,000 ($120,000,000) can at present be foreseen, but no figure can be given for the amount which may ultimately be involved."

TO VISIT MOSCOW

LONDON, May 2 — (AP) The Moscow radio said tonight that Dr. Jose Giral, Spanish Republican premier, would go to Moscow from England May 5. Giral has been living in Paris; he recently was granted a transit visa into England.

NEW REFUGEE AGENCY FAVORED FOR EUROPE

LONDON, May 2 — (AP) The United Nations Committee on Refugees voted 12 to 5 today to recommend a United States proposal for creation of a new agency outside of the U. N. framework to handle resettlement of the 1,084,000 displaced persons still on the rolls of UNRRA.

Backed by the Soviet Union, against opposition by the British, the proposal would provide for a specialized agency "not an integral part of the United Nations."

LAST U. S. DEPOT CLOSED

THATCHAM, England, May 2—(AP) The United States Army's last major depot in Britain, G-45 at Thatcham, was turned back today to the British who will operate it as a peace-time ordnance depot.

The gigantic depot, which spread over an area covering more than two towns, served as one of the main Allied supply bases for the Normandy invasion almost two years ago.

G. I. Bride's Family Following

English Haberdasher Selling Out to Take Over Grocery at Corning, N. Y., Near Daughter's New Home.

Bungay, England, May 2 (A. P.).—This little Suffolk town is going to get a new haberdasher and Corning, N. Y., a new grocer, because a happy English family shared its hearth with homesick soldiers during the war.

J. Payne, a Bungay merchant who describes himself as a "Gents' Outfitter," said today that he is selling out here in order to take his wife and two remaining daughters to Corning, where relatives of his G. I. son-in-law, Donald Hess, have arranged for him to take charge of a food store.

Hess, while stationed near Bungay, married Payne's eldest daughter, Mary, last December and she joined him at Waverly, N. Y., last Easter Sunday.

"When the war started, my wife and I decided that we should open our home to soldiers—all of them," Payne said, "so they might have a few of the comforts they would miss in an Army camp. We entertained hundreds from nearly all the Allied nations, but we never thought one of them would pinch our Mary."

Until she became a G. I. bride, 20-year-old Mary and her sisters, June, 17, and Pauline, 13, were inseparable from their mother.

"The people in this little town always said that whenever you saw Mrs. Payne you would see her three daughters," Payne said. "They were pals. For the two younger girls it was wonderful at first to have a brother, but when Donald was returned to his home and then Mary went to join him, our home didn't seem the same."

So Payne said he and the Hess family started planning. The American in-laws found an uncle who wanted to retire and arranged for Payne to take over this relative's store.

TWO LITCHFIELD FIRES PROBED BY STATE POLICE

LITCHFIELD, May 2 — (AP) State Police Sgt. William Gruber of the Litchfield barracks said two Litchfield county fires are under investigation today by the state fire marshal's office to determine whether they were of "incendiary origin."

One fire, he said, destroyed a large dairy barn on the farm of Isadore Bernstein in East Morris late yesterday with a loss estimated at $10,000.

The other, said Gruber, destroyed a six-room frame dwelling on Route 118 in Harwinton early today.

Lichfield Trial Is Delayed Again

Bad Nauheim, Germany, May 2 (AP) — The five-month-old Lichfield trials, which high army authorities have ordered rushed, ran into another delay today.

An eight-officer court-martial trying Lieut. Granville Cubage, of Oklahoma City, on a charge of brutality to American soldiers imprisoned in a guardhouse at Lichfield, England, recessed until next Tuesday to permit the defense to prepare several motions.

No ruling has been made on defense requests for a 30-day postponement to allow more time for preparation.

A postponement until May 27 was granted yesterday in the trial of Lieut. Leonard W. Ennis, of Peekskill, N.Y.

No trial date has been set for the other four officers and eight enlisted men facing similar charges. Two enlisted men were convicted before the cases were moved here from London.

ITALIAN ARMISTICE REVISION IS URGED

Byrnes Proposes Changes Because of Delay in Drafting Peace Treaty.

PARIS, May 2—(AP) U. S. Secretary of State James F. Byrnes called upon the foreign ministers conference today for prompt revision of Italian armistice terms and proposed a schedule of revisions for all armistices until agreements can be reached on European treaties, American sources said.

Byrnes presented the proposals at the first informal session of the conference, held after the ministers broke off their formal sessions indefinitely this morning.

Discussion Halted

But further consideration of the Italian armistice terms was halted by British objections on grounds which could not be learned immediately, conference informants reported.

Byrnes, however, took the opportunity to assert an American view that since peace treaties, even if drafted immediately, could not quickly become effective, revised armistice terms could be a short cut to stability in Europe.

The American, British, Russian and French foreign ministers had decided after the morning session to suspend formal meetings indefinitely and to meet informally with small groups of advisers in an attempt to break the log-jam of disagreements, American sources said.

There was no hint of any breakdown in the negotiations. The Ministers felt they could get along more swiftly in informal meetings, the procedure that was adopted during their Moscow conrference last December when a similar situation arose, the American source said.

2 Advisers, 1 Interpreter

Each of the Ministers will be permitted only two advisers and one interpreter during the informal sessions, as against fifteen advisers and interpreters during formal meetings.

The four Ministers were reported by British sources to have agreed today to award Yugoslavia a string of Dalmatian islands along the eastern Adriatic coast.

In awarding the Dalmatian Islands to Yugoslavia, the Ministers provided that the territory should be demilitarized. The Italian island of Pelagosa was given to Yugoslavia, but Italian fishing rights were guaranteed. Italy was allowed to keep Pianosa, but it too must be demilitarized.

Molotov Gains Point

Russian Foreign Minister V. M. Molotov opposed a suggestion to insert in the Italian peace treaty a proposal forcing Italy to turn over war criminals as requested. The suggestion was backed by Byrnes, British Foreign Secretary Ernest Bevin and French Foreign Minister Georges Bidault. It was dropped.

Italian Premier Alcide de Gasperi is expected to testify tomorrow afternoon at his own request. A Yugoslav delegation is to be heard tomorrow morning.

The Ministers scheduled two meetings to try to clear up as many points of disagreement as possible before tomorrow's session, at which Yugoslav and Italian experts are slated to present evidence in the Istrian boundary dispute and on the problem of Trieste.

Border Decision Delayed

Observers predicted the conference, beginning its second week, would continue for about two more weeks. They said the coming week would probably be devoted to Italian and Balkan peace treaties, with the Balkan pacts running over into the third week. They expected, however, that most of the final week would be given over to German problems.

There had been some hope that the French-Italian frontier issue, on which little disagreement had been reported, might be completed by the Council today and that the future of the Dodecanese Islands and the Italian colonies might be discussed again.

The Council's commission sent to study the Tenda and Briga areas on the border reached the region only yesterday, however, and was not expected to report back until Saturday. Dispatches said the commission found the regions solidly decked with Italian flags. The localities are claimed by France.

Substantial disagreement still existed on the question of the Italian colonies, especially Libya, for which the British have proposed independence; the French, an Italian trusteeship; the United States, a United Nations trusteeship, and Russia, a dual trusteeship for each colony under one of the big powers, with Italian assistance.

Italian View

A member of the Italian delegation, a colonial expert, said that Italy was ready to give up her "Fascist conquests" of Ethiopia and Albania, but he protested taking away Libya, Eritrea and Somaliland, which he called the "small share taken by Italy at the big colonial banquet where other big powers took the largest share."

Formal Session Today

There will be one exception to indefinite suspension of formal sessions, that one tomorrow, the sources said, when the ministers will hear the arguments of Italian and possibly Yugoslav representatives on the problems of Trieste and the Italo-Yugoslav frontier.

The attitude of the foreign ministers and their advisers at the informal meeting was described as more frank and easy than at the larger formal meetings. However, the two and one-half hour session produced little more results than the earlier one.

Russian representatives were reported again to have stated their demands for reparations from Italy. The other three ministers were pictured equally determined that Italy's ability to pay without wrecking herself economically should be investigated first.

Yugoslavia Gets Islands

The foreign ministers decided this morning to award the string of Dalmatian islands along the eastern coast of the Adriatic sea to Yugoslavia, British sources said, but with the stipulation that the islands must be demilitarized.

Under this decision Yugoslavia would be given the barren Italian island of Pelagosa off Italy's southeast coast. At the insistence of Byrnes and British Foreign Secretary Ernest Bevin, conference sources said, Italy was guaranteed fishing rights around the island, now occupied only by a lighthouse.

Italy was permitted to keep the nearby island of Pianosa, which also must be demilitarized, these sources said.

Soviet Foreign Minister Vyacheslav M. Molotov was said to have opposed an attempt to insert a clause in the Italian peace treaty which would have forced Italy to turn over all war criminals sought by the Allies. A conference source said the proposal, backed by the other three conferees, then was dropped.

Substantial disagreement apparently still existed among the foreign ministers over the future of Italian colonies—particularly in the case of Libya for which the British have proposed independence, the French an Italian trusteeship, the United States a United Nations trusteeship, and the Russians a dual trusteeship with Italian assistance.

Continued on Page 3, these sources said, the informal meeting was adopted on the suggestion of French Foreign Minister Georges Bidault when all four conferees expressed dissatisfaction with the progress being made in writing Europe's peace treaties. The Big Three conference in Moscow last December adopted a similar course to speed its work.

The constitution would invest a national assembly of 669 deputies not only with exclusive legislative authority, but also with the power to elect a figurehead president of the republic, a premier, the high court and most of the magistrate's council.

The political battle over the acceptance of this Left-Wing supported charter probably will be a close one and threatens to leave a permanent scar on the new French republic. Battle lines are drawn over the lack of separation of legislative, executive and judicial functions, with critics of the document charging it would lead to anarchy.

Newspaper Opinion

Concerned over the violence of the referendum campaign, the independent newspaper *Combat* expressed the opinion that the Sunday balloting would be a "plebiscite of the Communist party, which wished it thus."

The newspaper *Resistance* assailed the proposed constitution as having absorbed the entire legislative, executive and judicial power. *L'Aube*, organ of the Popular Republican Movement (MRP), called upon its supporters, of whom it claims 5,000,000, to reject the constitution as "an ideal instrument of the dictatorship of a majority or of a party on the nation."

The Communist newspaper *L'Humanite*, on the other hand, upholds the constitution as "truly democratic," saying it "corresponds in essentials with the actual economic, social and political situation of our country." The Socialists have joined with the Communists in supporting the constitution in the referendum.

Three Governmental Bodies

The proposed constitution, drawn by the Constituent Assembly in often sharp debate, provides for:

1. Three national governmental bodies:

(a) A national assembly, elected by universal suffrage, "which alone has the right to legislate." Deputies, who must be at least 23 years old, would serve for five-year terms. Eighty-nine of them would be chosen from the colonies. This house would have power to vote all treaties, the budget and declarations of war and would have the initiative in all expenditures.

(b) A council of the French

All Further Paris Talks To Be Informal

Paris, May 2 (AP)—Formal sessions of the Foreign Ministers Conference were suspended indefinite-

French Political Battle

Paris, May 2 (AP)—The people of France will vote Sunday on a proposed constitution for the Fourth French Republic which would concentrate governmental power almost exclusively in a single-house legislature.

union of 270 members chosen for four-year terms, two thirds of them from the ranks of municipal officials and the remainder from the colonies. Sitting simultaneously with the assembly, the council would study legislation already passed. It would have the power to recommend amendments or rejection, but the national assembly would not be obliged to follow its advice.

(c) An economic council. Details of its composition have not yet been fixed. It would be a body of experts to be consulted by the assembly and the cabinet "on establishment of a national economic plan aimed at achieving full employment and rational use of material resources."

A Premier And President

2. Two executives:

(a) A premier, elected by the assembly's majority vote in an open election.

(b) A president of the republic, elected by a two-thirds vote of the assembly in an open election, for not more than two seven-year terms. The president would be restricted to presenting the assembly lists of candidates for the premiership, presiding consultatively at cabinet meetings, presiding over the national defense council and the high court, "disposing of the armed forces," naming diplomats, signing treaties and "presiding at national solemnities."

Safeguards Provided

3. A judiciary of two branches:

(a) A superior magistrates' council consisting of twelve members, six elected directly by the Assembly. The president and minister of justice would be members and the other four would be chosen from lower courts.

(b) A high court of justice of 30 members, twenty of them chosen by the Assembly from its own deputies, the other ten elected by the Assembly from outside.

In an attempt to achieve governmental stability, the constitution provides that a vote of confidence in the cabinet can come only after an interval of 24 hours after the issue is raised, and must be asked by a majority of the Assembly in an open vote. Similar safeguards are provided for votes of censure, but calling for a 48-hour interval. If two crises occur in the same legislative session, the cabinet and Assembly president could dissolve the Assembly.

Similar To Bill Of Rights

With memories of 1940 still vivid, the deputies provided that ministers could be brought before the high court for crimes and offenses, and that in case of "occupation of all or a part of the metropolitan territory by foreign forces," no revision in the constitution could be made.

The charter is preceded by a preamble somewhat similar to the United States Bill of Rights, guaranteeing individual liberties and social and economic privileges. The constitution proclaims France "a republic, indivisible, democratic and social. The sovereignty belongs to the people."

The constitution also includes a clause that the republic "conforms to the rules of international law. It will enter no war of conquest nor ever employ its forces against the liberty of any people." It retains the tricolor as the national flag, and "liberty, equality and fraternity" as the nation's motto.

Truman Felicitates Byrnes

WASHINGTON, May 2 (AP).—President Truman cabled congratulations today to Secretary of State James F. Byrnes on his sixty-seventh birthday and fortieth wedding anniversary. Mr. Byrnes is in Paris attending a four-power Foreign Ministers' conference. The President's message was not released.

Byrnes and Wife Give Party on Anniversaries

PARIS, May 2 (AP).—Secretary of State James F. Byrnes celebrated tonight with Mrs. Byrnes a double anniversary—his birthday and their wedding anniversary. He is sixty-seven and they were married in 1906.

The occasions were celebrated with a party in the Byrneses' apartment for the American delegation to the Foreign Ministers conference.

A telegram from President Truman said: "I know you thrive on hard work and therefore are enjoying this anniversary."

ANTI-SEMITIC ACTS CHARGED

Officials Of Jewish DP Camp Criticize Yank Behavior

Landsberg, Germany, May 2 (AP). Officials of the Landsberg Jewish displaced persons camp, where inmates wounded eighteen Germans in a riot Sunday, charged today that some junior officers and enlisted men in the American Military Government were guilty of anto-Semitic behavior.

Germans, under direction of AMG authorities, dragged lakes and combed woods near this Bavarian town in a continuing search for two young Hungarian Jews, whose disappearance from guard duty at a Jewish trade school early Sunday resulted in the Jewish attacks on passing German civilians.

Atmosphere "Unfriendly"

A. C. Glassgold, New York city, UNRRA camp director, said the atmosphere surrounding the Landsberg camp had been "unfriendly." He continued:

"I have heard slurring references made to Jewish DP's. There was one instance of a Jewish DP being assaulted—not violently—by some of our soldiers."

Dr. Samuel Gringaux, former judge at Memel and chairman of the Landsberg camp committee, said inmates believed the Landsberg guards were victims of foul play by Germans.

Captain Denies Incidents

"I have the impression that among the soldiers and junior officers of the military government there is a feeling against the Jews, because of the Americans' relations with the Germans," he asserted.

He said that on one occasion, two American soldiers, accompanied by two German girls, asked him if he was a Jew. He said when he answered yes, they ordered him off the sidewalk. When he refused, he said, one soldier drew a gun on him and searched him while the girls laughed.

Capt. Marshall Mott, Spartansburg, S.C., military governor of Kries Landsberg, denied there had been any anti-Semitic incidents perpetrated by military government personnel.

U.S. Army Challenges Correspondent In Reich

Landsberg, Germany, May 2 (AP). Lieut. Col. R. H. Bryant, intelligence officer of the United States 9th Division, said today the 3d Army had asked for a recommendation of disaccreditation for E. G. Valens, United Press correspondent.

Bryant said Valens was notified of orders excluding all correspondents from the Landsberg displaced-persons camp and was picked up several hours later when he left the camp. He was taken to Munich under military police escort and told he was not wanted back in the Landsberg area.

SCHACHT EVADES MANY QUESTIONS DURING TESTIMONY

NUERNBERG, May 2 — (AP)

Nazi financial wizard Hjalmar Schacht told the International Military Tribunal today that he entered the Nazi government to put the brakes on the Hitler regime.

Chief U. S. Prosecutor Robert H. Jackson, and members of the tribunal chuckled often as the defendant expertly sidestepped pitfalls during cross-examination.

His mood was a change from that which marked his direct testimony, during which he charged that foreign nations must share the responsibility with the Germans for Hitler's rise because they failed to aid Germany as a democracy and then gave "recognition and honors to the Nazi regime."

Replies Angrily

Angrily, Schacht asserted over Jackson's objection that from 1933 to 1938 many statesmen from almost all other nations came to Germany to visit Hitler, and that this recognition made Hitler appear a great man in the eyes of the German people.

Schacht bitterly assailed "people of hindsight who criticized me for not recognizing Hitler's intentions earlier," demanding what those persons would have done in similar circumstances. He said he "preached the economy of thrift for Germany," while pleading with other nations to give Germany a chance to live," and that "Hitler came to power because my advice was not heeded."

Schacht said at Munich Hitler had hoped for no more than autonomy for Germans in Czechoslovakia, "but the Allies handed him the Sudeten territories—more than he ever expected to get—on a silver platter."

Photograph Introduced

During the cross examination, when Jackson introduced as evidence pictures showing the former Reichsbank president and Finance Minister in the company of Hitler, Deputy Fuehrer Martin Bormann, Propaganda Minister Paul Joseph Goebbels and other Nazi leaders, Schacht's quick retort brought laughter.

Schacht suggested that "if you photograph me with my other acquaintances you'd have a stack 10 times as high."

The old enmity between Schacht and Goering came to the fore again during the cross examination, when Schacht testified he was annoyed by the Reichsmarshal's appointment to head the four-year plan in 1935. He said he once recommended a slowdown of rearmament to Goering, but tried to conceal his reasons because "Goering would probably have denounced me to Hitler."

As he spoke, Goering leaned forward in the prisoner's box and stared intently at the witness, shaking his head. A guard laid a restraining hand on his shoulder.

Allied Concessions Cited By Schacht

Nuernberg, May 2 (AP)—Hjalmar Schacht told the international military tribunal today that Britain and France at the Munich conference in 1938 "handed Hitler on a silver platter more concessions than he ever expected to get" and thereby dealt a blow to anti-Nazis in Germany.

"At Munich," said Schacht, on the witness stand in his own defense for the third day, "Hitler tried only to get autonomy for Germans in Czechoslovakia. But the Allies handed him the Sudeten territories, more than he ever expected to get, on a silver platter.

Strengthened Hitler

"This success strengthened Hitler's popularity and weakened the chances of removing him."

The former German economics minister contended that he had no prior knowledge of Hitler's plans to invade Czechoslovakia, Norway, Denmark, Poland or Russia.

Protest On Belgium

He said an emissary from Gen. Franz Halder, chief of the German general staff, told him shortly in advance of the plans to violate Belgium. He said he protested in vain.

He testified that he refused repeatedly to co-operate in any of these Nazi conquests.

"Sought To Prevent War"

Schacht, former Reichbank president and Minister of Economics is on trial with 22 other ranking Germans on war-crime charges.

He asserted that after he was removed as president of the Reichsbank in 1939, he devoted his efforts to preventing war. After his dismissal as a minister without portfolio in January of 1943, "my only political activity was devoted to efforts to remove Hitler," he swore.

He told of plotting with generals who opposed Hitler and of frequent contacts with "prominent Americans, Englishmen, Frenchmen and neutrals" aimed at seeking peace. Much of this ground had been covered by a previous witness, Dr. Hans Gisevius, who had identified Schacht as a participant in various plots.

Talks With U.S. "Economist"

Schacht sought to testify about talks with an unnamed American economist in Switzerland in 1941. But he abandoned the effort after Justice Robert H. Jackson, chief United States prosecutor, insisted that he identify the economist "so we can do some checking, because this looks suspicious."

The witness said he incurred the enmity of various leading Germans. He said the Gestapo was put on his trail and his life was endangered.

The defendant said his personal fortune never was increased under the Nazis and "the only present I ever received from Hitler was a painting for my sixtieth birthday."

"The painting turned out to be a forgery and was practically worthless," Schacht said. "I sent it back."

"Other Nations Responsible"

Angrily, Schacht declared that foreign nations must share responsibility with the Germans for the rise of Hitler because he said they failed to aid democratic elements in Germany and later gave "recognition and honors" to the Nazi regime.

He also spoke out against "people of hindsight who criticize me for not recognizing Hitler's intentions earlier."

"Tried To Prevent His Rise"

"I ask those people what they would have done," he said. "For myself, I can only say that, from 1920 until 1933, I tried to influence Germany and foreign countries in a way that would have prevented the rise of Hitler. I preached the economy of thrift for Germany and pleaded with other nations to adopt economic policies which would give Germany a chance to live. Hitler came to power because my advice was not heeded.

"When I recognized what a harmful man Hitler was, I separated myself from him personally and publicly and tried to remove him."

Over objections by Jackson, Schacht was permitted to testify that recognitions by foreign governments of the Hitler regime made the task of opposing the Nazis inside Germany harder.

YANKS IN GERMANY FACE RATIONS CUT

Frankfurt, May 2 (A. P.).—Rations for American occupation troops in Europe will be reduced by 300 calories a day beginning May 5, United States Army Headquarters has announced. Unofficial estimates placed the present soldier's ration at 3,600 calories daily.

The reduction means a daily caloric cut equivalent to two milk chocolate bars, it was said. To make the reduction, mess halls will serve less sugar, bread, flour, cereals, noodles, lard and bacon.

The present ration for displaced personnel in the theater is 2,000 calories daily. For German civilians the ration is 1,275.

Anti-Jewish Rumor Jails Two Germans

Frankfurt, May 2 (A. P.).—Two Germans were sentenced to six months in jail in Stuttgart yesterday for spreading rumors that Polish Jews were slaughtering 17-year-old German girls and selling their flesh on the black market. A suspended sentence of four months in jail was imposed on a third German.

Sentenced as Rumor Mongers

FRANKFURT AM MAIN, May 2 (AP).—Three Germans were sentenced in Stuttgart yesterday for spreading rumors that Polish Jews were slaughtering seventeen-year-old German girls and selling their flesh on the black market. Two received six-month jail terms. The third got a four-month sentence suspended.

PETTING IN PUBLIC BARRED FOR YANKS

Berlin, May 2 (AP).—G. I.'s with romantic inclinations toward German girls must henceforth refrain from lovemaking on the streets of Berlin, according to an edict by Major-Gen. Walter B. Keating, new commander of the American garrison here. Keating, in a blunt order to all officers of the United States Berlin district, demanded that they lead their troops back to a more "austere" way of life—a way which, he made clear, precludes all public demonstrations of romance.

"We can't control what happens behind closed doors," said Keating, "but we can control what happens in public, and we shall."

The new commander also let it be known that he favored fewer parties in the Berlin garrison, and a heavier accent on proper military dress.

Keating succeeds Major-Gen. Ray Barker, who is returning to the United States for reassignment.

In line with his new policy of tightening discipline for American troops, Gen. Joseph T. McNarney's office has banned the possession of souvenir firearms. All such weapons, as well as knives and brass knuckles, will be kept under lock and soldiers disobeying the order will be subject to disciplinary action.

Executions Daily Routine in Poland

WARSAW,—(AP) Since January 1, more than 200 persons who collaborated with the Nazis during their occupation of Poland and members of the National Armed Forces have been sentenced to death. Double that number have received long prison sentences.

It's an everyday occurrence for Polish newspapers to carry accounts of a dozen or more people sentenced to death or long imprisonment.

Pravda Scores British.

Moscow, May 2 (A. P.).—Correspondent Vadim Kozhevnikov of Pravda, describing a visit with a colleague to the British occupation zone of Trieste, said today "what we saw and heard made us think we were in a Fascist nursery, hidden from the punishing hand of the democratic states."

"Columns of marchers went through the streets singing Fascist songs and bawled 'Death to the Slavs,' Kozhevnikov wrote. "They stretched out their hands in the old-style Mussolini Fascist greeting.

"Once when the demonstrators met a truck taking German prisoners to work the demonstrators surrounded the truck and gave the Germans an ovation. This happened in front of the eyes of the Allied command and its police. But when one English sailor, on seeing a column of workers passing, raised his hand clenched into a fist he was immediately arrested by a military patrol."

The correspondent said he and his companion were refused rooms in a British-controlled hotel on the plea that it was fully occupied, but a clerk showed them to unoccupied rooms when the officer in charge was not looking.

2,000,000 In Moscow May Day Parade

Moscow, May 2 (AP)—Soviet authorities estimated today that approximately 2,000,000 persons participated yesterday in Moscow's May Day parade—the largest number ever to take part.

The largest previous May Day parade—before the war—numbered 1,700,000 marchers, authorities said.

Riots and Strikes Greet Denial of Tyrol to Austria

North and South Areas Protest Foreign Ministers' Ruling

VIENNA, May 2 (AP).—A government statement declared some Tyroleans clashed with Italian police and others staged a general strike today in a "spontaneous reaction" to the rejection by the Foreign Ministers at Paris of Austria's plea for return of the South Tyrol to the Austrian Republic.

A statement by Chancellor Leopold Figl's press chief said there was some rioting and "great excitement" in the South Tyrol. The clashes with Italian police were reported from the Puster Vailley.

The strike occurred in the North Tyrol, closing down all utilities, traffic, mail and industry. All shops were reported closed except bakeries, milk stores and factories producing for Allied occupation forces.

"The strike was not started by government or municipal authorities but by a spontaneous reaction against the perpetuation of the Nazi treason in the South Tyrol," the statement said.

[The Foreign Ministers conference declined Austria's plea for return of the South Tyrol, reportedly, on the ground that it would involve a "major change" in Austria's borders and thus would be contrary to an agreement reached at London last year.]

Rightists File Charges

THE HAGUE, May 2 (AP)—A Netherlands States-General commission, composed of five right-wing members, blamed exiled Netherlands Indies authorities at Brisbane, Australia; the British occupation authorities in Java and Australian trade unions for many of the difficulties besetting Java.

In a report to the lower house, the commission criticized the Brisbane Administration for failing to reinstate or release former civil servants on Java. It also criticized Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten's Southeast Asia Command for ordering internees to remain where they were after the Japanese surrender, and asserted that the Australian trade unions sought to foster Indonesian independence and hinder the Netherlanders.

TRIESTE SEES ALLIES MARCH

Marks the Anniversary of German Surrender.

Trieste, May 2 (A. P.).—Nearly all the residents of this city of 250,000 turned out today for a British-American parade commemorating the first anniversary of the surrender of German armies in Italy.

For three and one-half hours Allied infantry, motorized units, tanks and guns rolled past the reviewing stand at the foot of the Piazza Dell' Unita, where yesterday 50,000 Yugoslavs held a May Day demonstration and shouted "viva" for Marshal Tito.

Spitfire and Mustang planes roared overhead. In the harbor British warships lay at anchor.

Street fights continued last night between Yugoslavs and Italians.

Power of Falange Not Cut by Franco

He Is Viewed as Shifting Spotlight From Party

MADRID, May 2 (AP).—Generalissimo Francisco Franco's decree halving his Falange party representation in the Cortes (Parliament) was regarded in some informed quarters here today as another move to shift the spotlight from the state party without reducing its power.

In another significant order Franco directed that electoral lists be made ready "in case the chief of state esteems it opportune or useful" to hold a referendum.

The order gave no indication when a referendum might be ordered or what questions might be submitted to the Spanish people. Recently there has been speculation that the question of the re-establishment of the monarchy might be submitted to the voters.

Franco's Cortes decree, announced yesterday, cut the membership in the Falange's national council from 100 to fifty, thus reducing its Cortes representation, since party mouncil members automatically become members of the concultative Parliament. Franco himself, however, filled the fifty seats by personal appointments.

The action is subject to a number of interpretations, but it was noted here that recently there has been a series of steps in which the Falange moved into the background of the Spanish regime. Among these was the dropping of the party's general secretary from the Cabinet and the announcement that the Fascist salute would be voluntary rather than obligatory.

The fact remains, however, that the Falange is the only authorized party of all government officials, with Franco remaining as their chief.

Franco Soothes Troubled Home Front With Food Ration Increase for the Poor

MADRID, May 2 — (AP) The Franco regime, facing increasing embarrassment from abroad, has moved to strengthen itself on the home front by earmarking $250,000,000 to help Spain's poor meet the spiraling cost of living and critical food shortages.

Under the program, put into effect recently, each qualified ration book holder in large cities will receive 17.50 pesetas (about $1.60) worth of food — meat, vegetables and fruit—free each month if he spends an equal amount on his own behalf.

Aids Large Families

While the amounts appear small, they constitute a distinct aid to a worker with a large family who earns only a few pesetas a day.

The program is designed to help carry the poor through a critical food situation until the early August harvests, which are expected to be the best in a decade. The present crisis is due to three successive drought years combined with inability to import sufficient foodstuffs, fuel and fertilizer.

When the 1945 wheat harvest only totaled about half of normal, there were predictions that economic difficulties might force Generalissimo Franco to make changes in his regime which the United States and Great Britain had sought unsuccessfully through diplomatic pressure.

However demonstrations of mass discontent never materialized, although prices rose steadily and the amounts of food within reach of the working class gradually decreased. The government maintained the daily bread ration of about six ounces but rations of other basic foods such as olive oil, rice, sugar and potatoes became pitifully small.

Fights Black Market

Numerous efforts are being made to force existing supplies of basic foods into legal channels. Recently the government opened a campaign against small black market peddlers of bread. As a result these peddlers almost disappeared, and the price of black market bread almost doubled. This was another hardship for the poor and middle classes. Where before they could augment their bread ration by purchasing a small loaf of black market bread at about 12 cents the price now is about 25 cents.

Flour, sugar, rice, potatoes and many other items are beyond the reach of the workingman whose wage averages from 12 to 25 pesetas about $1 to $2.25) daily. Flour, for example, costs about 50 cents per pound, potatoes are 40 cents per pound, and sugar about $1.50 per pound.

Partially to defray the costs of the new program, the government has levied taxes on restaurants, cafes and bars, movies, dances, bullfights and other sports, and on luxury food shops.

At the same time the government has started a reclassification of ration card holders according to income which is designed to scale down the number of third class ration book holders—the working and poorer classes—from the present estimated 23,000,000 to about 11,000,000.

The government abandoned a plan to tax all first class ration book holders—the moderately well-off and up—about $1.35 per month. Although no reasons were given it is believed the difficulty of collection was the major cause. Persons holding first class ration books buy almost entirely in the black market and do not need to use the ration coupons.

HELSINKI, Finland, May 2 (AP)—Russia and Finland have signed a short-term trade agreement running for six months, it was learned tonight when a Finnish delegation returned from Moscow. Details are expected to be announced tomorrow.

Syria Pledges Aid Against Zionism

Damascus, May 2 (AP)—Prime Minister Saadallah Jabris's new Cabinet announced a platform today condemning the British-American Palestine inquiry report and promising unlimited Syrian support of Palestine in fighting Zionism.

The Cabinet proposed compulsory military service for Syria and the consolidation of the state police, gendarmerie and desert corps under the defense ministry.

It recommended that Syria maintain close relations with all the Arab states, lend strong support to the Arab League and help the states achieve their independence.

The Cabinet pledged co-operation with the United Nations and amicable relationships with the United States, Britain and the U.S.S.R.

State Of Hostilities Charged By Arab Group

Baghdad, May 2 (AP)—The newly formed National People's Defense Committee called tonight for a joint meeting of Parliament tomorrow to consider active measures of defense against the recommendations of the British-American Committee of Inquiry on Palestine. The defense committee comprises all leading Iraq politicians.

The joint meeting is expected to be followed by the presentation of a memorandum to the British Embassy and the American legation declaring the existence of a state of hostilities if the recommendations are carried out.

Explaining the line of the Arab protest, Sadiq Albassam, vice president of the Senate, declared that if the recommendations were put into effect he believed "both (Britain and the United States) have declared a state of hostilities against Arabs." He added: "The Arabs thereafter can only retaliate, declaring the same, and turning their face to any power that would help them—Russia or another."

estine. The action followed the adoption of a resolution by the National Democratic party terming the Committee's report a "real threat to peace and security in the Middle East."

"Arabs should not remain passive against open aggression," said the resolution on the Committee report, which recommended that 100,000 Jews be admitted to Palestine from Europe.

"In case of acceptance of the recommendations, Arabs cannot afford to continue in friendship with Britain and America and will be free from all pledges, treaties and agreements. Arab governments must warn Britain and America to discontinue their hostile policy."

The Iraq Independence party also adopted resolutions against the report. Mass meetings of protest were planned for Friday.

Tojo and 25 Aids Face Court as War Criminals

Defense Plans to Challenge Tribunal's Authority to Try Japanese Leaders

TOKYO, May 3 (Friday) (AP).—Black-robed justices of nine Allied nations convened the international military tribunal for the Far East at 11:20 a. m. today to arraign twenty-six of Japan's major war-crimes suspects, headed by Hideki Tojo. After a twenty-minute session, court was adjourned until afternoon so that two others, newly arrived from Siam, could be present.

The prisoners entered their box and took their respective places impassively. Ten wore uniforms bare of any decorations or insignia. War-time Premier Tojo wore an olive-drab suit and was given a seat between Vice-Admiral Takasumi Oka and former Minister of War Jiro Minami, fellow suspects. Behind him was Baron Kichiro Hiranuma, an indicted former Premier.

The two late arrivals, General Seishiro Itagaki, a former War Minister, and Lieutenant Genral Heitaro Kimura, former Burma commander, reached Tokyo this morning by plane from Bangkok.

Iraq and Syria Assail Palestine Report; Pacts With Britain Seen as Abrogated

BAGHDAD, Iraq, May 2 (AP)—Iraq's Council of Ministers voted last night to protest to the United States and British Governments against the Anglo-American Committee's recommendations on Pal-

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To Challenge Court's Authority

Counsel for Tojo has announced that at the outset he will challenge the authority of the tribunal, appointed by General Douglas MacArthur to try the defendants for "crimes against peace and crimes against humanity."

Chief Prosecutor Joseph B. Keenan, a former Assistant Federal Attorney General, has said he and his staff are ready for any defense maneuver. He added that his staff has "built up a sound, legal case" against each of the accused. Keenan said he is prepared to show that the defendants plotted and carried out "aggressive war" as a climax to years of conquest by the sword in the Far East.

Associated with Keenan will be ten assistant prosecutors from the other nations taking part in the trial.

Navy Captain Beverly M. Coleman, of Washington, chief of defense counsel, announced selection of Major Franklin Warren, of Tucumcari, N. M., as his assistant. The Japanese have been provided with American attorneys and permitted also to select Japanese counsel if they desired.

Australian Is Presiding Judge

Sir William Flood Webb, of Australia, is the presiding judge. Two of the justices, newly appointed R. M. Pal, of India, and the as yet unnamed representative of the Philippines, have not arrived. The other members of the tribunal are Justice E. Stuart McDougall, Canada; Ju-ao Mei, China; Henri Reimburger, France; Lord (William Donald) Patrick, United Kingdom; Professor Bernard Victor A. Roling, the Netherlands; Justice Erima Harvey Northcroft, New Zealand; Justice I. M. Zaryanov, Russia, and Justice John P. Higgins, the United States.

The setting for the proceedings is the War Ministry Building, where Japan's militarists mapped their campaigns of conquest. The auditorium there has been converted into a courtroom, with the judges' bench a raised section near the center. The defendants and their counsel have been assigned places in a three-tiered section facing the bench, with the press in the rear and boxes and the gallery reserved for spectators.

stand before justices of the Allied powers tomorrow and enter pleas to charges of aggression, plunder and war.

All are expected to plead innocent and to challenge the international tribunal's jurisdiction.

Hideki Tojo, who committed his nation to the disastrous Pacific war, and 25 others accused as coconspirators will be brought under heavy guard from bleak Sugamo prison. The arraignment proceedings may continue into Saturday if the lengthy indictment is read in both English and Japanese.

Prosecution Prepared

Joseph B. Keenan, of the United States, chief prosecutor, said his staff was prepared to meet any defense challenge of the court's jurisdiction. His staff has "built up a sound, legal case" against each of the acused, he added.

Ichiro Kiyose, Tojo's Japanese counsel, announced he would question the authority of the tribunal appointed by General MacArthur to consider charges of "crimes against peace" and "crimes against humanity."

Keenan said: "I assume that in this trial any defendant will be permitted to make any assertion not of a facetious nature in regard to the theory of prosecution as set forth in the indictment.

"We do not anticipate that this will be anything other than a court of justice."

Australian Presides

The Hon. Sir William Webb, of Australia, will preside.

Keenan will be assisted by ten associate prosecutors from ten Allied nations.

Earphones are being installed to carry running translations of the proceedings in the various languages represented at the trial.

One hundred Allied and Japanese correspondents and photographers are expected to cover the proceedings.

Navy Chaplain Beverly M. Coleman, of Washington, chief of defense counsel, announced selection of Major Franklin E. N. Warren, of Tucumcari, N.M., as his assistant. The Japanese have been provided with American attorneys and were permitted also to select Japanese counsel if they desired.

Separate Arraignment

Keenan said, meanwhile, that two Japanese generals en route from Bangkok, Siam, would be arraigned separately from Tojo and the others.

The generals are Seishiro Atagaki and Heitaro Kimura.

Four more war-crime suspects, including Col. Tokuro Hosoi, former commander of all prisoner-of-war camps in the Hakodate area, have been imprisoned at Sugamo recently.

Tojo, 25 Others Planning Fight From Trial Outset

Tokyo, May 2 (AP)—Twenty-six once-powerful leaders of Japan will convened the International Military Tribunal for the Far East today to arraign Japan's major war-crimes suspects, headed by Hideki Tojo, but adjourned the court until afternoon when two defendants, newly arrived by plane from Siam, could be present.

Hatoyama Call To Premiership

Tokyo, May 2 (AP)—Premier Shidehara will offer Ichiro Hatoyama and his Liberal party the task of forming a new Cabinet, Wataru Narahashi, chief Cabinet secretary, said today.

The offer will be made at a meeting scheduled for tomorrow to break the eleven-day deadlock created by the Shidehara Cabinet resignations.

Whether Hatoyama will accept, Narahashi indicated, depends entirely on the Liberal leader's own estimate of whether he can qualify under General MacArthur's political purge directive.

"Can't Delay Longer"

The Government will make no ruling on Hatoyama as an individual, the secretary added, but will attempt to obtain from occupation headquarters an understanding on his status as a leader of the plurality party in the Diet.

"The situation cannot be postponed any longer," the secretary said. Shidehara is anxious for the immediate selection of a government which will be charged with the swift preparation of numerous measures which must come before the Diet, scheduled to convene May 13.

Parleys Fruitless

The political deadlock continued through another series of meetings today with the Liberals and Social Democrats—who hold the key positions—apparently no nearer any feasible compromise.

Hatoyama may intend, informants said, to accept the premiership despite Chinese and Russian criticism.

Most Japanese politicians believe that the premiership now is a "bad bet," with the next government doomed to a short life because of the basic food and other postwar problems.

Still Could Be Purged

Although, from Narahashi's statement, it appears that the Japanese Government will not disqualify Hatoyama as a Government leader, he still could be purged by direct action of Allied headquarters—and there is much evidence that the supreme commander would do just that if Hatoyama raises his head.

Although no official inquiry has been made about Hatoyama, unofficial envoys to Allied headquarters returned with the definite idea that the Liberal party leader was not acceptable.

Japs Told To Destroy Major Combat Vessels

Tokyo, May 2 (AP)—The Japanese Government was ordered today to destroy by April 30, 1947, the few major combat vessels of the Imperial Navy which escaped United States forces during the war.

Allied headquarters said it expected only eight aircraft carriers and cruisers would be available for immediate scrapping under terms of the order.

Eight Total 100,000 Tons

The headquarters memorandum specifies the destruction of all former surface combatant vessels larger than destroyers which are within the Japanese empire and which can be towed. Excepted for the present are ships employed by occupation forces or in repatriation service.

The eight—carriers, light carriers, escort carriers and cruisers—total 100,000 tons. All were damaged beyond economical repair for repatriation use.

Headquarters said other Imperial Navy combatant vessels now engaged in repatriation work probably would complete the job by next November and then be available for scrapping.

The order was given in compliance with instructions by the joint chiefs of staff in Washington.

Private Japanese contractors will scrap the ships affected.

Admits Killing U. S. Flyer

Japanese Confesses Complicity After Being Cleared

TOKYO, May 2 (AP).—A Japanese warrant officer, previously questioned and freed by Allied investigators, has surrendered and confessed that he was involved in the execution of a captured American airman.

Allied headquarters, announcing his confession, said today that the officer, Noboru Seki, surrendered several days ago to an American sentry. At his earlier questioning he had remained silent.

He now ackknowledges complicity in the execution of an unidentified flyer whose plane was shot down near Tachikawa on Aug. 18, 1945, investigators said. He was placed in Sugamo Prison pending filing of charges.

Stay in Japan Cut for Officers

TOKYO, May 2 (AP).—Officers now on temporary-duty assignments or leave in the United States will not be returned overseas if they have less than six months remaining in their overseas tour of duty, headquarters announced today.

Jap-France Radio To Resume

Tokyo, May 2 (AP)—The Japanese Board of Communications was authorized by occupation headquarters today to resume radio-telegraph service to France. All classes of service offered before the suspension will be provided. The date for resumption was not set.

GIs To Get Famed MacArthur Vessel

Tokyo, May 2 (AP)—The communications ship Apache, from which General MacArthur broadcast his famous "I have returned" speech in the Philippines, will become a GI pleasure craft on Sunday.

Small groups of soldiers will be given week-end cruises on the vessel, which will provide fishing equipment.

Flies Fought In Japan

Tokyo, May 2 (AP)—For the first time an attempt is being made in Japan to control fly-borne diseases, which annually take thousands of lives. American authorities have organized sanitary teams in every prefecture to combat flies, mosquitoes and rodents, carriers of dysentery, typhoid fever and paratyphoid.

Luxury Articles For British in Japan

Tokyo, May 2 (AP)—Gift and luxury type articles which have been made available to American occupation troops soon will be made available also to British troops.

Arrangements have been made to supply such items as silk pajamas, scarfs and kimonos, pearls, lacquer ware, cloisonne and possibly some linen to the British through Col. William G. Leonard, chief of the British canteens service at Kure.

Prison Guards See 'Cutthroat Trading'

MATSUE, Japan (AP) — Guards in a Japanese prison are protesting against the American love of souvenirs.

They said 200 daggers seized in the prison workshop were to be made into kitchen knives, but prison authorities decided to sell the daggers to merchants, who would resell them for souvenirs to occupying soldiers.

Communists Charge Threats

MANILA, May 2 (AP)—The Chinese Communist's Yenan radio said today that eleven Government armies, including twenty-seven divisions, had been closing in on Communist positions in the Honan-Hupeh-Anhwei border region of central China in violation of the Jan. 10 cease-fire truce agreement.

The broadcast, heard here by The Associated Press, quoted a Communist spokesman who said attacks had cut the Communist New Fourth Army into two pockets.

Philippines Buy Surplus

Manila, May 2 (AP)—The Foreign Liquidation Commission announced today the transfer of $10,000,000 worth of surplus military property to the Philippine Government.

Roxas Faces Huk Tribal Threat

Manila, May 2 (AP)—President-elect Manuel Roxas seems assured of a co-operative Congress to help him govern the Philippines Republic-to-be. Incomplete unofficial returns today indicated his candidates would dominate both House and Senate.

Candidates of Roxas's liberal Nacionalista faction virtually were certain to occupy fifteen of the sixteen Senate seats. Members of retiring President Sergio Osmena's conservative Nacionalistas claimed they would hold 40 House seats, to Roxas' 58, but seven members of the Osmena group are members of the Democratic Alliance, a leftist popular front.

Running Mate Seems In

Elpidio Quirino, the Roxas vice presidential candidate, led Osmena's running mate, Eulogio Rodriguez, by 90,000 votes, but Rodriguez refused to concede.

As Roxas prepared to assume the presidency, his supporters gave attention to what may be a No. 1 problem of the new administration—the armed guerrillas of central Luzon.

Roxas has promised to disarm the guerrillas "in the kindliest way possible," but the major guerrilla group—the Hukbalahap peasant faction—has said it will resist forcibly.

Huks Lean On Their Guns

Before the election, Hukbalahap leader Luis Taruc declared his men felt their guns would be their only protection against oppression if Roxas won. In the past week, 31 peasants and military police have died in clashes in central Luzon.

From Cabanatuan, Brig. Gen. Federico G. Oboza, provost marshal general of the Philippine Army's military police command, sent a message that an uneasy quiet prevailed in central Luzon. He visited the heart of the area with intelligence officers.

"The situation is generally calm except for isolated fighting," he said. "There are no reports of murders today."

Quiet Before Storm Feared

Informed sources expressed fear that it was the quiet before a storm which they said might come when military police adopt a sterner attitude toward the armed peasantry.

Refugees continued to stream into Nueva Ecija province's larger towns, seeking respite from a week's alleged terrorization by Huks. The Rev. Lucio Maglapo of a religious sect reported to be a particular target of Huk ire, said nearly 3,000 of his congregation were camping in schoolhouses and vacant lots.

The absence of farmers from paddy fields when rice planting begins next month would heavily cut into the production of this granary area of Luzon.

Allied Tribunal To Arraign Japs On War-Crimes Charges

Tokyo, Friday, May 3 (AP)—Justices of nine Allied nations

Distrust Biggest Problem For Marshall

By John Roderick

Nanking, May 2 (AP)—An intense and unabated air of distrust between Chinese Communist and Government leaders makes the problem of bringing peace to this land of civil struggle one of the more challenging and difficult that ever faced General Marshall.

If the special envoy from America can come out on top in this game of

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rifles and wits, the United States can mark him down not only as a great wartime leader, but also as a statesman of the highest rank.

When Marshall left China in March to report to President Truman, peace and democracy were nearer realization than at any other time in the 5,000-year history of China.

Trouble Starts

But the moment he left, a sizable core of the Kuomintang (National party), which stood to lose power, wealth and position through any revision of the one-party form of government, began to foment uprisings under assumed titles, organized mass demonstrations against Russian actions in Manchuria and even criticized General Marshall's executive headquarters in Peiping, being careful, meanwhile, to associate all this with the Communists.

It did its job with tremendous skill. The next move accomplished the desired result. In the Central Executive Committee of the Kuomintang, it proposed the overthrow of the five vital decisions of the All-Party People's Consultative (unity) Council; decisions to which the Communists had agreed.

Civil Strife Revived

That action led to the revival of civil strife in Manchuria. Distrust, suspicion and fear replaced the Communist attitude of hopefulness for a united China.

On the other side, and quite apart from the reactionary group in the Kuomintang, men in the party with liberal leanings began to voice uneasiness over Russia's role in Manchuria. They said that somehow that great power had aligned herself with the Communists to maintain a sphere of influence in the northeast.

That this attitude was backed by no tangible proof did not matter. Russia continued to be the man under the bed, and Chungking quaked over the possibilities.

Some Kuomintang leaders also seemed to lose sight of the fact that Russia certainly did not need either armies or Communists to exert influence in Manchuria. Under the terms of the Sino-Soviet pact signed by Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, Russia shares in the administration of the great rail lines which dominate the area and two of its vital ports, Dairen and Port Arthur. It would be hard to see how she could improve on that situation.

Neutrals' Suggestions

A number of possibilities have been suggested by neutral observers. One is for Russia to allay any and all fears about Manchuria after a conference with the United States. That would be the external approach. A second would be for Chiang to abolish the secret police, suppress terrorists whose success can be seen daily in Manchuria, and then make a personal guarantee that the decisions of the Unity Council will be carried out to the letter.

But, until Communist and Government leaders stop viewing each other with more or less justifiable alarm, China's problem will continue to be, in Marshall's own words, "serious, critical and difficult."

Fighting Reported

Manila, May 2 (AP)—The Chinese Communists's Yenan radio said today that eleven Government armies, including 27 divisions, have been closing in on Communist positions in the Honan-Hupeh-Anhwei border region of central China, in violation of the January 10 cease-fire truce agreement.

The broadcast, heard here by the Associated Press, quoted a Communist spokesman who said attacks had cut the New 4th Communist Army into two pockets.

The radio said Government forces were imposing a food blockade on 60,000 New 4th men and the civil population of the area. It also charged that Government troops had inflicted 3,000 casualties and captured 200 Communists.

CHINESE DEMAND OPEN COMMITTEE

Nanking, May 2 (A. P.).—The preparatory committee of the National Assembly met in confusion today as an abortive attempt was made to restrict committee membership to delegates named by the Kuomintang (National party) eight years ago.

The committee itself had printed a resolution opening its seats to all registered delegates. Beside this resolution was placed another which would have restricted membership to prewar choices. The latter would have excluded not only Communist, Democratic League and other party members but 150 members of the Kuomintang's central executive committee.

Two hundred sixty delegates who attended the session turned down the latter resolution. Some members said it had been sponsored by a right wing Kuomintang group headed by the brothers Chen Li-fu and Chen Kuo-fu. The meeting elected a presidium which included Chu Ching-nung, Vice-Minister of Education.

The preparatory committee thus far includes only Kuomintang appointees. Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek has postponed the scheduled May 5 opening of the Assembly pending the naming by the Communists and Democratic League of their delegates.

Manchuria Looks to Sulfa

Hopes Drug Will Help Conquer Dread Pneumonic Plague

MUKDEN, May 2 (AP). — Sulfadiazine may help conquer one of China's most feared diseases—pneumonic plague.

Officials of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration and of the Chinese National R. R. A. reported today that three of four persons suffering from that disease and treated with the sulfa drug were cured. The fourth, a child, did not receive sulfadiazine until it was in a comatose condition. It died.

News of the cures of a disease that has a 90 per cent fatality rate made headlines in Manchurian newspapers.

CONGRESS SHIES AT POLICE DUTY

Lawmakers Not for Sending Troops to Near East.

Washington, May 2 (A. P.).—The United States shied away today from the prospect of direct intervention in Palestine, apparently counting on the United Nations to assume future responsibility for the troublesome Holy Land problem.

Although congressional opinion overwhelmingly favored the proposed migration of 100,000 Jews there, it was plain that the lawmakers were against this country's joining Great Britain in the thankless job of maintaining peace between Arab and Jew.

With Britain unwilling to continue alone after the immigration recommendations of the Anglo-American Palestine Committee, the U. N. appeared the only agency capable of stepping into the picture effectively.

Charles G. Ross, White House press secretary, told reporters he was unable to say what President Truman's reaction was to a British proposal that the United States help administer the Holy Land. Reaction from other quarters to the Anglo-American Committee's report, Ross said, was "generally favorable."

Ross said that to his knowledge no formal communication on the subject of Palestine had been received from the British Government. He said one might have reached the State Department, but officials there said they knew of none either.

Four Factors Involved.

The thumbs-down intervention attitude on the part of the nation's lawmakers stemmed from these factors:

1. An apparent determination to hold foreign commitments of American troops to minimum security levels.

2. Belief that the problem of suppressing violence in other lands should be handled now on an international, rather than a one or two-nation basis.

3. Reluctance to quarter troops in the Near East, a potential trouble spot, for fear the action might be misinterpreted—especially in view of this country's recent insistence upon withdrawal of Russian forces from nearby Iran.

4. Heavy demands on available United States forces for occupation forces elsewhere.

That reaction crystallized quickly after Prime Minister Attlee's declaration before Commons yesterday that his Government, unwilling to "implement a policy that would involve it single-handed," wanted to find out what the United States might contribute in the way of men and money.

Both Senator Ball (R.-Minn.) and Senator LaFollette (Prog.-Wis.) commented after Attlee's speech that Britain should turn to the U. N. if in need of help in Palestine. Senator Maybank (D.-S. C.) expressed doubt this country would send troops there.

Pauley Will Take 20 Assistants For Survey in Korea, Manchuria

WASHINGTON, May 2.—(AP) With unusual fanfare, President Truman and Acting Secretary of State Acheson today announced final plans for Edwin Pauley's reparations mission to Korea and Manchuria—a mission which seems certain to bring a clash of Russian and American economic aims in northeast Asia.

Mr. Truman said at a news conference that the assignment given Pauley, his reparations expert, was one of the greatest importance. Acheson announced that Pauley would leave for the Far East this weekend.

To Take 20 Aides

The White House released a list of 20 industrial, chemical, oil, and other experts who will help with the job of finding out what the Russians have removed from Manchuria and Korea and what remains there.

At the same time, it was learned that the United States has officially informed the Russian government of the Pauley project, through the embassy at Moscow, and has asked for Russian cooperation. Russia, however, has given no such assurances.

Unless such assistance is forthcoming, it would seem possible that Pauley could not go into the Soviet-controlled part of Korea nor into any sections of Manchuria which might still be in Russian hands when he gets there.

Also, in the very announcement of Pauley's task today, there appeared evidence that the clash over economic policies is already beginning. A State department press release quoted Acheson as saying that China must be able "to utilize to the full" the resources and industries of Manchuria. He also said that Korea must be able to develop its own resources. On such things, Acheson said, depend the working out of a "peaceful economy" in that turbulent area.

Soviet Proposal Differs

This declaration contrasted sharply with a Russian proposal, revealed in March, for the Russian and Chinese governments to share operation of the resources of Manchuria. The United States is opposed to this, on the ground that it would mean exclusion of American commercial interests.

Pauley's appointment to carry out the mission was announced some time ago. His job is to find out specifically how much industrial equipment the Red army has carted off from Manchuria and Korea and how much remains there. With this information he is supposed to work out a reparations plan on Japanese industries which will at the same time assure a stable economic life for that part of the world.

All this was known. But today when the subject came up at his news conference, Mr. Truman had a prepared comment on it. He read rapidly from notes, stressing the point that Secretary of State Byrnes and he consider the problem one of greatest importance. But, he said, Pauley can make no final plan until we know more about the resources and equipment in Manchuria and Korea.

The productivity of the regions, he said, are basic to the formation of any long range program for the peaceful economy of East Asia.

When the news conference broke up, the White House news office issued a list of 20 persons who will accompany Ambassador Pauley. Pauley holds the position of chief of the U. S. Reparations mission. He handled the comparable task on German reparations and has already made one study on Japan. The 20 persons who will go with him include a variety of iron, oil, chemical and industrial experts as well as Army representatives and office aides.

Acheson's statement declined it is the "American objection to support and to promote the unity and the economic development of China and Korea."

Senate Gives Up Hope Of Early Vote on Loan

WASHINGTON, May 2—(AP) Chances for an early vote on the $3,750,000,000 British loan faded further today when Majority Leader Barkley's attempt to limit each senator to two hours talk was blocked.

Senator Knowland of California, acting Republican floor leader, objected to Barkley's move—which required unanimous consent.

Whereupon Barkley cracked: "The United States Senate is frequently referred to as 'the greatest deliberative body in the world.' Sometimes I'm inclined to think of it as 'the most deliberative body in the world.'"

Knowland, in objecting to Barkley's move said that if Barkley would propose a general rule altering the Senate system of permitting unlimited debate he would support it.

CRISIS ON FOOD UP TO PEOPLE

Truman Feels Heart Of Americans Will Solve Problem

Washington, May 2 (AP)—President Truman said today that the heart of the American people will have to solve the world food crisis.

The President reiterated to his news conference that rationing in this country would not meet the preharvest emergency because there was not time to get it into effect.

Mr. Truman said he would not hesitate to return to rationing if a disastrous crop failure made it necessary. Good crops this summer would remove the necessity, he said. Continued optimism for a bumper crop of wheat, the most critical item, was expressed yesterday by Secretary of Agriculture Anderson.

Rice Shortage Noted

Told that some persons had urged "drastic new measures" to fulfill this country's promises to the world's hungry countries, Mr. Truman said he had applied all such measures he could think of. Now it is up to the American people to meet the situation, he said, adding that he thinks they will.

A critical world shortage of rice added another darkening factor today to the general food picture. "Widespread" rice-crop failures, threatening famine in many parts of the Orient, were reported by the Combined Food Board, as it acted to hold the world's scanty export supply for the rice-dependent areas.

Other events of the day with a bearing on the food situation at home or abroad included:

1. A Senate Agriculture subcommittee recommended that all price controls and subsidies on meat and livestock be removed immediately. It declared that controls and price regulations "have completely broken down," price ceilings "are a fiction," and "unsanitary slaughtering" in black markets is "imperiling the national health."

2. Secretary Mark Pickrell, of the Corn Belt Livestock Feeders Association, predicted "the worst meat shortage" in American history this summer. He sought the removal of meat price ceilings, which he blamed for the situation, in testifying before the Senate Banking Committee.

Would Ration Butter

3. Rationing of butter until production meets demand was proposed to Congress by Representative Sterling Cole (R., N.Y.). An increased black-market traffic in butter was indicated by an Agriculture Department report yesterday, which said that despite moderate gains last month in the amount produced, less butter seemed to be for sale at regular outlets.

4. Frank E. Gannett, president of the Gannett newspapers, returning today from Europe said the food situation there is "appalling." Gannett, who toured Europe with eight other editors and publishers to study the Allied Military Government, said "Americans must be made to realize the importance of solving European problems."

5. Chairman Chester Davis of President Truman's Famine Emergency Committee called on the nation's mayors to get energetic community campaigns under way to

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conserve food for famine relief. Davis expressed confidence that "every community in the United States will rise to the call of this crisis."

Rice-Eating Areas Hard Hit

Reports of "widespread" crop failures in the principal rice-producing areas led the Combined Food Board to recommend that no allocations be made to European hunger spots. The available supply, estimated at not much more than one fourth of world requirements, will be reserved for Far-Eastern countries where rice is the basic food.

"Widespread famine is threatened in many rice-eating areas of the world," the board said in a news release, "notably China and Southeast Asia, India and the Far East generally."

The board, made up of representatives of the United States, Great Britain and Canada, reported that 581,000 metric tons of rice was available for export in the April-June period, compared with "essential" world requirements of 2,100,000 tons.

SENATORS ASK END OF CURBS ON MEAT

Sub-Committee Reports Controls 'Have Broken Down.'

WASHINGTON, May 2.—(AP) A Senate Agriculture sub-committee recommended today that all price controls and subsidies on meat and livestock be removed immediately.

In a report to the Senate, it declared that controls and price regulations "have completely broken down," price ceilings "are a fiction," and "insanitary slaughtering" in black markets is "imperiling the national health."

The report was signed by four of the five members. They were Chairman Thomas (D-Okla.), and Senators Bushfield (R-S.D.), Wheeler (D-Mont.) and Stewart (D-Tenn.). The fifth member is Senator Aiken (R-Vt.).

The report said the committee "is convinced that there would not be any skyrocketing or wild inflation in meat prices if controls were removed."

"At the worst," it declared, "the public would not have to pay any more for meat x x than it is now paying, considering black market prices and subsidies."

The subsidies amount to $750,000,000 a year. Opa officials have estimated that their removal would necessitate a raise of five to six cents a pound in meat price ceilings.

The sub-committee's report quoted an unnamed Agriculture department representative as saying that if controls and price ceilings were removed "meat prices at retail would advance from 10 to 15 per cent, representing a saving of from 5 to 10 per cent of what the consumer is now paying the black market, as well as the $750,000,000 being paid out annually in subsidies."

The committee held lengthy hearings on the meat situation.

Distillery Gives UNRRA Million Pounds Of Wheat

Washington, May 2 (AP)—UNRRA Director General F. H. LaGuardia elatedly announced today that he had "found a Santa Claus in an American still."

He told a news conference that Dr. Armand Hammer, president of United Distillers, Inc., had presented UNRRA with 1,000,000 pounds of cracked wheat. The former Mayor of New York added:

"My message to all distillers is "please copy."

Simultaneously he announced the results of a five-month mission to South America by Francis B. Sayre, UNRRA diplomatic adviser. Sayre obtained promises of food and financial contributions from nine South and Central American countries, including Argentina, which promises to ship the balance of her contribution of 150,000 tons of wheat to the International Wheat Council.

OPA Accused Of Favoritism; 'Insinuation' Angers Barkley

Washington, May 2 (AP)—Senator Wiley (R., Wis.) waved three shiny aluminum skillets at his startled colleagues on the Senate floor today to illustrate an assertion that "OPA has put American business into the frying pan and into the fire at the same time."

Wiley also accused the OPA of "a type of fascism," while a similar statement in an anti-OPA booklet brought a flareup in the Senate Banking Committee. The booklet was issued by the Corn Belt Livestock Feeders Association, which demanded an end of price controls on meat.

Brandishing his frying pans, Wiley reported that price ceilings on two of them made by a long-established manufacturer are $1.98 and $1.20, while that on the third, which he described as an inferior product of a new manufacturer, is $2.50.

Discrimination Charged

"OPA's price policy has discriminated in favor of new companies, Government 'darlings,' which were eager and willing to play ball with the New Deal agency," he continued.

"This Government favoritism represents, I believe, a type of fascism in which Government favors are dispensed among favorite manufacturers."

Senator Barkley (Ky.), the Senate Democratic leader, challenged the anti-OPA booklet which was passed around in the Banking Committee by Mark Pickell, secretary of the Corn Belt Livestock Feeders Association.

The booklet said Caesar, Mussolini and Hitler each became an "absolute despot" and "they all died violent deaths."

Barkley Objects, Asks Names

"A few men who have proved their inability to lead, but have brought chaos, confusion and shortages in food, have seized control of the destinies of America by seizing control of prices. They want to perpetuate that power," the booklet said.

Barkley objected to "insinuations against the good faith and sincerity of honest men." He defied Pickell to name "any man in the Government" guilty of seizing control and trying to perpetuate it.

Asked by Barkley whether he meant that Chester Bowles, economic stabilizer, is trying to perpetuate himself in a position of power, Pickell replied:

"Not necessarily his power, but the power of Government over price control. The gentlemen in OPA want to continue their power."

Barkley Displays Anger

Barkley displayed anger at Pickell and displeasure at the pressure upon senators to end price control by saying:

"We would all rejoice tomorrow if we could get rid of it. I would thank God on my bended knee if I could look forward to the time I would never get another letter giving me hell about something."

Senator Butler (R., Neb.) suggested the feeling expressed in Pickell's booklet was not unnatural in view of "OPA propaganda" which he said had been flooding the country.

Reason To Talk Back

Barkley commented that OPA had every reason to talk back in view of what he called "the organized attack against it."

Before the Barkley-Pickell flareup, the witness had predicted this summer would see "the worst meat shortage" ever. He asked that OPA controls on meat be lifted.

Senator Bankhead (D., Ala.) asked whether Pickell thought a time of shortage was a time to lift controls and Pickell said he did, "otherwise you will have a permanent shortage."

SENATOR ATTACKS OPA PRICE CURBS

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"OPA's price policy has discriminated in favor of new companies, government 'darlings,' which were eager and willing to play ball with the New Deal agency," he continued.

RFC CONTINUANCE URGED BY TRUMAN

Giving Budgets of Government Corporations, He Says It Is a Vital Federal Unit

WASHINGTON, May 2 (AP) — President Truman declared today that the Reconstruction Finance Corporation was a vital cog in the Government machine and asked Congress to extend its life beyond its present expiration date, Jan. 22, 1947.

He did not specify how long an extension he wanted but he classed the RFC as one of those bureaus set up during the depression which would probably continue "as more or less permanent Federal agencies."

The RFC, Mr. Truman said in a message transmitting for the first time the budget programs of all wholly-owned Government corporations, had become "one of the major instrumentalities for conducting the post-war business activities of the Federal Government."

A net loss of $4,000,000,000 is expected for the whole group of corporations for the fiscal year starting July 1, the President reported. Most of the loss, he said, would come from subsidy payments and sales of surplus war goods, war housing and other assets. These will account for $3,400,000,000, it was stated.

"Expanded lending operations, power operations and many other activities will show profits," Mr. Truman wrote.

Continuance of subsidy programs was essential, he declared, "much as I regret the necessity," to hold the line against inflation.

Asks Building Subsidy

He urged anew that Congress approve a $600,000,000 allowance for subsidies to expand the supply of scarce building materials as a part of the emergency housing bill. The House rejected the provision. He also urged prompt House action on the 10-year housing program already approved by the Senate.

Many of the corporations have finished the depression and war jobs for which they were created, Mr. Truman said, "and are well on the road to liquidation."

"Others, however," he continued, "will probably continue as more or less permanent federal agencies, with major functions changing from time to time. The Reconstruction Finance Corporation, for example, has proved so useful during the depression and war that it has become one of the major instrumentalities for conducting the postwar business activities of the Federal Government. I recommend therefore, that its statutory authority be extended beyond the present expiration date of Jan. 22, 1947."

The RFC was set up in 1932, during the administration of President Hoover, to combat the depression.

The corporation's budget programs were transmitted in compliance with the Government Corporation Control Act, enacted by Congress last year to give it a firmer grip on the activities of the Federally-owned businesses. Mr. Truman said he was directing Budget Director Harold D. Smith to "re-examine and redefine the role of government corporations," as required by the act.

Prospects Are Presented

Reporting that the level of operations of the corporations as a group would decline next year as wartime programs are ended, Mr. Truman presented these prospects:

"Commodity purchases of $3,100,000,000 will amount to less than half the 1945 levels. Subsidy payments of $1,800,000,000 will be somewhat lower than in 1946. On the other hand, lending activity will jump from $2,500,000,000 to $4,400,000,000 as both domestic and foreign borrowers make use of the Government's financial facilities.

"Total assets by the close of the fiscal year 1947 will be $16,100,000,000, a decline of over $300,000,000 during the fiscal year. Book value of plant and equipment will be $6,800,000,000. Outstanding loans will amount to $6,800,000,000. Inventories of $1,300,000,000 include $470,000,000 in metals and minerals declared surplus and available for transfer to stock pile.

"With its broadened lending authority, the Export-Import Bank anticipates disbursements possibly as high as $2,000,000,000 to finance purchase of American commodities and to provide the necessary minimum credit for post-war reconstruction abroad.

"The principal corporations engaged in the regional development of resources and transportation facilities, the Tennessee Valley Authority, the Panama Railroad Company and the Inland Waterways Corporation, are all planning to make substantial expenditures on plant and equipment to meet peacetime needs."

NEW MERGER BILL POSSIBLE

Senate Naval Unit May Offer Measure Of Its Own

Washington, May 2 (AP)—The Senate Naval Committee may present an Army-Navy unification bill of its own along the lines recommended by the Navy, Senator Robertson (R., Wyo.) reported today.

"First we should see just how much co-ordination and co-operation we can obtain between the present War and Navy departments without any legislation," Robertson told a reporter. "Then those few things upon which the Army and Navy can't agree could be covered by legislation."

Robertson said he expects Chairman Walsh (D., Mass.) and Senator Tydings (D., Md.) to propose such a plan as a "compromise" at the close of the committee's current hearings.

Detailed Explanation On Bill

Robertson, a committee member, said the proposed bill would retain the present War and Navy departments and possibly create a new Air Forces Department, co-ordinating them at Cabinet level through a "council of national defense."

Senator Austin (R., Vt.), who with Chairman Thomas (D., Utah) and Senator Hill (D., Ala.), of the Military Committee, drafted the present merger bill on the basis of a specific request by President Truman, testified at a third closed session of the navy committee today. He completed a detailed explanation of the measure.

Walsh said that Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, chief of naval operations, will appear at a closed session Friday and Gen. Alexander A. Vandegrift, commandant of the Marine Corps, will follow. Civilian critics of the merger plan then may testify at public hearings.

A Sharp Negative By Truman

The President said today he had seen and approved in advance Secretary of the Navy Forrestal's testimony on the Army-Navy merger bill.

Asked at a news conference whether he regarded Forrestal's statement to the Senate committee as lobbying, Mr. Truman replied with a sharp negative.

He said Forrestal had a perfect right to say what he did, that the Secretary had submitted his statement ahead of time and that he had authorized the Secretary to make it.

Furthermore, the Chief Executive added, he did not regard the testimony as opposed to a merger when it was read carefully and in full.

Patterson Wants National Guard

Washington, May 2 (AP)—Secretary of War Patterson today called for re-establishment of the National Guard as quickly as possible, saying it is of "prime importance" to national defense.

He spoke to the first postwar convention of the Adjutants General Association, called to discuss the War Department's proposal for a National Guard of 622,500 officers and men—more than twice the size of the prewar force.

"The strength needed for our National Guard requires a maximum which the state can recruit and maintain," Patterson said in a

prepared address. He added that Guard should be well trained, fully equipped and "ready for any emergency."

Patterson also renewed his advocacy of universal military training, extension of the draft law, unified command and a reorganization of the Army's disciplinary system "to mirror the American way of life."

Battle Against 'Culture' Bill Under Way

Washington, May 2 (AP)—Ten amendments aimed directly at the State Department's $10,000,000 cultural relations program piled up today on Speaker Rayburn's desk as the House squared away for its first post-recess fight.

Written by Representative Robert Jones (R., Ohio), they would wipe out all funds recommended for the program by the Appropriations Committee.

Scattered over ten separate items, the $10,000,000 is included in a $358,825,758 bill to finance the state, commerce and justice departments for the fiscal year starting July 1. The House started debate on it before the Easter recess, but postponed a decision because of the controversy over the cultural relations program. A final vote may not come until tomorrow.

"More Harm Than Good"

Jones and a coalition of Democrats and Republicans backing him in his drive to halt the program have contended it would do more harm than good in the European nations where it would operate.

Another Ohioan, Representative Clarence Brown, Republican, told the House Rules Committee recently the program might endanger freedom of the press by giving the State Department absolute control of United States news dissemniated abroad.

The State Department's position is that the program is essential for a better understanding among the people of the world and that it will not jeopardize the liberty of the press but will serve to supplement news sent abroad by United States news agencies.

$9,284,778 Below Estimate

The $10,000,000 recommended by the Appropriations Committee is $9,284,778 below budget estimates. In approving it, the committee said it agreed with "the philosophy of the program" but was not in "full accord" with the State Department's approach.

While the major fight in the big bill centers around the cultural relations program, a controversy also is brewing over Commerce Department funds.

Other Cuts Considered

There is strong support for an amendment to cut $1,000,000 from the $2,500,000 recommended by the committee for the field office service of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. The Budget Bureau recommended $6,500,000 for this work, for which Congress appropriated $445,000 last year.

The Commerce Department's $143,024,000 is the largest departmental total in the bill, which carries $104,783,408 for the State Department, $95,168,250 for Justice, and $15,850,000 for the Federal judiciary.

General Krueger Retires

WASHINGTON, May 2 (AP).—The retirement of General Walter Krueger, sixty-five, commander of the 6th Army in the Philippines fighting and the occupation of Japan, was announced today by the War Department, effective June 25. General Krueger, now on

Radar Export Ban Opposed

Washington, May 2 (AP)—A Senate proposal to shut off sales of all radar and electronic equipment to foreign governments ran into opposition today from the State Department.

Officials said the department was afraid the ban proposed in a bill by Senators Eastland (D., Miss.) and Wherry (R., Neb.), would interfere with its disposal of great quantities of non-secret surplus property abroad. The department accordingly was reported to have asked to be heard by Eastland's Senate judiciary subcommittee, which is considering the bill.

The authors themselves indicated, meantime, that they were veering to the view that new administrative machinery might be sufficient to tighten safeguards on secret devices.

ARMY WILL WORK ON NEW WEAPONS

WASHINGTON, May 2.—(AP) The War department raised the development of new weapons to full partnership with other major military functions today by creating a new research and development division.

The division will rank as a general staff section, alongside such older units as intelligence, operations and supplies.

Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower sent out a directive telling Army commanders that the "future security of the nation" depends on continuance in peacetime of the wartime teamwork of the military with civilian science and industry.

With its objective the chief of staff ordered into effect several new general policies which included "civilian assistance in military planning as well as for the production of weapons."

The new research and development division will coordinate Army research of all kinds, including atom bombs, rockets, and aircraft, with the activities of industry and educational institutions.

Pending the selection of a director who will be a general with scientist background, the War department said, Col. Gervais W. Trichel will be acting director.

NEW M'ARTHUR AIDE NAMED

Mueller, Veteran of Pacific, Is Appointed Chief of Staff

WASHINGTON, May 2 (AP)—Maj. Gen. Paul J. Mueller, a veteran of fighting in the Pacific, has been named Gen. Douglas MacArthur's Chief of Staff, the War Department was notified today.

He succeeds Maj. Gen. R. J. Marshall, who is expected from Tokyo on May 7 to become head of Virginia Military Institute.

Gen. Mueller, a native of Union, Mo., is a West Point graduate and was decorated for bravery in France in World War I. He went overseas in 1943 as commander of the Mighty-first Infantry Division, serving first in the southwest Pacific.

Patterson Stresses Need Of Strong National Guard

Urges It Be Re-established as Quickly as Possible

WASHINGTON, May 2 (AP).—Secretary of War Robert P. Patterson today called for re-establishment of the National Guard as quickly as possible, saying it is of "prime importance" to national defense.

He spoke to the first post-war convention of the Adjutant Generals Association, called to discuss the War Department's proposal for a National Guard of 622,500 officers and men—more than twice the size of the pre-war force.

"The strength needed for our National Guard requires a maximum which the state can recruit and maintain," Mr. Patterson said in a prepared address. He added that the Guard should be well trained, fully equipped and "ready for any emergency."

Mr. Patterson also renewed his advocacy of universal military training, extension of the draft law, unified command and a reorganization of the Army's disciplinary system "to mirror the American way of life."

Navy Gives Up Search For 1,666 In Pacific

Washington, May 2 (AP)—The Navy has given up the search for 1,666 of its men missing in the Pacific, but the hunt will be pressed in some areas by other governments.

Announcing this today, the Navy Department said the search was abandoned only after planes and shore parties had scrutinized every piece of land in the Pacific area.

Searches still will go on in Indo-China, Java and other Netherlands East Indies isles under the supervision of the governments of those areas.

On the missing rosted are 1,478 men of the Navy, 105 Marines and 83 Coast Guardsmen.

Truman May Attend Veterans' Convention

Washington, May 2 (AP)—Officials of the Disabled American Veterans saw President Truman today and said later he might combine into a single trip this fall visits to their annual convention at Portland, Ore., and to Alaska.

The convention opens September 2, Labor Day. Dow V. Walker, D.A.V national commander, said Mr. Truman declared he would "be very happy to make our convention, if it is possible."

Gov. Mon C. Wallgren, of Washington, has urged Mr. Truman to visit Alaska, Walker reported. He said Mr. Truman suggested the Alaskan tour and a visit to the D.A.V. meeting might be worked in together, although he could make no definite promise.

Runaway War Bride Homesick For England

Bliss, N.Y., May 2 (AP)—Mrs. Evelyn Caroline Poston, 16-year-old English war bride who left her husband's Salisbury (N.C.) home 30 hours after her arrival there, said today she was "homesick" and anxious to return to England.

Mrs. Poston, who came here to live with her uncle and aunt, Mr and Mrs. Francis Shisler, after saying she had become disillusioned with life at her husband's farm home, said in an interview:

"I think it's grand here. I would like to stay in one way, but in another I'd like to go home. I love it here but I want to go back to England. It's just homesickness, I guess. I haven't made any plans, yet. It's the problem of getting transportation."

Redeployment Schedule

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

Three U. S. ports today await debarkation of 2,418 returning veterans from six vessels. In addition one ship carrying 428 war brides and children, is expected.

Ships Arriving Today
At New York

Jarrett M. Huddleston from Southampton, 488 war brides and children.

Miscellaneous troops on following vessels: Mahony City Victory from Le Havre, 786; Westbrook Victory from Le Havre, 523; Stev- Victory from Le Havre, 511.

At San Diego

Escort carrier Nassau from Pacific forward area, 457 Navy, Marine and Coast Guard miscellaneous personnel.

At San Francisco

Miscellaneous on: Carter Hall, 117 Navy; Bastion, 22 Navy.

Ships Which Arrived Yesterday
At New York

Alhambra Victory from Bremerhaven, 1,448 troops, including 281st Engineer battalion; 3487th Ordnance company.

Westerly Victory from Le Havre, 548 miscellaneous troops.

At San Diego

Escort carrier Puget Sound from Pacific forward areas, 437 miscellaneous Navy, Marine and Coast Guard personnel.

At San Francisco

Miscellaneous personnel on following vessels: Adams from Japan, 89 Navy; Kathaline Sherwood from Manila, 23; San Clemente from Pearl Harbor, 358 Navy, 11 Marines, ten civilians.

Champaign-Urbana, Ill., May 2 (AP)—America's war costs since the adoption of the Constitution total more than the nation's entire accumulation of wealth since that time, the University of Illinois reported today.

The university's bureau of economic and business research issued a statement saying that since 1789 approximately 85 per cent of all Federal expenditures have gone for purposes connected with war.

Wars have cost America $414,000,000,000, the report said, in comparison with a total evaluation of property and wealth in this country of $300,000,000,000.

The last war cost America nearly six times as much as all previous wars combined, the bureau estimated.

The Revolution cost $500,000,000, the Civil War, for both sides, cost $33,000,000,000. The Mexican War, Indian wars, and Spanish-American War brought the total direct war cost by 1921 to $52,000,000,000. World War II cost $320,000,000,000. To these figures must be added interest payments on the public debt and military pensions, the bureau said.

"Our present public debt of $275,000,000,000, except for approximately $35,000,000,000 which was borrowed to cover budgetary deficits durhg the thirties, has arisen almost entirely from warfare," the statement said.

$5,000,000,000 Interest

"The annual interest charge alone in the postwar period will be about $6,000,000,000."

Pensions from 1790 to 1945 amounted to $27,000,000,000, the report stated, with 975 veterans and 37,714 survivors and dependents of Civil War veterans still on the pension rolls.

"If World War II veterans receive comparable treatment to those of World War I, they will get $40,000,000,000 in the next 25 years," it said.

30.24-2627

(IN BAGHDAD THE IRAQ COUNCIL OF MINISTERS VOTED LAST NIGHT TO LODGE A STRONG PROTEST AGAINST THE RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE BRITISH-AMERICAN INQUIRY COMMISSION. THEIR ACTION FOLLOWED ADOPTION OF A RESOLUTION BY THE NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY TERMING THE COMMITTEE'S REPORT "A REAL THREAT TO THE PEACE AND SECURITY OF THE MIDDLE EAST."

(THE RESOLUTION SAID THAT "ARABS SHOULD NOT REMAIN PASSIVE AGAINST OPEN AGGRESSION. THE REPORT IS AN INSULT AND INDICATES THE COMMITTEE IGNORED THE RESULTS OF ITS STUDIES IN ARAB COUNTRIES. IN CASE OF ACCEPTANCE OF THE RECOMMENDATIONS, ARABS CANNOT AFFORD TO CONTINUE IN FRIENDSHIP WITH BRITAIN AND AMERICA AND WILL BE FREE FROM ALL PLEDGES, TREATIES AND AGREEMENTS."

(IN DAMASCUS PREMIER JABRIS' NEW CABINET CONDEMNED THE REPORT AND PROMISED UNLIMITED SYRIAN SUPPORT FOR PALESTINE IN FIGHTING THE AIMS OF THE ZIONISTS.)

DR.ABRAHAM GRANOWSKY, CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD OF THE JEWISH NATIONAL FUND, DECLARED THAT RESCINDING THE 1939-40 LAND TRANSFER REGULATIONS, AS RECOMMENDED IN THE INQUIRY COMMITTEE'S REPORT, WOULD BENEFIT THE ENTIRE COUNTRY.

"IF THE AMERICAN AND BRITISH GOVERNMENTS DECIDE TO IMPLEMENT THIS RECOMMENDATION IT SHOULD HAVE A FAVORABLE EFFECT UPON THE PRESENT FANTASTIC RISE IN LAND PRICES BY ENLARGING THE AREA OF CHOICE IN THE SELECTION OF LAND TO BE PURCHASED," HE SAID.

REPLYING TO ARAB CRITICISM OF THE FUND'S PROVISION THAT NO LABOR OTHER THAN JEWISH SHOULD BE USED ON JEWISH NATIONALLY-OWNED LAND, DR.GRANOWSKY SAID IT WAS NOT CONCEIVED IN ANTAGONISM TO THE ARABS AND WOULD BE REVISED "WHEN THE JEWISH PEOPLE ARE ADEQUATELY ENTRENCHED ON THE SOIL."

EJ225PED

MAY 3 1946

A96 add Bagdad xx another

BAGDAD NEWSPAPERS COMMENTED VEHEMENTLY TODAY ON THE PALESTINE SITUATION, SOME PRINTING BALCK-RIMMED FRONT PAGES, AND NATIONAL FEELING HERE WAS STIRRED STRONGLY.

SENATOR ARSHAD ALUMARI, HEAD OF THE IRAQI DELEGATION TO THE SAN FRANCISCO CONFERENCE OF THE UNITED NATIONS, REFUSED TO GIVE A STATEMENT, SAYING: "AMERICAN PAPERS CONSTANTLY ARE HOSTILE TO ARABS. IT IS NO USE GIVING STATEMENTS TO THEM. WE WILL UNDERTAKE ACTION."

CONGRESSMAN NASRAT ELFARISI, A MEMBER OF THE IRAQI DELEGATION TO THE UNITED NATIONS MEETING IN LONDON, EMPHASIZED THE POSSIBILITY OF RAISING THE PALESTINE QUESTION IN THE SECURITY COUNCIL ON THE BASIS OF WHAT HE DESCRIBED AS BRITISH-AMERICAN "IMPERALISTIC, PRO-ZIONIST INTERVENTION." HE SAID THIS INTERVENTION WAS A POTENTIAL THREAT TO THE PEACE AND SECURITY OF THE MIDDLE EAST.

xx

THE CHEVRON--WHICH INTERCEPTED A TURKISH SHIP CARRYING ILLEGAL JEWISH IMMIGRANTS SIX WEEKS AGO--WAS CARRYING THE SAILORS FROM ALEXANDRIA TO HAIFA FOR DISCHARGE. A COMMUNIQUE SAID ONE OF THE 13 WAS FOUND TO BE CARRYING A DETONATOR, WHILE OTHERS HAD CONCEALED ITEMS OF EXPLOSIVES.

JP518AED

LONDON, MAY 2-(AP)-THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT INTENDS TO POSTPONE A DECISION WHETHER TO OFFER ITS PALESTINE MANDATE FOR UNITED NATIONS TRUSTEESHIP UNTIL AFTER THOROUGH CABINET CONSIDERATION AND TALKS WITH AMERICAN OFFICIALS ON THE ANGLO-AMERICAN INQUIRY COMMISSION'S REPORT, A FOREIGN OFFICE SPOKESMAN SAID.

THE COMMISSION RECOMMENDS A UNITED NATIONS ADMINISTRATION FOR PALESTINE.

FOREIGN SECRETARY ERNEST BEVIN TOLD THE UNITED NATIONS ASSEMBLY LAST JANUARY THAT BRITAIN WOULD RETAIN ITS PALESTINE MANDATE UNTIL THE COMMISSION REPORTED.

xx

add n.y. (U.N.) officials

IT WAS RECALLED THAT BRITISH FOREIGN SECRETARY ERNEST BEVIN TOLD THE UNITED NATIONS ASSEMBLY JAN. 17 BRITAIN WOULD RETAIN HER OLD LEAGUE OF NATIONS MANDATE OVER PALESTINE UNTIL THE COMMITTEE MADE ITS REPORT.

ONE OF THE RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE COMMITTEE WAS THAT PALESTINE BE PLACED UNDER A UNITED NATIONS TRUSTEESHIP "IN THE NEAR FUTURE."

MT250PED

A103 (125)

NOTTINGHAM, ENG., MAY 2-(AP)-JOE CANANZEY, FORMER PARACHUTE TROOPER WHO FLEW FROM TAUNTON, MASS., FIVE WEEKS AGO TO BE WITH HIS DYING WIFE, SAID SADLY TODAY HE WOULD MAKE HARD WORK THE KEY OF HIS NEW LIFE ALONE.

PRETTY WINIFRED MAY CANANZEY DIED YESTERDAY OF TUBERCULOSIS. SHE WILL BE BURIED SATURDAY, HER 20TH BIRTHDAY ANNIVERSARY, FROM ST. ANDREWS, THE LITTLE CHURCH WHERE SHE AND JOE WERE MARRIED. HER BODY WILL BE INTERRED IN THE WILFORD HILL CEMETERY BESIDE HER 11-YEAR-OLD SISTER, WHO DIED TWO YEARS AGO.

CANANZEY SAID HE WOULD RETURN TO THE UNITED STATES SOON AND WORK TO FORGET. HE WANTS A JOB IN THE PLASTIC INDUSTRY.

FIRST, HOWEVER, HE SAID HE WAS GOING TO PAY HIS RESPECTS TO SOME "MIGHTY FINE PEOPLE"--THE MEMBERS OF THE TAUNTON AMERICAN LEGION POST 103--WHO RAISED THE MONEY FOR HIS TRIP AND HAD GUARANTEED PASSAGE BACK TO THE UNITED STATES FOR HIS WIFE, HAD SHE LIVED.

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xx London (atom-)

THE COMMISSION'S REPORT WARNED AGAINST RELEASING ATOMIC POWER FROM GOVERNMENT CONTROL "SINCE IT SEEMS IMPOSSIBLE TO SEPARATE ITS DEVELOPMENT FOR INDUSTRIAL AMD MILITARY PURPOSES."

THE REPORT SAID THE IDEAL OF A WORLD COMMUNITY SEEMED TO OFFER "THE ONE REASONABLE HOPE OF PRESERVING WESTERN CIVILIZATION."

"IT WOULD BE DISASTROUS TO IGNORE, AND NO LESS DISASTROUS TO EXAGGERATE OR MISUNDERSTAND, THAT THE CENTRAL PROBLEM HINGES UPON RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN THE ANGLO-SAXON WORLD AND RUSSIA," THE REPORT SAID.

EZ936AED

LONDON, MAY 2-(AP)-LABORITE TOM DRIBERG TOLD THE HOUSE OF COMMONS TODAY THAT DR.FRANK BUCHMAN, LEADER OF "MORAL REARMAMENT," ONCE EXPRESSED ENTHUSIASM FOR NAZI LEADERS. DRIBERG ASKED WHY HE AND OTHER AMERICANS OF THE CULT WERE PERMITTED TO ENTER ENGLAND.

MAY

BUCHMAN, TALKING TO A REPORTER, SAID THE STORY THAT HE ADMIRED NAZISM ALREADY "HAD BEEN EXPLODED." HE AND 105 FOLLOWERS, INCLUDING 38 U.S. CITIZENS, ARRIVED THIS WEEK.

HOME SECRETARY JAMES CHUTER EDE TOLD DRIBERG THAT THE AMERICANS ENTERED ON PASSPORTS PERMITTING THEM TO REMAIN ONLY TWO MONTHS.

1948

LABORITE S.AUBERY DEFENDED BUCHMAN, SAYING "INSTRUCTIONS WERE GIVEN BY HITLER THAT THIS ORGANIZATION SHOULD BE DESTROYED BECAUSE OF ITS OPPOSITION TO NAZISM."

BUCHMAN SAID HE INTENDS TO LECTURE AND STAGE A PLAY.

EJ304PED

-95-

LONDON, FRIDAY, MAY 3-(AP)-THE MOSCOW RADIO DECLARED TODAY THAT SECRETARY OF STATE JAMES F.BYRNES PROPOSAL FOR A FOUR-POWER ALLIANCE TO MAINTAIN THE PEACE IN THEUROPE FALLS FAR SHORT "OF THE AIM OF PREVENTING THE REBIRTH OF MILITARISTIC GERMANY."

"IT IS IMPOSSIBLE NOT TO NOTICE THAT HERE, FOR THE FIRST TIME, THE QUESTION OF AN END TO THE OCCUPATION OF GERMANY IS RAISED," A MOSCOW DOMESTIC NEWS BROADCAST DECLARED.

"IT LOOKS AS THOUGH THE AMERICAN PROJECT MEANS PREPARATION FOR RENUNCIATION OF ONE OF THE FUNDAMENTAL DUTIES WHICH THE ALLIES HAVE TAKEN UPON THEMSELVES IN CONNECTION WITH GERMANY--NAMELY, THE PROLONGED OCCUPATION OF GERMANY.

"IN SUCH A CASE IS IT NOT CLEAR THAT SUCH A PLAN IS FAR FROM THE AIM OF REALLY PREVENTING THE REBIRTH OF MILITARISTIC GERMANY?"

HJ122AED

MAY 3 1946

LONDON, MAY 2 (AP) -- THE LONDON DAILY EXPRESS SAID TODAY THAT [redacted] ITS POLICY HAS BEEN DECIDED BY A 12-MAN COMMITTEE WITH "COMPLETE CONTROL AND ENTIRE CHARGE OF THE POLITICAL DIRECTION" OF THE NEWSPAPERS [redacted]

THE ANNOUNCEMENT ADDED THAT LORD BEAVERBROOK - CONTROLLING SHAREHOLDER -- HAS NEITHER TAKEN PART IN NOR ATTENDED ANY OF THE MEETINGS OF THE POLICY COMMITTEE, ALTHOUGH HE HAS OFTEN BEEN CONSULTED."

IN SPECULATING ON THE ANNOUNCEMENT, OBSERVERS IN FLEET STREET --

[redacted] AND CORRESPONDENTS' OFFICES -- RECALLED A [redacted] FRONT-PAGE ARTICLE BY BEAVERBROOK, [redacted] LAST JAN. 16, [redacted] "HAD LITTLE PART IN FORMULATING" THE CONSERVATIVE PARTY STRATEGY IN THE 1945 GENERAL ELECTION, WHICH SAW THE CONSERVATIVES DEFEATED.

IN THAT ELECTION CAMPAIGN, THE [redacted] BLASTED" THE LABOR PARTY [redacted] HAROLD LASKI.

CP-4E 0130 PW 955PEDST

MAY 3 1946

London, May 2-(AP)-A British council of churches commission appointed to study problems created by atomic energy reported today it had no solution but called for "radical changes" in the world church.

THE HARNESSING OF

The report asked that atomic warfare be kept "for one purpose and one purpose alone"--to threaten or even execute reprisals against a nation which attempted to use it for aggressive purposes. It warned against releasing atomic power from government control "since it seems impossible to separate its development [redacted] for industrial and military purposes."

The report said the ideal of a world community seemed to offer "the one reasonable hope of preserving western civilization."

30.24-7629

"It would be disastrous to ignore, and no less disastrous to exaggerate or misunderstand, that the central problem hinged upon relationships between the anglo-Saxon world and Russia," the report said.

apra camp 1242 pm 0833

BELFAST, NORTHERN IRELAND, MAY 2-(AP)-WORK PARTIES WERE STILL BUSY TODAY TRYING TO SAVE TONS OF GIFTS FROM THE 7,600-TON GEORGETOWN VICTORY, WEDGED BETWEEN ROCKS 100 YARDS OFF KILLARD POINT SOUTH OF BELFAST WITH A BROKEN BACK AND SPLIT DECK.

THE 1,400 BRITISH NAVAL PASSENGERS BEING BROUGHT FROM THE ORIENT BY THE AMERICAN SHIP WERE EVACUATED YESTERDAY BY LIFEBOATS, FISHING SMACKS AND RAFTS. RELAYS OF THE PASSENGERS WERE GOING BACK TO THE SHIP TODAY HOWEVER TO SAVE THE SILK STOCKINGS, FOODSTUFFS, COSMETICS AND OTHER PARCELS THEY HAD BEEN BRINGING HOME.

GH322PED

plymouth, england, may 2-(ap)- the royal humane society today awarded a bronze medal to thomas n. walker, 13 broad street, new york city, captain of the 7,176-ton liberty ship HARRIET tubman, for saving the lives of three british airmen whose flying fortress crashed into the atlantic.

he brought the ship alongside the flyers' dinghy, 350 miles southwest of Ireland last january and descended a rope ladder to assist them to safety.

wb/520p macklins 02100

BERLIN, MAY 2 (AP) -- A SWEDISH JOURNALIST, EDWARD A. SADEBERG, HAS BEEN RELEASED HERE BY THE RUSSIANS AFTER BEING HELD BY THEM IN MOSCOW, IT WAS LEARNED TODAY.

THE RUSSIANS DETAINED THE NEWSMAN WHEN THEY FOUND HIM IN BERLIN AT THE TIME OF THE GERMAN CAPITAL'S FALL.

A SWEDISH INFORMANT SAID THE SWEDISH FOREIGN MINISTER [redacted] HAS ORDERED SADEBERG TO RETURN HOME, AND THAT THE JOURNALIST HAS BEEN ENJOINED TO SILENCE UNTIL HE HAS MADE AN OFFICIAL REPORT IN STOCKHOLM.

MAY 3 1946

THE OFFICIAL WHO DISCLOSED THE CTION, AND WHO ASKED NOT TO BE NAMED, SAID "IT IS A VERY D LICATE MATTER."

REEDWS 01830 FW 543PEDST

frankfurt, germany, may 2-(ap)- swifter american justice for a number of unrra workers---14 of whom were said to have languished without trial in german jails up to four months---has been requested by lt. gen. sir frederick morgan, unrra chief in germany, it was learned today

morgan's request was sent gen. joseph t. mcnarney's headquarters after three unrra team leaders---against whom a u.s. military government officer said no charges ever were lodged---escaped march 30 from a german penitentiary where they had been held since last december.

the fourteen workers, none of whom is american, were arrested in an investigation into black market activities last december 7

wb/455p oregans 01600

Berlin, May 2--(AP)--The United States' greatest contributio to the food situation in Germany was the export of seed for the 1946 planting, Lt. Col. Stanley Andrews , 145 "airview Ave., Little Rock, Ark., army agriculture expert, said today.

Andrews, former general agent for the Farm Credit Administration, said German farmers were working energetically but the woman farm workers still outnumbered the men three to one.

apra Lechners 0128-5 ecc 110s

berlin, may 2-(ap)- the u.s. military government announced today that 185 german industrial plants, most of them for aircraft and armaments construction, have been declared available for reparations.

the new group of plants, all in the american zone, will be removed and divided among the allies under an allocation plan to be worked out, the government's economic branch said.

so far 80 german plants have been allocated to russia and poland and 67 to the western powers.

wb/555p readys 01900

FRANKFURT, MAY 2-(AP)-BLONDE, 22-YEAR-OLD INGEBORG FISCHER, BEGAN A TERM OF LIFE IMPRISONMENT TODAY FOR THE FATAL SHOOTING OF AN AMERICAN PARATROOPER ON MARCH 15. THE CASE WAS THE FIRST OF ITS NATURE ARISING OUT OF FRATERNIZATION BETWEEN GI'S AND GERMAN GIRLS.

THE PLUMP, UNDEMONSTRATIVE GIRL WAS FOUND GUILTY AND SENTENCED LAST NIGHT BY A COURT OF FIVE AMERICAN OFFICERS FOR MURDERING TECH.SGT.JOHN CHINAR, 26, OF TUSCARORA, PA. THE PROSECUTION HAD SAID IT "WANTED NO MERCY."

CHINAR WAS SHOT THROUGH THE HEART IN HIS BILLET AT HEDDERNEIM, NEAR HERE. SOLDIER WITNESSES TESTIFIED THEY FOUND THE GIRL STANDING OVER HIS BODY, GUN IN HAND.

JP738AED

FRANKFURT, GERMANY, MAY 2-(AP)-U.S. ARMY AUTHORITIES SAID TONIGHT THAT DISPLACED PERSONS OF EIGHT WESTERN EUROPEAN COUNTRIES WOULD GET NO FURTHER AMERICAN AID IF THEY HAVE NOT LEFT THE AMERICAN ZONE OF GERMANY BY MAY 15.

THE CARE AND TREATMENT NOW GIVEN THE NATIONALS OF BELGIUM, CZECHOSLOVAKIA, DENMARK, FRANCE, GREECE, LUXEMBOURG, THE NETHERLANDS AND NORWAY WILL END AND THEREAFTER THE DISPLACED PERSONS WILL HAVE TO EXIST ON THE GERMAN ECONOMY, HEADQUARTERS SAID.

HERFORD, GERMANY, MAY 2-(AP)-A SENIOR INTELLIGENCE OFFICER OF THE BRITISH ARMY OF THE RHINE DESCRIBED AS "ABSOLUTE NONSENSE" REPORTS TODAY THAT POSITIVE IDENTIFICATION HAD BEEN MADE OF THE BODIES OF ADOLF HITLER AND EVA BRAUN.

BRITISH OFFICERS INVESTIGATING THE LAST DAYS OF THE FUEHRER AND HIS MISTRESS BRIDE IN THE REICHSCHANCELLERY BUNKER SAID LAST DECEMBER THERE WAS NO REASONABLE DOUBT "THAT HITLER AND EVA BRAUN COMMITTED SUICIDE IN THE BUNKER" BUT THAT NO TRACE OF THEIR BODIES HAD BEEN FOUND.

THE INTELLIGENCE OFFICER, WHO WAS CLOSELY CONNECTED WITH THE BUNKER INVESTIGATION, SAID NO NEW EVIDENCE HAD APPEARED SINCE THE DECEMBER ANNOUNCEMENT.

"IF ANYTHING NEW HAD APPEARED, I CERTAINLY SHOULD KNOW ABOUT IT," HE ADDED.

THE OFFICER SAID BRITISH INTELLIGENCE HAD NO REASON TO BELIEVE THAT ANY NEW FACTS HAD BEEN DISCOVERED BY THE RUSSIANS OR THAT RED ARMY INTELLIGENCE OFFICERS HAD FAILED TO INFORM THEIR BRITISH COUNTERPARTS OF ANY RELEVANT EVIDENCE.

EJ136PED

1946

30.24-2631

NUERNBERG--FIRST ADD TRIAL (A72) XXX NAZI CONQUESTS.

SCHACHT, FORMER REICHSBANK PRESIDENT AND MINISTER OF ECONOMICS, IS ON TRIAL WITH 22 OTHER RANKING GERMANS ON WAR CRIMES CHARGES.

HE ASSERTED THAT AFTER HE WAS REMOVED AS PRESIDENT OF THE REICHSBANK IN 1939, HE DEVOTED HIS EFFORTS TO PREVENTING WAR. AFTER HIS DISMISSAL AS A MINISTER WITHOUT PORTFOLIO IN JANUARY OF 1943, "MY ONLY POLITICAL ACTIVITY WAS DEVOTED TO EFFORTS TO REMOVE HITLER," HE SWORE.

HE TOLD OF PLOTTING WITH GENERALS WHO OPPOSED HITLER AND OF FREQUENT CONTACTS WITH "PROMINENT AMERICANS, ENGLISHMEN, FRENCHMEN AND NEUTRALS" AIMED AT SEEKING PEACE. MUCH OF THIS GROUND HAD BEEN COVERED BY A PREVIOUS WITNESS, DR. HANS GISEVIUS, WHO HAD IDENTIFIED SCHACHT AS A PARTICIPANT IN VARIOUS PLOTS.

SCHACHT SOUGHT TO TESTIFY ABOUT TALKS WITH AN UNNAMED AMERICAN ECONOMIST IN SWITZERLAND IN 1941. BUT HE ABANDONED THE EFFORT AFTER JUSTICE ROBERT H.JACKSON, CHIEF U.S. PROSECUTOR, INSISTED THAT HE IDENTIFY THE ECONOMIST "SO WE CAN DO SOME CHECKING, BECAUSE THIS LOOKS SUSPICIOUS."

THE WITNESS SAID HE INCURRED THE ENMITY OF VARIOUS LEADING GERMANS:

"(GESTAPO CHIEF HEINRICH) HIMMLER CONSIDERED ME ANTI-SOCIAL. X X X HERMANN GOERING HAD ME DISMISSED FROM THE PRUSSIAN STATE COUNCIL AS A DEFEATIST. X X X (FORMER FOREIGN MINISTER JOACHIM) VON RIBBENTROP REBUKED ME FOR DEFEATIST UTTERANCES." HE SAID THE GESTAPO WAS PUT ON HIS TRAIL AND HIS LIFE WAS ENDANGERED.

AS AN EXAMPLE OF HIS ANTI-HITLER ACTS, SCHACHT SAID THAT IN A TRIP TO INDIA IN 1939, HE MET AN EMISSARY OF CHINESE PRESIDENT CHIANG KAI-SHEK AND ADVISED HIM TO TELL THE GENERALISSIMO TO "HOLD OUT AGAINST JAPAN BECAUSE CHINA'S RESOURCES WILL OUTLAST JAPAN'S, AND ALIGN YOURSELF WITH FULL RELIANCE ON THE UNITED STATES."

THE DEFENDANT SAID HIS PERSONAL FORTUNE NEVER WAS INCREASED UNDER THE NAZIS AND "THE ONLY PRESENT I EVER RECEIVED FROM HITLER WAS A PAINTING FOR MY 60TH BIRTHDAY."

"THE PAINTING TURNED OUT TO BE A FORGERY AND WAS PRACTICALLY WORTHLESS," SCHACHT SAID. "I SENT IT BACK."

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Paris (NL) for min ** first

BIDAULT PROPOSED THE SWIFTER INFORMAL MEETINGS, IN WHICH ATTENDANCE WILL BE LIMITED. INSTEAD OF THE 15 ADVISERS AND INTERPRETER PERMITTED EACH OF THE NEGOTIATORS IN THE FORMAL MEETINGS, ONLY TWO ADVISERS AND ONE INTERPRETER WILL ATTEND. THE SESSIONS WILL BE HELD IN THE OFFICE OF WHATEVER CHIEF OF DELEGATION IS PRESIDING FOR THE DAY. THUS, TODAY'S FIRST INFORMAL SESSION WAS SET FOR 4 P.M. IN U.S. SECRETARY OF STATE JAMES F.BYRNES' OFFICE IN THE LUXEMBOURG PALACE.

THE AMERICAN SOURCE SAID NO FORMAL SESSIONS WERE SCHEDULED FOR THE FUTURE.

Paris (for min) xxx share

HE SAID THERE WERE 120,000 ITALIANS IN LIBYA'S TOTAL 800,000 POPULATION AND 72,000 OUT OF A TOTAL OF 600,000 IN ERITREA. THESE COLONIES HAVE COST ITALY A CONSIDERABLE AMOUNT OF MONEY, HE SAID, ADDING THAT ITALY SPENT 2,000,000,000 PRE-WAR LIRA (ABOUT $100,000,000) IN ERITREA ALONE.

THE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT AND PEOPLE, THIS SOURCE SAID, FAVOR THE FRENCH PLAN OF AN ITALIAN TRUSTEESHIP, BUT HE ADDED THAT THE U.S. PLAN FOR UNITED NATIONS TRUSTEESHIP WOULD BE ACCEPTABLE IF THE MAIN CONTROL AUTHORITY WAS GIVEN TO ITALIANS.

JP415AED

PARIS, MAY 2-(AP)-THE AMERICAN NATIONAL INTERESTS COMMISSARY, WHICH HAS BEEN SUPPLYING U.S. ARMY FOOD TO AMERICAN BUSINESSMEN IN PARIS SINCE NOVEMBER, WILL CLOSE MAY 15. GEOFFREY PARSONS, JR., EDITOR OF THE EUROPEAN EDITION OF THE NEW YORK HERALD TRIBUNE AND A MEMBER OF THE COMMISSARY COMMISSION, MADE THE ANNOUNCEMENT TODAY.

PARSONS SAID THE CALIFORNIA HOTEL, WHICH HAS BEEN FURNISHING ROOM AND BOARD TO TRANSIENT AMERICAN BUSINESS MEN, ALSO WILL CLOSE.

PARSONS SAID THE CLOSING WAS NECESSITATED BY THE ARMY'S REFUSAL TO FURNISH FOOD FOR BUSINESSMEN, ALTHOUGH IT WILL CONTINUE TO PROVIDE BOTH PERISHABLES AND STAPLES FOR THE 660 MEMBERS OF THE AMERICAN EMBASSY STAFF. THOSE AFFECTED BY THE CLOSING ARE 405 BUSINESSMEN, CORRESPONDENTS AND RELIEF WORKERS.

THE COMMISSARY WAS ESTABLISHED WITH THE AMERICAN EMBASSY'S BACKING SO AMERICAN BUSINESSMEN, TRYING TO REBUILD INTERNATIONAL TRADE, WOULD NOT BE OBLIGED TO HAVE RECOURSE TO THE FRENCH BLACK MARKET FOR A SUFFICIENT DIET.

MT509PED

PARIS, MAY 2-(AP)-A SPOKESMAN FOR DR. JOSE GIRAL, PREMIER OF THE SPANISH REPUBLICAN GOVERNMENT-IN-EXILE, TONIGHT DENIED A MOSCOW RADIO REPORT THAT GIRAL WAS PLANNING TO VISIT THE SOVIET CAPITAL.

THE SPOKESMAN SAID HE BELIEVED THE REPORT MIGHT HAVE ARISEN OUT OF CONFUSION WITH NEWS OF GIRAL'S PLANS TO VISIT BRITAIN AND AMERICA.

THE PREMIER PLANS TO SAIL FOR MEXICO VIA NEW YORK TO COMPLETE FORMALITIES OF TRANSFERRING THE SEAT OF HIS GOVERNMENT FROM MEXICO TO PARIS, THE SPOKESMAN ADDED.

MT503PED

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paris, may 1 (ap) -- a close associate of french foreign minister georges bidault tonight quoted the foreign minister as saying he "understood very well" what president truman told him in the telephone conversation. bidault is described as understanding english fairly well, but speaking it only slightly. the associate said the foreign minister let mr. truman do most of the talking, replying only with brief remarks expressed as well as his command of english permitted.

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PARIS, MAY 2-(AP)-CONFRONTED WITH CONFLICTING REPORTS CONCERNING A TRANS-ATLANTIC TELEPHONE CONVERSATION YESTERDAY BETWEEN FOREIGN MINISTER GEORGES BIDAULT AND PRESIDENT TRUMAN, A FRENCH FOREIGN OFFICE SPOKESMAN DECLARED FLATLY TODAY THAT "NO POLITICAL PROBLEMS WERE DISCUSSED" DURING THE TALK.

THE SPOKESMAN ISSUED HIS STATEMENT AFTER THE WHITE HOUSE HAD DENIED THE ASSERTION OF A FRENCH OFFICIAL--WHO WOULD NOT ALLOW HIMSELF TO BE IDENTIFIED--THAT TRUMAN HAD ASSURED BIDAULT THAT PROSPECTS WERE BRIGHT FOR APPROVAL OF AN AMERICAN LOAN TO FRANCE.

THE OFFICIAL STATEMENT, RELEASED BY RAYMOND OFFROY, CHIEF SPOKESMAN FOR THE FOREIGN OFFICE, SAID:

"DURING A CONVERSATION BETWEEN MR. BYRNES (U.S. SECRETARY OF STATE JAMES F. BYRNES) AND MR. BIDAULT, THE QUESTIONS OF AN AMERICAN LOAN AND OF FRENCH FOOD NEEDS, ESPECIALLY WHEAT, WERE DISCUSSED IN A MOST FAVORABLE MANNER.

"IT WAS DURING THIS DISCUSSION THAT MR. BIDAULT HAD AN OPPORTUNITY TO SPEAK FOR A FEW MINUTES BY TELEPHONE WITH PRESIDENT TRUMAN, BUT IN THIS CONSERVATION NO POLITICAL PROBLEMS WERE DISCUSSED."

A PREVIOUS FRENCH INFORMANT--IDENTIFIABLE ONLY AS "A HIGH OFFICIAL SOURCE"--HAD SAID HIS INFORMATION WAS THAT TRUMAN TOLD BIDAULT THAT THE LOAN FOR WHICH FORMER PREMIER LEON BLUM IS NOW NEGOTIATING IN WASHINGTON WAS "ON THE WAY."

THE INFORMANT ASSERTED THAT BIDAULT AND TRUMAN ALSO HAD TALKED OVER THE QUESTION OF STRENGTHENING WORLD PEACE AND THE FRENCH FOOD PROBLEM.

IN WASHINGTON PRESIDENTIAL SECRETARY CHARLES G. ROSS TOLD REPORTERS THAT THE TALK WAS CONFINED TO AN EXCHANGE OF GREETINGS AT THE END OF A 15-MINUTE CONVERSATION BETWEEN BYRNES AND THE PRESIDENT, DURING WHICH BYRNES GAVE THE PRESIDENT A REPORT ON THE PROGRESS OF THE FOREIGN MINISTERS CONFERENCE IN PARIS.

"AT THE END," ROSS SAID, "BIDAULT CAME ON THE PHONE AND SAID IT GAVE HIM THE GREATEST PLEASURE TO EXTEND GREETINGS TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES AND THE PRESIDENT SAID IT GAVE HIM GREA PLEASURE TO EXTEND GREETINGS TO BIDAULT.

"THEY DID NOT TALK ABOUT ANY BUSINESS. THERE WERE NO POLITICS DISCUSSED."

(THE AMOUNT OF THE LOAN SOUGHT BY BLUM HAS NOT BEEN OFFICIALLY DISCLOSED. HOWEVER, A FRENCH OFFICIAL PUBLICATION SAID ON FEB 25 THA THE UNITED STATES HAD AGREED TO INVESTIGATE FRANCE'S NEEDS FOR A LOAN, WHICH MIGHT AMOUNT TO $2,000,000,000 OR $2,500,000,000.)

BEFORE OFFROY ISSUED HIS STATEMENT ON THE TRUMAN-BIDAULT CONVERSATION, AN OFFICIAL FRENCH SOURCE HAD GIVEN THIS DESCRIPTION OF THE TELEPHONE TALK:

THE CONVERSATION WAS THROUGH AN INTERPRETER WHO WAS PRESENT FOR THE CONFERENCE BETWEEN BYRNES AND BIDAULT. THE TELEPHONE HAD AN EXTENSION RECIVER. THE INTERPRETER TRANSLATED BIDAULT'S REMARKS IN FRENCH INTO ENGLISH FOR TRUMAN. THE PRESIDENT ANSWERED IN ENGLISH, WHICH BIDAULT UNDERSTANDS, AND BIDAULT LISTENED ON THE EXTENSION. THEN THE INTERPRETER TRANSLATED THE PRESIDENT'S REMARKS INTO FRENCH.

THE INFORMANT SAID THE DECISIVE IMPRESSION WAS GIVEN THAT THE LOAN WAS "EN BONNE VOIE," WHICH HE HIMSELF TRANSLATED AS "ON THE WAY" BUT WHICH A MORE PRECISE TRANSLATION WOULD RENDER AS "MAKING

30.24-2633

PROGRESS."

THE FRENCH PRESS AGENCY, A SEMI-OFFICIAL ORGANIZATION, REPORTED THAT THE PRESIDENT HAD GIVEN "PRECISE ASSURANCES" CONCERNING THE LOAN AND AMERICAN WHEAT SHIPMENTS TO FRANCE.

THE FRENCH NEWSPAPERS TODAY SAID THE PRESIDENT HAD ASSURED BIDAULT THAT THE AMERICAN GOVERNMENT HAD MADE DECISIONS FAVORABLE TO FRANCE. THE MORNING NEWSPAPERS MADE NO MENTION OF OFFROY'S STATEMENT NOR OF THE STATEMENT OF PRESIDENTIAL SECRETARY ROSS.

GH1040AED

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SOFIA, MAY 2 (AP) -- BULGARIA AND POLAND TODAY SIGNED A COMMERCIAL AGREEMENT AMOUNTING TO $15,000,000-BARTER. THE BULGARIANS WILL EXPORT TOBACCO IN EXCHANGE FOR POLISH IRON AND CHEMICALS.

FM 455PEDST MISHEVS OBSHO

MADRID MAY 2-(AP)-GENERALISSIMO FRANCO TODAY ORDERED SPANISH ELECTORAL LISTS TO BE MADE READY "IN CASE THE CHIEF OF STATE ESTEEMS IT OPPORTUNE OR USEFUL" TO HOLD A REFERENDUM.

THE SPANISH LEADER'S DECREE SAID SUCH A REFERENDUM MIGHT BE CALLED "BECAUSE OF THE TRANSCENDENT IMPORTANCE OF LAWS OR UNCERTAINTY OF OPINION," BUT GAVE NO INDICATION OF WHAT QUESTIONS MIGHT BE SUBMITTED TO THE VOTERS OR WHEN.

ROME, FRIDAY, MAY 3-(AP)-THE ITALIAN NEWS AGENCY ANSA, IN A DISPATCH DATELINED BOLZANO, DENIED TODAY THAT CLASHES BETWEEN GERMAN-SPEAKING TYROLESE AND ITALIANS HAD OCCURRED IN THE SOUTHERN TYROL.

"EVERYTHING IS IN PERFECT ORDER," THE DISPATCH SAID.

ROME, MAY 2-(AP)-ITALIAN POLICE PRESSED A NATIONWIDE HUNT TODAY FOR FIVE MEN WHO HELD UP THE STAFF OF THE ROME RADIO STATION TUESDAY NIGHT AND BROADCAST A FASCIST HYMN. FOUR OTHERS, CHARGED WITH GRENADE ATTACKS ON LEFTIST ORGANIZATIONS HERE, WERE ARRESTED YESTERDAY.

TWO OF THE FOUR, ACCUSED OF BOMB AND LEAFLET ATTACKS ON COMMUNIST HEADQUARTERS AND COMMUNIST AND SOCIALIST NEWSPAPER OFFICES SHORTLY AFTER THE ILLICIT BROADCAST, WERE IDENTIFIED BY POLICE AS DISABLED ITALIAN WAR VETERANS. THE SUSPECTS DENIED THEY WERE FASCISTS, BUT ASSERTED THEY "HATED COMMUNISTS."

RECENT ACTIVITIES OF FASCIST DIEHARDS WERE DEPLORED, MEANWHILE, BY THE VATICAN NEWSPAPER L'OSSERVATORE ROMANO, WHICH WARNED THAT SUCH ACTIVITY COULD HAVE HARMFUL REPERCUSSIONS ON THE TREATMENT OF ITALY BY THE FOUR-POWER FOREIGN MINISTER'S CONFERENCE IN PARIS.

M709AED

VIENNA, MAY 2-(AP)-THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT SAID TODAY THAT A GENERAL STRIKE HAD BEEN CALLED IN THE NORTH TYROL.

SOME RIOTING AND CLASHES BETWEEN TYROLEAN AND ITALIAN POLICE HAVE OCCURRED IN THE SOUTH TYROL BECAUSE THE FOREIGN MINISTERS MEETING IN PARIS HAVE REJECTED THE AUSTRIAN PLEA TO TAKE THE SOUTH TYROL FROM ITALY AND INCORPORATE IT INTO THE AUSTRIAN REPUBLIC, THE ANNOUNCEMENT SAID.

THE GOVERNMENT SAID THE NORTH TYROL STRIKE STARTED AT 7 A.M., AND THAT UTILITIES AND ALL TRAFFIC, MAIL AND INDUSTRY HAVE BEEN CLOSED SINCE THEN. ALL SHOPS EXCEPT BAKERIES AND MILK STORES WERE CLOSED.

"THE STRIKE WAS NOT STARTED BY THE GOVERNMENT OR MUNICIPAL AUTHORITIES BUT WAS A SPONTANEOUS REACTION AGAINST THE PERPETUATION OF THE NAZI TREASON ON THE SOUTH TYROL," THE STATEMENT SAID.

JP905AED

WARSAW, POLAND, MAY 2-(AP)-MRS. S. HAWKS OF MINNEAPOLIS, PRESIDENT OF THE PADEREWSKI TESTIMONIAL FUND, ARRIVED IN WARSAW TODAY. DONALD CASTLEBERRY OF MINNEAPOLIS, AMERICAN RED CROSS DIRECTOR, IS HERE TO STUDY RELIEF NEEDS.

TU157PED

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BY LARRY ALLEN

WARSAW, APRIL 30 (AP) -- THE POLISH PEASANT PARTY OF VICE-PREMIER STANISLAW MIKOLAJCZYK TODAY FORMALLY ACCUSED THE COMMUNIST-SUPPORTED POLISH WORKERS' ORGANIZATION OF ATTEMPTING TO SUBSTITUTE "RIFLES INSTEAD OF BALLOTS" IN THE FIGHT FOR POWER IN POLAND. THE PEASANT PARTY ALSO RENEWED ITS DEMANDS THAT GENERAL ELECTIONS BE CALLED QUICKLY TO LET THE PEOPLE DECIDE WHOM THEY WANT TO RUN THE COUNTRY.

ANSWERING [illegible] ACCUSATIONS FROM THE WORKERS' GROUP IN PARLIAMENT AND THE GOVERNMENT-CONTROLLED PRESS THAT THE PEASANTS' PARTY HAS BROKEN NATIONAL UNITY AND [illegible] IS SUPPORTED BY NSZ [illegible] (NATIONAL ARMED FORCES [illegible]), THE PEASANTS WARNED THAT THE NATION IS DRIFTING TOWARD CIVIL WAR DUE TO THE STRONG-ARM METHODS EXERCISED BY THE WORKERS' PARTY IN CONTROLLING THE KEY POSITIONS OF THE PROVISIONAL REGIME.

A RESOLUTION INSERTED IN PARLIAMENT'S RECORD BY DEPUTY EDWARD BERTOLD DEPLORED "CAMPAIGN INSULTS AND CALUMNIES" AGAINST THE PEASANTS AND MIKOLAJCZYK, AND DECLARED "INSTEAD OF DEALING WITH NATIONAL PROBLEMS, THE WORDS 'TRAITOR' AND 'BANDIT'," HURLED AGAINST MIKOLAJCZYK -- WHO IS A FORMER PREMIER OF THE POLISH GOVERNMENT IN EXILE IN LONDON -- HAVE BECOME "THE MAIN IMPLEMENTS IN THE BATTLE FOR POWER IN POLAND, ALONG WITH RIFLES INSTEAD OF BALLOTS."

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THE RESOLUTION ALSO SAID THE WORKERS' PARTY CLAIMS "EXCLUSIVE RIGHT TO DIRECT" POLAND'S POLITICAL LIFE, THROUGH PHYSICAL FORCE AND SECRET POLICE TERROR. IT DECLARED THE VICE-PREMIER'S PARTY CONDEMNS THE [illegible] NSZ (ALL C APS) AND ALL OTHER ORGANIZATIONS THAT TRY TO FOMENT INTERNECINE STRIFE OR TO SETTLE ISSUES FORCIBLY.

THE PEASANTS' ACTION REPLY IS THE SHARPEST YET MADE TO THE GROWING WAVE OF ATTACKS BY THE WORKERS AND SOCIALISTS SINCE MIKOLAJCZYK REFUSED TO JOIN THEIR SINGLE ELECTION [illegible].

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"WITH CONTEMPT WE HAVE ASIDE THE CALUMNIES CAST AGAINST US," SAID THE RESOLUTION. "WE LEAVE THE ISSUES TO THE PEOPLE, WHO ONLY CAN GIVE THE VERDICT IN CLEAN, FREE AND GUARANTEED LEGAL ELECTIONS."

THE PEASANTS ABSTAINED FROM A VOTE OF CONFIDENCE GIVEN TO THE REGIME PROVISIONAL [illegible] BY PARLIAMENT BECAUSE THAT MOTION HAD SAID THE GOVERNMENT HAD ACHIEVED MUCH "DESPITE THE LACK OF INTERNAL UNITY CAUSED BY THE ATTITUDE OF THE POLISH PEASANT PARTY."

THE PEASANTS LEADERS ALSO EXPRESSED THE FEAR THAT THE REFERENDUM SLATED FOR JUNE 30 WOULD CAUSE AN INDEFINITE NEW DELAY IN THE GENERAL ELECTIONS, WHICH THEY ARE DEMANDING BE HELD BY JULY 28 AND WHICH PREMIER EDWARD OSUBKA-MORAWSKI SAID WOULD BE HELD SOMETIME IN THE AUTUMN.

30.24-2635

THE REFERENDUM ORDINANCE WOULD GIVE A COMMISSIONER GENERAL TO [redacted] THE AUTHORITY TO APPOINT DISTRICT WARD ELECTION CLERKS UPON RECOMMENDATION OF THE PROVINCIAL COUNCILS, THE MAJORITY OF THESE COUNCILS ARE HEADED BY

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WORKERS AND SOCIALISTS. THE PEASANTS' DEMAND THAT ONE REPRESENTATIVE OF EACH PARTY SERVE AT THE POLLS WAS REJECTED.

ALEXANDRIA, MAY 2-(AP)-EGYPTIAN TROOPS OCCUPIED FAROUK UNIVERSITY TODAY AND ARRESTED 18 OF THE STUDENTS WHO HAVE BEEN DEMONSTRATING THERE IN PROTEST AGAINST PUBLISHED REPORTS THAT BRITAIN PROPOSES TO RETAIN FOUR AIRDROMES IN EGYPT.

THE TROOPS CLEARED THE UNIVERSITY AFTER THREE PERSONS WERE KILLED YESTERDAY IN A CLASH BETWEEN STUDENTS AND POLICE.

THE DISORDER OCCURRED DURING PRELIMINARY NEGOTIATIONS BETWEEN EGYPT AND BRITAIN FOR REVISION OF THEIR 1936 TREATY OF ALLIANCE. EVACUATION OF BRITISH TROOPS FROM EGYPT IS A PRIMARY EGYPTIAN DEMAND.

Alexandria, May 1--(AP)--Three persons were killed here today in a clash between police and university students demonstrating against a reported British demand for four Egyptian airports.

[redacted]

(The Columbia Broadcasting System said a London radio broadcast reported five students and two policemen killed and 250 other persons injured in the demonstration.)

A police cordon confined the students to the university grounds to prevent them from forming a procession. [redacted] Police and students exchanged volleys of stones all afternoon, and three handgrenades were reported hurled by the [redacted] demonstrators, no casualties.

A police lieutenant was shot and killed in the street, a [redacted] corporal died at a hospital of head wounds suffered in the outbreak, and a workman who was watching the demonstration was killed by gunfire.

In Cairo, Premier Ismail Sidky Pasha described the situation as "serious" in an official [redacted] demonstrations yesterday the premier denied reports of British demands for the airports.

Capetown, May 2--(ap)--J. G. N. Strauss, minister of Agriculture, announced tonight that the standard loaf of bread in the Union of South Africa would be reduced from 32 ounces to 29 ounces as a wheat saving measure.

NEW DELHI, MAY 2-(AP)-THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA SAID TODAY NO MORE OFFICERS OR MEN WHO JOINED THE JAPANESE-SPONSORED ARMY OF SUBHAS CHANDRA BOSE WOULD BE TRIED. CHARGES AGAINST A MAJOR, A CAPTAIN AND ANOTHER SOLDIER HAVE BEEN WITHDRAWN.

ABOUT 300 MEN STILL ARE DETAINED IN A CAMP FOR QUESTIONING AND ALL OTHERS, NUMBERING ABOUT 14,000, HAVE BEEN RELEASED.

PROTESTS AGAINST TRIALS OF THE MEN LED TO WIDESPREAD RIOTS SEVERAL MONTHS AGO.

NIGHT LEAD CHINESE

NANKING, MAY 2-(AP)-WITH NEGOTIATIONS FOR A TRUCE IN MANCHURIA AT A TEMPORARY STANDSTILL, CHIANG KAI-SHEK'S KUOMINTANG QUEL

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NIGHT LEAD CHINESE

NANKING, MAY 2-(AP)-WITH NEGOTIATIONS FOR A TRUCE IN MANCHURIA AT A TEMPORARY STANDSTILL, CHIANG KAI-SHEK'S KUOMINTANG QUELLED TODAY A RIGHT-WING UPRISING IN THE PARTY AIMED AT THE COMMUNISTS.

THE UPRISING CAME IN THE FORM OF AN ATTEMPT TO BAR COMMUNIST AND OTHER MINORITY PARTY DELEGATES FROM MEETINGS OF THE PREPARATORY COMMITTEE OF THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY (CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION).

THE COMMITTEE MET FOR ITS OPENING SESSION WITH ONLY THE 260 KUOMINTANG-APPOINTED DELEGATES ON HAND SINCE MINORITY PRTIES ARE ABSTAINING UNTIL THE MANCHURIAN CONFLICT IS SETTLED.

SOME MEMBERS REPORTED THAT A GROUP OF DELEGATES REPRESENTING THE RIGHTIST KUOMINTANG "CLIQUE" MOVED TO LIMIT COMMITTEE MEMBERSHIP TO DELEGATES NAMED BY THE KUOMINTANG EIGHT YEARS AGO.

SINCE NEITHER THE COMMUNISTS NOR THE MIDDLE-ROAD DEMOCRATIC LEAGUE HAD NAMED ANY DELEGATES THEN, MEMBERS REPRESENTING THE MORE LIBERAL WING OF THE PARTY BATTED DOWN THE PROPOSAL.

EW732PCS

AGANA, GUAM, MAY 2-(AP)-THE GUAMANIAN CONGRESS, MEETING FOR THE FIRST TIME SINCE JAPANESE INVADED THE U.S. NAVAL BASE ISLAND IN THE MARIANAS GROUP IN 1941, TODAY URGED AMERICA TO GRANT CITIZENSHIP TO GUAMANIANS.

THIRTY-SIX OF THE 42 CONGRESSMEN ELECTED IN 1941 MET IN A QUONSET HUT NEAR THE RUINS OF THE BOMBED GOVERNOR'S PALACE FOR THE SESSION, OPENING YESTERDAY.

THEY PAID SILENT TRIBUTE TO TWO MEMBERS KILLED BY JAPANESE.

GUAM HAS BEEN UNDER U.S. NAVAL GOVERNMENT SINCE 1917, AND ITS CONGRESS FUNCTIONS ONLY AS AN ADVISORY BODY.

PY952PPS

AMS BUDGET (375)

NIGHT LEAD TOJO TRIAL

TOKYO, FRIDAY, MAY 3-(AP)-HIDEKI TJO AND 25 OTHER FALLEN LEADERS OF JAPAN WILL FACE THE FAR EAST'S INTERNATIONAL TRIBUNAL TODAY (FRIDAY) AND CHALLENGE ITS RIGHT TO PLACE THEM ON TRIAL FOR CRIMES AGAINST HUMANITY.

THE WAR-TIME PREMIER-DICTATOR AND HIS MILITARISTIC LIEUTENANTS WILL BE ARRAIGNED BEFORE 11 JUDGES FROM THOSE NATIONS AGAINST WHICH JAPAN WAGED WAR, FIRST BEING BROUGHT FROM SUGAMO PRISON UNDER TRIPLED ARMED GUARD. THEIR APPEARANCE BEFORE THE INTERNATIONAL MILITARY TRIBUNAL FOR THE FAR EAST WAS SET FOR 10:30 A.M. (8:30 P.M., EST THURSDAY.)

IF IT IS DECIDED TO READ THE 55-COUNT INDICTMENT IN FULL IN BOTH ENGLISH AND JAPANESE THE ARRAIGNMENT MAY TAKE UNTIL SATURDA TO COMPLETE.

COUNSEL FOR TOJO HAD ANNOUNCED THAT AT THE OUTSET HE WOULD CHALLENGE THE AUTHORITY OF THE TRIBUNAL, APPOINTED BY GENERAL MACARTHUR TO TRY "CRIMES AGAINST PEACE AND CRIMES AGAINST HUMANITY."

CHIEF PROSECUTOR JOSEPH B.KEENAN, FORMER ASSISTANT U.S. ATTORNEY GENERAL, HAD SAID HE AND HIS STAFF WERE READY FOR ANY DEFENSE MANEUVER.

AT THE PROSECUTOR'S BENCH WITH KEENAN WERE 10 ASSISTANT PROSECUTORS FROM THE OTHER NATIONS JOINING IN THE TRIAL.

THE GREY-HAIRED PROSECUTOR SAID HE WAS PREPARED TO SHOW THE DEFENDANTS PLOTTED AND CARRIED OUT "AGGRESSIVE WAR" AS A CLIMAX TO YEARS OF CONQUEST BY THE SWORD IN THE FAR EAST.

AMONG THOSE INDICTED WITH TOJO WERE FORMER FOREIGN MINISTER SHIGENORI TOGO, WHO HAS BEEN UNDER HOUSE ARREST WHILE UNDER MEDICAL CARE AND ENTERED PRISON ONLY WEDNESDAY NIGHT.

TWO OTHER DEFENDANTS WHO WERE INDICTED AT THE SAME TIME AS THE 26 WILL BE ARRAIGNED SEPARATELY. THEY ARE JAPANESE GENERALS NOW ENROUTE FROM BANGKOK.

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THE SETTING FOR THE TRIALS WAS THE WAR MINISTRY BUILDING, WHERE JAPAN'S MILITARISTS MAPPED THEIR CAMPAIGNS OF CONQUEST.

THE MINISTRY'S AUDITORIUM HAS BEEN CONVERTED INTO A COURT-ROOM, WITH THE JUDGES BENCH A RAISED SECTION NEAR THE CENTER.

THE DEFENDANTS AND THEIR COUNSEL HAD PLACES IN A THREE-TIERED SECTION FACING THE BENCH, WITH THE PRESS IN THE REAR AND BOXES AND THE GALLERY RESERVED FOR SPECTATORS.

SIR WILLIAM WEBB OF AUSTRALIA WAS THE PRESIDING OFFICER.

OTHER NATIONS PARTICIPATING ARE THE UNITED STATES, CHINA, THE PHILIPPINES, THE UNITED KINGDON, THE NETHERLANDS, FRANCE, CANADA, RUSSIA, NEW ZEALAND AND INDIA.

EDITORS

TOKYO--IN SECOND NIGHT LEAD TOJO TRIAL INSERT AFTER FIRST GRAF X X X TO BE ARRAIGNED. [illegible] AP trial spectators

IT APPEARED PROBABLE ALL 28 MEN NAMED IN THE INDICTMENTS WOULD BE ARRAIGNED SIMULTANEOUSLY WITH THE ARRIVAL OF THE OTHER TWO TODAY FROM BANGKOK, SIAM, AT ATSUGI AIRFIELD, MORE THAN 20 MILES SOUTHWEST OF TOKYO. THEY WERE GEN.SEISHIRO ITAGAKI, FORMER WAR MINISTER AND FORMER CHIEF OF STAFF OF THE KWANTUNG ARMY IN MANCHURIA, AND LT.GEN.HEITARO KIMURA, FORMER COMMANDER OF THE JAPANESE ARMY IN BURMA.

PROSECUTOR JOSEPH B.KEENAN ASKED THAT THEY BE TAKEN DIRECTLY TO THE WAR MINISTRY BUILDING AND THE SCHEDULED ARRAIGNMENT OF THE OTHERS WAS HELD UP UNTIL THEIR ARRIVAL.

30.24-2637

FOLLOWED IN JEEPS BY MILITARY POLICE, THE OTHER 25 HAD BEEN DRIVEN TO THE BUILDING FROM SUGAMO PRISON IN A BIG UNITED STATES BUS WITH SHADED WINDOWS.

GEN.SADAO ARAKI ETC THIRD GRAF, DELETING NINTH GRAF OF NIGHT LEAD ("TWO OTHER DEFENDANTS XX X FROM BANGKOK") TO CONFORM TO DEVELOPMENTS.

JQ936PCS

MANILA,MAY 2-(AP)-TOSHIEKI NAKADA, FORMER HEAD OF THE JAPANESE PROPAGANDA SECTION AT SAN PABLO, SOUTHERN LUZON, WENT ON TRIAL BEFORE A MILITARY TRIBUNAL TODAY ON CHARGES OF ORDERING THE EXECUTION OF 750 CHINESE.

A55FX

TOKYO,MAY 2-(AP)-INABILITY TO ASSURE FOOD FOR WORKERS IS HANDICAPPING THE JAPANESE TEXTILE INDUSTRY. THEODORE COHEN, LABOR CHIEF AT ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, SAID MARCH HIRINGS WERE ONLY HALF OF THE DESIRED NUMBER BECAUSE LABORERS WERE LOATH TO LEAVE THE COUNTRY WHERE FOOD IS MORE PLENTIFUL.

DS216APS

TOKYO,MAY 2-(AP)-CHIEF PROSECUTOR JOSEPH B.KEENAN SAID TODAY THAT TWO JAPANESE GENERALS ENROUTE FROM BANGKOK, SIAM, WOULD BE ARRAIGNED SEPARATELY FROM FORMER PREMIER HIDEKI TOJO AND 25 OTHER MAJOR WAR CRIMES SUSPECTS, SCHEDULED FOR ARRAIGNMENT TOMORROW.

THE GENERALS ARE SEISHIRO ATAGAKI AND HEITARO KIMURA.

FOUR MORE WAR CRIMES SUSPECTS, INCLUDING COL.TOKURO HONDA, FORMER COMMANDER OF ALL PRISONER OF WAR CAMPS IN THE HAKODATE AREA, HAVE BEEN IMPRISONED AT SUGAMO RECENTLY.

MAY 3 1946

DS210APS

TOKYO,MAY 2-(APAA JAPANESE WARRANT OFFICER, PREVIOUSLY QUESTIONED AND FREED BY ALIED INVESTIGATORS, HAS SURRENDERED AND CONFESSED THAT HE WAS INVOLVED IN THE EXECUTION OF A CAPTURED AMERICAN AIRMAN.

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, ANNOUNCING HIS CONFESSION, SAID TODAY THAT THE OFFICER, NOBORU SEKI, SURRENDERED SEVERAL DAYS AGO TO AN AMERICAN SENTRY. AT HIS EARLIER QUESTIONING, HE HAD REMAINED SILENT.

HE NOW ACKNOWLEDGES COMPLICITY IN THE EXECUTION OF AN UNIDENTIFIED U.S, FLIER WHOSE PLANE WAS SHOT DOWN NEAR TACHIKAWA ON AUG.8, 1945, INVESTIGATORS SAID. HE WAS PLACED IN SUGAMO PRISON PENDING FILING OF CHARGES.

FJ303ACS

TOKYO,MAY 2-(AP)-A ROMANCE WHICH BEGAN WHEN TWO MILITARY GOVERNMENT OFFICERS WERE IN TRAINING IN CHICAGO WILL BE CULMINATED HERE MONDAY WITH THE MARRIAGE OF WAC CAPT.CAROLINE LLOYD-JONES AND CMDR. HAROLD E.STEVENS.

MISS LLOYD-JONES, WHOSE MOTHER, MRS.CHESTER LLOYD-JONES LIVES AT 1902 ARLINGTON PLACE, MADISON, WIS., JOINED THE MILITARY GOVERNMENT STAFF HERE LAST SEPTEMBER.

STEVENS, OF 103 LIBERTY AVE., WEST SOMERVILLE, MASS., ARRIVED IN NOVEMBER.

THEY ATTENDED A CIVIL AFFAIRS TRAINING SCHOOL TOGETHER AT THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO MORE THAN A YEAR AGO.

THEY WILL BE MARRIED IN THE CHAPEL OF ST.LUKES (42ND GENERAL) HOSPITAL.

ET534ACS

TOKYO,MAY 3-(AP)-MISS MYRTLE MILLS OF EAST PARK DRIVE, RALEIGH, N.C., TODAY OBSERVED THE ARRAINGMENT OF HIDEKI TOJO AND 27 COMPATRIOTS.

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MISS MILLS, WHO MADE A STENOGRAPHIC RECORD OF THE PROCEEDINGS PREVIOUSLY HAD RECORDED THE QUESTIONING OF TOJO AT SUGAMO PRISON.

LAST YEAR SHE RECORDED THE ARRAIGNMENT OF NAZI HERMANN GOERING AT NUERNBERG, GERMANY, AND SOME OF THE NUERNBERG TRIALS.

FJ616ACS

YOKOHAMA,MAY 3-(AP)-TATSUO ABE TODAY WAS SENTENCED TO ONE YEAR IMPRISONMENT AFTER PLEADING GUILTY TO AN EIGHTH ARMY TRIBUNAL OF COMMITTING ATROCITIES., HE HAD BEEN ACCUSED OF BEATING CPL.JOSEPH J. CARBONARO, 16 HUDSON AVE., BEACON,N.Y., A PRISONER OF WAR.

IN ANOTHER TRIAL, UICHI IKEGAMI, ACCUSED OF ATROCITIES, TESTIFIED HE CONSIDERED THE DEATH OF WAR PRISONER ELBERT H.KNOX, CUBA CITY,WIS. "AN ACT OF GOD." HE DID NOT ELABORATE. KNOX ALLEGEDLY WAS BEATEN BY PRISON GUARDS.

IKEGAMI SAID HE ONCE ORDERED THE "OPEN HANDED BEATING OF 70 OR 80 HEALTHY PRISONERS AT ONE TIME."

FJ647ACS

APW
KURE, JAPAN, MAY 3-(AP)-A DETACHMENT OF APPROXIMATELY 1,000 AUSTRALIAN TROOPS WILL LEAVE SUNDAY FOR TOKYO TO BEGIN THE FIRST OCCUPATION DUTY OF BRITISH COMMONWEALTH TROOPS IN THE JAPANESE CAPITAL.

DJ615ACS

Buenos Aires, May 2--(ap)--The Argentine government issued a decree today empowering it to name the heads of the administrative organizations of six universities. The schools involved receive government funds.

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Under Latin American practice university students and faculties have a large measure of autonomy electing their own officers and administering their own affairs.

Followers of president-elect Juan D. Peron, in demanding that the government intervene in the affairs of the universities, have contended that the institutions were indulging in political activities.

pw/Stunts/01945/tho/1145p

panama city, may 2-(ap)- dr. arnulfo arias, former president of panama, and 17 others held in connection with a frustrated armed revolt in panama since last december began a hunger strike today to protest the government's alleged colon, "dilatory procedure" in investigating the incident.

six persons were killed and eight wounded last dec. 21 in the uprising. arias and 87 others were taken into custody. the district attorney said the plot was engineered by a yough organization composed of arias sympathizers. arias has denied any knowledge of the attempted coup.

(ADVANCE FOR PMS WEDNESDAY, MAY 1--EDITORS: NOTE DATE)
FOOD SAVING
(EDITOR'S NOTE: THIS IS THE LAST OF THREE STORIES IN WHICH THE ASSOCIATED PRESS HAS LISTED SPECIFIC WAYS AMERICANS CAN CONSERVE FOOD.)
(ADVANCE)...WASHINGTON, MAY 1-(AP)-HOW'S YOUR CONSCIENCE TODAY? A STARVING CHILD'S NEXT MEAL MAY DEPEND UPON IT.
FOR AMERICANS WHO WANT TO HELP HUNGRY MILLIONS OF THEIR FELLOW MEN ABROAD, THERE ARE DEFINITE, EVERYDAY WAYS TO DO IT.
HERE ARE SOME, SUGGESTED BY THE AGRICULTURE DEPARTMENT'S BUREAU OF HOME ECONOMICS:
WHEAT IS THE NO. 1 CEREAL FOR SHIPPING ABROAD, RICE IS URGENTLY NEEDED IN THE FAR EAST. IN PLACE OF WHEAT AND RICE, USE OATMEAL AND CORNMEAL WHEN POSSIBLE.
IF WHEAT AND MEAL FOODS ARE SCARCE, SUBSTITUTE SECOND-HELPINGS OF POTATOES, CARROTS, TURNIPS, CORN, PEAS OR LIMA BEANS.
USE OATMEAL OCCASIONALLY TO REPLACE PART OF THE WHEAT FLOUR IN MAKING BREAD, BISCUIT, MUFFINS, PANCAKES, COOKIES.
AN AVERAGE SERVING OF OATMEAL, BEFORE SUGAR AND CREAM ARE ADDED, EQUALS ABOUT TWO SLICES OF BREAD IN FOOD VALUE.
USE LEFTOVER, COOKED OATMEAL AS THICKENING FOR GRAVIES, SOUPS, STEWS, IN PLACE OF BREADCRUMBS IN MEAT LOAF OR IN MAKING FRUIT BETTIES AND PUDDINGS.
WHEN CORNMEAL IS PLENTIFUL, USE IT IN CORNBREAD, MUFFINS, GRIDDLE CAKES, CORN MEAL MUSH.
USE LEFTOVER CORNBREAD IN STUFFINGS, OR SLICE AND TOAST IT.
USE PEARL BARLEY WHEN AVAILABLE TO GIVE BODY TO SOUPS AND CHOWDERS INSTEAD OF RICE, SPAGHETTI OR VERMICELLI.
DON'T OVERLOOK BUCKWHEAT CAKES AS CEREAL FOOD FOR BREAKFAST.
USE PERISHABLE FOODS WHEN THEY ARE ABUNDANT. SAVE THE OTHERS FOR SHIPMENT ABROAD. ON THE ABUNDANT FOOD LIST AT PRESENT ARE: POULTRY, EGGS, FRESH AND FROZEN FISH, POTATOES, MANY FRESH FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.
CROPS FROM HOME GARDENS FREE MORE MARKET CROPS TO FEED THE STARVING.
(END ADVANCE FOR PMS WEDNESDAY, MAY 1)
SU855AES

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(250) NIGHT LEAD
WASHINGTON, MAY 2-(AP)-NINE AMERICAN EDITORS AND PUBLISHERS, BACK FROM A VISIT TO AMERICAN OCCUPIED ZONES IN GERMANY AND AUSTRIA, SAID TODAY THAT TWO THINGS DOMINATED EUROPE: GETTING ENOUGH TO EAT; AND THE QUESTION, "WHAT ARE THE RUSSIANS UP TO?"
IN A GROUP NEWS CONFERENCE THEY AGREED THAT THE DIFFICULTY IN GETTING ALONG WITH RUSSIA SEEMED ESPECIALLY APPARENT IN AUSTRIA.
PAUL BELLAMY, EDITOR OF THE CLEVELAND PLAIN DEALER, MENTIONING THAT AN AMERICAN PLANE, JUST AHEAD OF THEIRS GOING INTO VIENNA, HAD BEEN FIRED UPON BY THE RUSSIANS SAID THE PLANES WERE FOLLOWING THE PRESCRIBED LANE OVER THE RUSSIAN ZONE.

"THE RUSSIAN DEFENSE OF THIS AND OF OTHER SUCH INCIDENTS IS 'POOR DISCIPLINE'," REPORTED FRANK GANNETT, PRESIDENT OF THE GANNETT NEWSPAPERS.

GARDNER COWLES, JR., PUBLISHER OF THE DES MOINES REGISTER AND TRIBUNE, SAID THE POTSDAM DECISIONS MUST BE REVISED. HE AND EDWARD T.LEECH, EDITOR OF THE PITTSBURGH PRESS, DEEMED IT IMPOSSIBLE TO ADMINISTER GOVERNMENT IN GERMANY AND AUSTRIA WHEN THE COUNTRIES ARE DIVIDED INTO ZONES AND THE DECISION HAS TO BE UNANIMOUS BY THE ADMINISTRATORS.

"ONE OF THE PARTIES ALWAYS SAYS 'NO'," SAID LEECH.

HAMILTON OWNES, EXECUTIVE EDITOR OF THE BALTIMORE SUN, SAID THE FRENCH AS WELL AS THE RUSSIANS WOULD BLOCK REORGANIZATION MOVES.

SEVERAL SAID THEY HAD TRIED TO ASCERTAIN WHY THE RUSSIANS ARE ACTING AS THEY ARE.

"THE RUSSIAN ZONE IN AUSTRIA IS PRACTICALLY A HOSTILE ZONE," SAID LEECH. "THE GIS AND AMERICAN PLANES ARE FIRED UPON. YET RUSSIANS WANDER FREELY IN THE AMERICAN ZONE."

GLENN NEVILLE, EXECUTIVE EDITOR OF THE NEW YORK MIRROR, SAID THE MAIN IMPRESSION OF HIS TRIP "WAS OUR DIFFICULTY IN GETTING ALONG WITH THE RUSSIANS."

THE TRAVELERS DIFFERED IN THEIR APPRAISAL OF THE EXTENT OF ACTUAL HUNGER. OWEN SAID HE DID NOT SEE ANY ACTUAL CASES OF STARVATION. GANNETT SAID THE LOW CALORY DIET IS SHOWING UP IN AN INCREASED TUBERCULOSIS RATE AND DECREASED WORKING ABILITY.

VX/VH1006PES

BY JOE HALL (170)

NEW YORK, MAY 2-(AP)-F.H.LA GUARDIA, DIRECTOR GENERAL OF UNRRA, INDICATED TONIGHT HE WOULD QUIT HIS POST IF CONGRESS DISPLAYED ANY "BITTERNESS" OR "BAD TASTE" IN APPROPRIATING THE LAST $600,000,000 DUE UNRRA FROM THE UNITED STATES.

SPEAKING ON THE "AMERICA'S TOWN MEETING" RADIO PROGRAM (ABC), LA GUARDIA TOLD REP.FRANK CARLSON (R.-KAN.), ALSO ON THE PROGRAM, THAT HE HAD A REQUEST FOR THE CONGRESSMAN TO TAKE TO HIS COLLEAGUES. REFERRING TO THE $600,000,000, HE SAID:

"WHEN YOU DO APPROPRIATE IT, DO IT GRACIOUSLY. I'LL TELL YOU WITH ALL THE SINCERITY OF MY SOULD, IF THEREJS ANY BITTERNESS ABOUT IT, ANY HAGGLING OVER IT--FOR WE

WITH ALL THE SINCERITY OF MY SOUL, IF THERE'S ANY BITTERNESS ABOUT IT, ANY HAGGLING OVER IT--FOR WE'RE COMMITTED TO IT BY LAW--IF THERE'S ANY BAD TASTE ABOUT IT, CONGRESS WILL DELIVER THE MONEY TO ANOTHER DIRECTOR-GENERAL."

CONGRESS HAS AUTHORIZED A CONTRIBUTION F $2,700,000,000 TO UNRRA. OF THIS, $2,100,000,000 HAS BEEN PAID.

DESCRIBING HIS JOB AS "HEARTBREAKING," THE FORMER NEW YORK MAYOR DECLARED "THERE JUST ISN'T ENOUGH FOOD IN THE WORLD TODAY."

SN1222AED

BROADCAST

NEW YORK, MAY 2-(AP)-THE PARIS RADIO, IN A BROADCAST MONITORED BY NBC, SAID TONIGHT THAT TWO MEMBERS OF A GANG THAT TOOK THE BODY OF BENITO MUSSOLINI FROM ITS UNMARKED GRAVE IN SAN VITTORE CEMETERY IN MILAN HAVE BEEN ARRESTED.

POLICE SAID THEY HOPED TO TAKE THE ENTIRE GANG INTO CUSTODY IN A VERY SHORT TIME, THE RADIO ADDED, SAYING ONE OF THE CAPTURED MEN HAD CONFESSED.

THEIR NAMES HAVE NOT BEEN RELEASED "IN ORDER NOT TO HAMPER THE WORK OF POLICE BUT THE CASE IS SAID TO BE ALMOST FINISHED," THE BROADCAST DECLARED.

ARABS WANT WOMEN OUT OF PALESTINE

But League Official Says Desperate Measures Aren't Needed Yet

C. DAVIDSON

Cairo, May 3 (AP)—Abdel Rahman Azzam Pasha, secretary general of the Arab League, said today he had received proposals from some Arab leaders that women and children be evacuated from Palestine to neighboring Arab states and that the Holy Land be declared a "battle zone" where Arabs from all over the Middle East would fight "for their existence."

But "this is a measure of desperation," Azzam Pasha said, "and we are not desperate or near desperation."

Arabic organizations were reported considering the calling of a general strike throughout Egypt to protest the report of the British-American committee on Palestine, which recommended immediate admission of 100,000 Jews to the Holy Land. No decision was reached, but May 10 was mentioned as a probable date.

Police Stoned In Jerusalem

Jerusalem, May 3 (AP)—More than 1,000 shouting Arab youths, held in check by British troops armed with tommy guns, stoned police and troops today in a riotous demonstration during the general strike called by Arabs protesting American and British recommendations on Palestine.

The demonstration occurred in the ancient city of Jerusalem at Damascus gate, where the heavily armed cordon of British troops and police prevented the youths from passing through the city's walls. One warning shot was fired over the heads of the Arabs, unarmed except for [illegible] who carried [illegible]

Few Other Incidents

Elsewhere few incidents marked the one-day strike. Two Jewish busses were stoned at Ramleh, near the coastal all-Jewish city of Tel Aviv, injuring one Jewish passenger slightly. The strike proceeded quietly in Haifa, Jaffa and Hebron.

The "Voice of Israel" radio pledged Jewish underground forces to "keep the peace" if 100,000 Jews are admitted to Palestine, as recommended in the British-American inquiry committee report and opposed bitterly by the Arabs.

The resistance forces added, however, that they would not surrender their arms, as requested by the British Prime Minister, Clement Attlee, as a prerequisite to the additional immigration. Attlee said illegally armed Arabs also should be disarmed.

Won't Give Up Arms

The Stern gang and the Irgun Zvai Laumi, regarded as the core of the Jewish resistance, in a joint statement guaranteed "full peace" if the 100,000 Jews are admitted, but said it was impossible for them to "yield the arms with which we defend our colonies. The resistance forces are independent and will accept no orders from abroad."

At Damascus gate the Arabs mounted the old fortress walls and hurled stones and other debris at the police during a heavy rainfall. A warning shot was fired over the demonstrators' heads at the height of the stone throwing.

Six armored cars, two tanks, and ten tank carriers with eight helmeted soldiers each went to the aid of 50 soldiers who had thrown up a barbed-wire barricade and formed a cordon outside the gate.

Other troops and police entered the old city through other gates and after two hours dispersed the demonstrators.

Other Troops Enter City

The demonstration in the old city followed morning-long Moslem and Christian services and a mass meeting in the sacred Mosque El Aksa.

[Editor's Note—Friday is the Moslem Sabbath.]

There Jamal Effendi Hussein, trustee of the Arab Higher Committee, delivered a blistering attack against the inquiry committee report, asserting "if Britain and America will not give us our demands, God will give us our demands, God will give us these things."

He exhorted the Arabs to resist "with all your means" but urged them against taking any immediate action of violence.

They "Do Not Stand Alone"

He said "the Arabs of Palestine do not stand alone," an apparent reference to pledges of support received from seven other Arab nations in the Middle East.

The youths left the mosque and marched down King Solomon street to Damascus gate, carrying banners reading "Palestine is an Arab Kingdom and Must Remain so Forever," and "We Give Our Blood For Palestine."

When they reached the gate, opposite a Royal Air Force barracks, they found the barbed-wire barricade across the opening and the cordon of armed troops.

The stone throwing started.

30.24-1639

British Quell Arab Riot At Mosque In Jerusalem

C. DAVIDSON

Jerusalem, May 3 (AP)—A crowd of more than 3,000 stone-hurling Arabs marked the beginning of a general Arab strike throughout Palestine today with a demonstration before the Mosque Elaqsa at the historic Damascus gate. About 100 British troops with tommyguns and armored cars held the throng at bay.

A hastily erected barbed-wire barricade prevented movement from the old city of Jerusalem through the gate. The Arabs hurled stones at the troops during a heavy rain.

The demonstration started when Arabs assembled at the mosque and heard an address from Jamal Effendi Husseini, trustee for the Arab Higher Committee. He sharply protested the recommendations of the British-American Inquiry Committee, which called for immediate authorization for emigration of 100,000 more Jews into Palestine.

Jewish Offer Reported

The Arab High Committee called the general strike.

Some minor stone-throwing incidents were reported in Ramleh, a small Arab town between Jerusalem and Jaffa.

[The Exchange Telegraph Agency reported from Jerusalem that the Jewish resistance movements, including the Irgun Zvai Laumi and the Stern organization, had issued a joint statement guaranteeing "full peace" if 100,000 Jewish immigrants from Europe were admitted. The statement said, however, it was impossible for the resistance movements to give up their arms.]

The days of the late '30's, when poorly armed but fighting-mad Arab hordes swept out of the hills to wage war on what they called "Jewish invaders" were being recalled—and replanned, one Arab

1946

intellectual said today.

"Three-Cornered Hostility"

"There's only a thin margin between present public opinion among Arabs and the feelings which resulted in the uprisings of 1936 and 1939," he asserted. "It will take only some minute incident to put the torch to a highly inflammable situation."

Another responsible leader said: "The British make a fatal mistake in describing (in the report) the hostility in Palestine as Arab-Jewish hostility. What really exists is a three-cornered hostility with the British—the British as a full partner."

Now Armed For Action

Still a third Arab leader commented on the recent action of the Arab Higher Committee in forming a national fund by saying:

"This time the Arab will not be as poorly financed in his fight against suppression as he was in 1936 and 1939."

Referring to armaments, he added:

"Tens of thousands of Arabs in little towns and villages now have possession of guns. They are the same guns which the Arabs of Syria kept close at hand when there were troubles in their land. Now that these troubles have been alleviated, rifles, revolvers and machine guns have made their way back across Palestine's northern border."

Sees Responsible Leadership

Arab street vendors, usually talkative, were sullen and uncommunicative, but a responsible Arab—a political party official and financier—predicted there would not likely be any "spontaneous revolt."

"Whatever actions the Arabs take en masse," he said, "will be directed by responsible men whom the Arabs trust. And Arab leadership will not shirk its duties to the Arab world and will not dodge responsibility for actions of the Arab masses."

Arab masses are seething, both in the little towns and villages and in the so-called "native quarters" of Jerusalem.

1939 Destruction Recalled

One spokesman asserted:

"The British utterly erased six Arab villages during the 1939 uprisings, literally wiped them from the face of the earth. It was the British in Palestine who gave the Nazis the pattern for Lidice."

Highly placed Arabs freely predicted that Arab soldiers on Trans-Jordan's Arab league and of the frontier patrol—most of them fierce fight-loving Bedouins—would rebel rather than move to suppress any Arab uprising resulting from the inquiry committee's report.

The British military, however, expressed confidence in the loyalty of the Arab legion.

Syrian Arabs Strike.

Damascus, May 3 (A. P.).—The Syrian press bitterly denounced today the British-American Inquiry Committee's report on Palestine and Arabs went out on a general strike in response to the call of the Arab Higher Committee.

The conservative newspaper Alefba expressed hope that Russia would this time "block America's way in Palestine as did America with Russia in the Iranian and Spanish questions."

There was a warning of further trouble. Jamiel Mardam Bey, renowned Arab diplomat, said he feared that the report itself "will threaten the world's peace."

Definitely the Arabs will not stand with their hands folded and face this new danger," he said.

The Damascus newspaper Albaiad called the British-American recommendations "the black report." Annasr said the recommendation's were "the touchstone of Anglo-Saxon honor." Alkifah said there was reason to remonstrate with the United States

In neighboring Iraq, all political parties were reported united in support of Palestine Arabs. The United States Charge d'Affaires in Baghdad instructed all American personnel to remain as inconspicuous as possible to avoid incidents.

Russia Floats Big Internal Loan; Lottery Prizes to Replace Interest

G. Willards
By The Associated Press.

LONDON, May 3 — The Soviet Government called on the Russian people today to invest a month's pay in a reconstruction loan 2of 0,000,000,000 rubles (nominally $3,774,000,000), offering rich prizes in an elaborate State lottery system.

The lottery will pay prizes ranging up to 50,000 rubles ($9,435) for a 100-ruble ($18.87) bond, and it envisages prizes to 66,000,000 bondholders totaling 17,811,200,000 rubles over the twenty-year-loan period, a Moscow broadcast said.

The lottery will be based on serial numbers of the bonds.

Non-winners will be able to redeem their bonds at face value fifteen years after issuance. Both the bonds and the prize money will be tax-free.

No direct payment of interest is provided for under the loan, but the announcement said: "The sum total of the prizes is based on an average of 4 per cent per annum over the twenty-year period of the loan. One-third of all bonds will win a prize. The remaining two-thirds are redeemable at their face value."

Some previous Russian loans have borne interest at 4 per cent, or offered optional lottery chances for those who did not want the interest.

The loan will be used to help pay for the first post-war five-year plan and "for further strengthening of the military and economic might of the nation," the Finance Minister, Arseny G. Zverev, explained in the broadcast.

He declared the Government needed 250,000,000,000 rubles "to assure for many years Soviet reconstruction, the safety of the country, and to keep the defenses of the U.S.S.R. in the highest pitch of efficiency."

The loan announced today amounts to eight per cent of this sum.

Later Moscow broadcasts said mass subscriptions began immediately at factories, offices, and educational institutions of Moscow, and that subscriptions were "pouring in from all parts of the U.S.S.R." Some workers offered up to "three months of their earnings," the broadcasts reported.

Zverev said a total of 200,000,000 bonds would be issued—about one for every Russian—with an average value of 100 rubles each. Only Russian citizens may purchase the bonds. The broadcast did not state when the first lottery drawing would be held.

The normal value of the ruble is 18.87 cents in U. S. money, under posted foreign exchange values in effect since before the war. The diplomatic rate at which diplomats are permitted to buy rubles, however, is 8.33 cents. This would make the 20,000,000,000-ruble loan amount to $1,666,666,666.

TOURIST TRAVEL RESUMES

LONDON, May 3—(AP) The French embasy announced today the resumption of tourist travel to France for ordinary non-priority vacationists. Tourists will be provided special authorizations for food and gasoline.

No U. S. Wheat to India

LONDON, May 3 (AP).—Sir Manilal Nanivarty, representative of the India food mission to America, said tonight the United States has not contributed "a single grain of wheat" to India.

"They think more of Japan and the countries under their patronage, like the Philippines," he told a news conference.

REDS TO FLOAT HOME LOAN ON LOTTERY PLAN

Soviet Asks Citizens to Put 20 Billion Rubles in Tax-free Bonds.

TO REPAY OUT OF 'WINNINGS'

Funds Sought to Fulfill 5-Year Plan and to Bolster Nation's Defenses.

London, May 3 (A. P.).—Soviet Russia will float a domestic loan of 20,000,000,000 rubles (nominally $3,774,000,000) for restoration and development of her economy, to be repaid from the proceeds of a lottery. The Moscow Radio announced the loan today.

The lottery will be based on the serial numbers of twenty-year tax-free bonds that Finance Minister Arseny G. Zverev urged Russians to buy.

Russian Finance Minister Arseny G. Zverev appealed to the people to buy twenty-year tax-free bonds to provide money to "heal the wounds of war and speedily restore the Soviet economy."

The radio said that the Council of Ministers had decreed that the money would be used for fulfillment of the five-year plan and the further strengthening of the military and economic might of the country.

[The nominal value of the ruble is 18.87 cents in American money, under posted foreign exchange values in effect since pre-war days. However, the diplomatic rate, at which diplomats are permitted to purchase rubles, is 8.33 cents, which would make the loan amount to $1,666,666,666.]

The bonds can be bought only by Russian citizens, the decree said. Repayment will be made from the proceeds of annual lotteries. Lottery winnings will be exempt from taxes.

Zverev declared that the Russian Government needed 250,000,000,000 rubles (nominally $47,175,000,000) "to assure for many years Soviet reconstruction, the safety of the country and keep the defenses of the U. S. S. R. in the highest pitch of efficiency."

Zverev outlined a twenty-year program for awarding lottery prizes to 66,000,000 winners. A total of 200,000,000 bonds will be issued. The bonds will have to be turned in to get the prizes. Non-winners may begin redeeming their bonds for face value fifteen years after issuance.

The Moscow radio said that mass subscription began immediately at factories, offices and educational institutions of Moscow after Zverev's broadcast.

Hunger Strike In 15th Day

Dublin, May 3 (AP)—John McCaughey, described as "adjutant general" of the outlawed Irish Republican Army, started the fifteenth day of a hunger strike today in a bid for "freedom or death" from Maryboro Prison. He has been confined there since 1941.

His brother Patrick, visited him last night. The brother said the condition of the 33-year-old convict was "very bad" and that every effort to make him eat had failed. He has been on a thirst strike also for ten days.

McCaughey was sentenced to death by shooting in 1941 after conviction for kidnapping and illegally imprisoning Stephen Hayes, I.R.A. "chief of staff," who was accused by his comrades of turning informer. The sentence was commuted to life imprisonment after a plea for clemency originating from all over Ireland.

In prison, McCaughey and several companions refused to wear convict garb and fashioned loose suits from blankets.

British, French Troops Leave Syria, U.N. Told

Reports Indicate 'Bulk Of Fighting Forces' Will Be Evacuated From Lebanon By June 30

New York, May 3 (AP)—Great Britain and France reported to the United Nations Security Council tonight that all their troops had been withdrawn from Syria and that "the bulk of fighting forces" would be evacuated from Lebanon by June 30.

The reports were made in letters to Hafez Afifi Pasha, chairman of the Security Council, by Sir Alexander Cadogan and Henri Bonnet, the British and French delegates.

From the reports, it appeared that at least one of the controversial questions before the Security Council at its turbulent London session was nearing a solution.

Full Reports

The letters were the first official reports to the United Nations peace agency on the Syrian-Lebanon situation, although it was reported unofficially in Damascus, Syria, on April 16 that the last British and French troops had departed.

Cadogan's report said that all except "a small liquidation party" of British troops would be out of Lebanon by June 30, while Bonnet informed the Security Council that the "bulk" of French troops would have left by then.

If the Lebanese Government helped in transporting material, "the withdrawal of French troops as a whole from the Lebanon could be completed by 31 August, 1946," Bonnet wrote.

Russians In Iran Watched

"From 31 August to 31 December, 1946," he continued, "the French Government would retain in the Lebanon only a group of 30 officers and approximately 300 technicians in order to insure control over and transport of material; the departure of these last-mentioned elements would have to take place not later than 31 December."

Meanwhile, Security Council delegates watched Tehran and Moscow for any announcement that Soviet troop withdrawls from Iran had been completed or were nearing completion.

The delegates were generally optimistic that Russia would carry out her promise to have all her troops out of Iran by May 6.

Palestine Watched Closely

If the troops are all out by May 6, the Security Council would be able to drop the controversial issue from the agenda. Otherwise, when the delegates meet next week, probably Tuesday, they will be forced to reopen the case.

This would create a delicate situation if Andrei A. Gromyko, Soviet delegate, carried out his threat to boycott any further discussions of the Iranian question.

The Security Council continued to watch the Palestine controversy with interest. There still was no specific move, however, to bring the situation before the Security Council as a threat to international peace.

Commissions Active

All the delegates maintained that they had received no instructions from their governments. However, such a step might be taken by any state. There are five Arab states among the 51 members of the United Nations—Egypt, Syria, Lebanon, Iraq and Saudi Arabia. Egypt is a member of the Security Council.

Included in today's activity was the meeting of five commissions, which are laying the groundwork for the organization of permanent agencies of the Economic and Social Council. The commissions were working on problems of organization and procedure in preparation for the May 25 meeting of the Economic and Social Council.

Two Work On Documents

The Security Council's special subcommittee for the investigation of Franco Spain continued its work on the mass of documents which already had been filed before the committee tackled the problem last week.

The work of going through all the documents was being done by Oscar Lange, Polish delegate, and Pedro Leao Velloso, Brazilian delegate, who expect to have them organized and classified by the time the subcommittee holds its next meeting, Monday afternoon.

A member of the committee said that an effort was being made to work out a plan under which at least some of the meetings would be open to the press. Monday's meeting will be closed.

U.N. May Get Middle East Question

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New York, May 3 (AP)—The United Nations Security Council faced the prospect today that it might be called upon to prescribe measures to prevent bloodshed in the Middle East.

A spokesman for one Council delegation, who declined to be identified, said there was a strong possibility that the explosive Palestine situation would be presented shortly as a problem before the Council.

"The present situation in Palestine is certainly a threat to peace in the Middle East," he said, adding that it therefore "definitely comes under the jurisdiction of the Security Council."

DAY

Doubt As To Threat

A spokesman for another Council delegation raised a doubt, however, that the current situation could be shown to constitute a menace to international peace He contended that unless a threat to peace is manifest the question could not properly come before the Council.

It was considered possible that one of the Arab countries in the United Nations would officially champion the Palestinian Arabs' protests against the British-American Inquiry Committee's report recommending the settlement of 100,000 homeless European Jews in the troubled Holy Land.

Zionist Protest

There was also the possibility that Zionists, through the sponsorship of a member nation, might bring the Council's official attention to their protests that the inquiry committee's recommendation falls far short of their goal for settlement of 1,000,000 displaced Jews.

The Arab Higher Committee in Jerusalem has announced it would take the initiative in seeking United Nations attention by sending protests to the governments of the United Nations.

The Council remained in recess subject to the call of Chairman Hafez Afifi Pasha, of Egypt. Several delegations assumed that the next session would be next Tuesday, after the deadline for Russia's promised removal of troops from Iran at midnight Monday.

TREATY ACCORD IN PARIS TALKS HELD UNLIKELY

Concessions by Russians Believed Only Chance of Results Now.

YUGOSLAVS TO BE HEARD

Italian Premier Also to Appear Before Foreign Ministers on Frontier Problem.

F. Lewis

Paris, May 3 (A. P.).—High-ranking delegates to the Four-Power Foreign Ministers Conference expressed the opinion today that, barring some spectacular and completely unforeseen development, there was little hope that any peace treaties would be agreed upon at this session.

DAY

Paris, May 3 (AP)—High-ranking delegates to the four-power Foreign Ministers' conference expressed the opinion today that, barring some spectacular and completely unforeseen development, there was little hope that any peace treaties would be agreed upon at this session.

The Ministers of the United States, Britain, Russia and France were scheduled to meet with Yugoslav officials at Luxembourg Palace today to discuss revision of the Italian-Yugoslav frontier. The Yugoslav delegation includes Deputy Prime Minister Edward Kardelj, and Foreign Minister Stnoje Simic.

The Italian Premier, Alcide de Gasperi, is expected to appear before the Ministers later in the day. He arrived here last night by plane.

Byrnes Move Cited

British, United States and French delegates said privately that it was still too early to predict flatly that the conference would break up in complete failure, but pointed out that after a week of meetings the Ministers appeared to have made no progress whatever on controversial issues.

These sources also interpreted a request yesterday by James F. Byrnes, United States Secretary of State, for revision of the Italian and other armistices as an indication that hope was rapidly vanishing for an agreement on peace treaties in the near future.

Easier Terms Is Asked

Byrnes told the other Ministers that America favored new armistices to stabilize Europe in view of the fact that peace treaties, even if drafted immediately, could not become effective for some time.

He asked specifically that the Italian armistice be softened, but further consideration of the matter was blocked by British objections. The basis of these objections was not learned.

American officials said the United States was determined not to budge from her position on this and other controversial matters.

Molotov Called Key

Some sources said that the only chance for the conference to succeed would be for V. M. Molotov, Russian Foreign Minister, to make a number of unexpected concessions.

The Moscow radio, however, indicated that Russia did not indorse Byrnes's most far-reaching proposal—a four-power mutual assistance pact to prevent Germany from rearming for at least 25 years.

In a broadcast today, the Moscow radio, heard in London, said that the proposal falls far short "of the aim of preventing the rebirth of militarist Germany."

De Gasperi said before today's meeting that he was "optimistic" that the conference would act favorably to Italy on her dispute with Yugoslavia concerning their frontier.

There seemed to be a good chance that the British and American—and possibly French—proposals concerning this boundary would be compromised, since the three are not far apart.

The United States proposal would allow Italy to retain Trieste and about one third of the Istrian Peninsula, with the remainder of the peninsula going to Yugoslavia. American officials estimated that this would place about 50,000 Italians in Yugoslavia and 150,000 Slavs in Italy.

Russia, however, apparently is standing firm in support of Yugoslav claims for Trieste and all of the peninsula.

France asked for her full quarter of the fleet but no battleships, while American, British and Russian claims were in all categories.

Claims On Italian Navy Exceed Present Size

Paris, May 3 (AP)—A committee of Allied naval experts, appointed by the Foreign Ministers conference, today heard claims for the Italian fleet which totaled more ships than Italy has afloat.

The claims included a Russian demand exceeding a one-fourth allotment after Italian, Yugoslav and Greek awards are made, it was learned authoritatively.

The four Foreign Ministers were reported to have agreed to leave Italy a fleet including at least one battleship, four cruisers, four destroyers, sixteen torpedo boats and nineteen corvettes.

Has Five Battleships Now

Italy now has five battleships, nine cruisers, fourteen destroyers, nineteen corvettes, twenty torpedo boats and about 30 submarines.

It was learned that the Yugoslav claims were for 30,000 tons—a figure supported by Russia but contested by the United States and Britain, both of which insisted that many of the ships Yugoslavia claims to have lost by Italian action actually were damaged or destroyed by the Germans.

405 To Lose Paris Commissary Privileges

Paris, May 3 (AP)—The 405 American business men, correspondents and relief workers who have been receiving United States Army food from the American National Interests Commissary since November will be cut off from this supply May 15, says Geoffrey Parsons, Jr., a member of the commissary commission.

Parsons, who is editor of the European edition of the New York *Herald Tribune*, said the Army's policy would also necessitate the closing of the California Hotel, which has been furnishing room and board to American transients.

The hotel will continue, however, to provide for the 660 members of the American Embassy staff. The commissary was established with the embassy's backing so that American business men, trying to rebuild international trade, could obtain sufficient food without recourse to the black market.

A.W.O.L. Hunt On In Paris

Paris, May 3 (AP)—All United States Army garrison troops in Paris were confined to quarters today while 700 military police and criminal investigation agents combed the city for American soldiers absent without leave. One object of the hunt was the capture of two men who escaped from the Paris detention barracks two weeks ago.

DAY

Schacht Assails Goering As 'Immoral Criminal'

B. Kassiske

NUERNBERG, May 3 — (AP) Hjalmar Schacht today assailed Hermann Goering as "an immoral criminal type" whose "greed knew no bounds," and said Goering was a theatrical Nero who once reportedly appeared at a party wearing a Roman toga, with "his face painted and his lips rouged."

Goering shook his head resignedly as Schacht, former Reichsbank president and economics minister, testified before the international military tribunal, and tapped his head with his forefinger, presumably indicating he believed Schacht had lost his mind.

Schacht's outburst against Goering came at the end of his testimony, and then Walther Funk, Schacht's successor at Reichsbank head in 1939, took the stand during the last 10 minutes of today's session. Funk is the 11th of the 22 top Nazis on trial for war crimes to testify.

NIGHT

Defense

Funk opened his defense with a request that the tribunal permit him to make it brief because he was "a sick one." He described his 10-year career as an editor of the Berliner Doersen-Zeitung and said he resigned that post in 1929 "because I was convinced the Nazi party would come into power and I felt I wanted to express my opinions within the party."

Funk's feeble testimony was in sharp contrast with that of the glib and confident Schacht who sparred frequently with the American Prosecutor Robert H. Jackson and at one point offered to give Jackson a lecture on Schacht's banking methods "for your enlightenment and instruction."

Schacht declared of Goering that "assumption of political power was for him only a means of personal enrichment. He knew no comradeship. He was friendly only so long as it was useful to him x x x.

Calls Knowledge Zero

"His knowledge in all fields was equal to zero, especially in economics x x x in appearance he was so theatrical as only to be compared with Nero."

He said a woman once told him that Goering had appeared before guests at his home clad in a Roman toga with jewelled sandals and "his face painted and his lips rouged."

Schacht declared he never believed at any time that Germany could win the war. Jackson had tried to show during cross examination that Schacht broke completely with the Nazi regime only when it appeared the war was lost.

"If I'd only had an opportunity I would have killed Hitler myself," he said in connection with plots against the Fuehrer which culminated in the bomb plot of July 20, 1944, and Schacht's subsequent arrest.

He contended he remained in Germany to oppose Nazism and expressed scorn for emigrants who fled of their own volition. In remaining he said, "I accepted even the danger that I would be judged as is happening today."

Goering Attacked By Schacht

H. Norgaard

Nuernberg, May 3 (AP)—Hjalmar Schacht's evaluation of Hermann Goering as an "immoral criminal type" whose "greed knew no bounds" was read into the record of the international military tribunal today.

Goering listened with an air of incredulity while United States Prosecutor Robert H. Jackson read a statement which Schacht had made to United States Army interogators about the former Reichsmarshal.

DAY

Speaks to Jackson

At the conclusion, Goering shook his head resignedly and tapped his forehead with a forefinger, indicating his conviction that Schacht had lost his mind.

Spectators were convulsed with laughter as Schacht, former Nazi financial wizard, sparred expertly with Jackson and gave him a lecture on certain banking methods "for your enlightenment and instruction."

Goering "Egocentric"

In his assessment of Goering, given interrogators last year, Schacht described his old enemy as the "most egocentric being imaginable."

The statement said that a woman once told Schacht that Goering appeared before guests at his home clad in a Roman toga with jeweled sandals and with his "face painted and lips rouged."

Under cross-examination, Schacht blithely conceded he broke an oath of loyalty to Hitler "when I found out that the man was a criminal. I am proud of it."

When Jackson suggested that Schacht had eagerly followed the Nazi conquest of the Sudetenland to take over the banks there, he retorted that Hitler did not take the Sudetenland by force, the "Allies had given it to him."

Nazi Bank Official Gets a Year

FRANKFURT AM MAIN, May 3 (AP).—Hans Rinn, an official of the once-powerful Dresdner Bank, was sentenced to a year in jail today under the de-Nazification program. Rinn, convicted by an American Military Government court, admitted belonging to the party from 1942 to 1944.

11 GERMANS SENTENCED

HAMBURG, Germany, May 3—(AP) Eleven Germans on the staff of the Nuengamme concentration camp were sentenced to death today for the torture and murder of Allied nationals. Two camp doctors, Bruno Kitt and Alfred Trzebinski, were condemned for giving babies experimental tuberculosis injections and murdering them just prior to the Allied capture of the camp.

Army Forcibly Seizes U.P. Man Covering D. P.s

E. G. Valens Is Later Freed; Had Refused to Leave Site of Trial of 20 Jews

KAUFBEUREN, Germany, May 3 (AP)—United States Army headquarters at Frankfurt am Main ordered E. G. Valens, a United Press correspondent, released from military custody today after he had been forcibly picked up by troops for the second time in three days.

Valens was taken in custody here, where he had come to attend the trial of twenty Jewish displaced persons who face charges of rioting, when he refused to leave the town. On Wednesday he was escorted from the Landsberg displaced-persons camp after it had been closed to outsiders.

Valens was carried bodily out of Kaufbeuren Army headquarters by Lieutenant Colonel Elmer W. Walker, of the 47th Regiment and a sergeant, and was taken to a waiting automobile. Walker said he had orders to take the correspondent to Colonel Edward Metzger, chief of staff of the 9th Division, if Valens would not leave Kaufbeuren voluntarily under escort.

After a thirty-five-mile drive to Augsburg Metzger told Valens, "You are free to go where you want to until the board of officers meets."

A board of officers is scheduled to be appointed to consider Valens's possible disaccreditation as a correspondent.

Metzger, in freeing Valens, said he was acting on instructions telephoned to the 3rd Army by Major General Willard A. White, chief of staff of the United States Army in Europe.

RIOT TRIAL SHIFTED

Kaufbeuren, Germany, May 3 (A. P.).—The trial of twenty Jewish displaced persons charged with rioting and assaulting

American military police at Landsberg last Sunday was transferred today to a higher court, where the maximum sentence could be capital punishment.

The twenty inmates of the Landsberg camp pleaded not guilty when arraigned before a local one-man Military Government summary court. Capt. Seymour Lubin of Brooklyn, acting as judge, agreed to a prosecution motion to transfer the case.

Eighteen Germans were injured in the riot.

U. S. PREPARING WAY OUT OF REICH, SAYS RED REPORT

B. JAMES

MOSCOW, May 3. — (AP) Tass charged today that Secretary of State Byrnes in proposing a 25-year treaty for supervising Germany, was possibly raising a "paper curtain" behind which the United States could retreat from carrying out its obligations in Germany.

He declared it appeared the Americans were preparing to pull out of the Reich before Hitlerism was stamped out.

A Paris correspondent of the Official Russian news agency, writing in the Communist party newspaper Pravda, said that Byrnes proposal to the foreign ministers conference raises "officially for the first time the question of discontinuing the occupation of Germany." He added:

Hints U. S. Quitting

"It looks as if the American proposal signifies preparations to reject the fundamental obligations taken upon themselves by the Allies regarding Germany, namely, a long occupation with the aim of actually destroying the roots and base of German militarism."

Byrnes proposed a four-power agreement for supervision of Germany for at least 25 years after the present occupation to insure that German forces are completely disbanded, that such organization as storm troopers and Gestapo are wiped out and that no military equipment is manufactured.

(Soviet Foreign Minister V. M. Molotov opposed placing the matter on the Paris conference agenda in connection with general discussions on Germany. Byrnes indicated that Prime Minister Stalin had supported the idea in discussions in Moscow last December.)

The Tass correspondent declared that no new treaties on Germany were needed since the Allies were already agreed on a policy toward the beaten Reich. He wrote:

"For the real fulfillment of such tasks as the liquidation of German armed forces it is not necessary to sign new documents, inasmuch as the Allies, including the United States, already have taken upon themselves obligations on this account, and these have not been changed by anyone and must be fulfilled by all who signed them.

Called 'Paper Curtain'

"The fact in itself of the appearance of a new treaty proposal on such an important question, regarding which a joint agreement obligatory for all Allies already exists, naturally arouses the thought as to whether this new document is not its own kind of a paper curtain intended as a retreat from fulfillment of obligations undertaken earlier, or in any case getting around these decisions."

The dispatch charged that measures approved in the German surrender terms for the disarmament of Germany have not been carried out, asserting that "numerous cases are known where Germans in the Western zones retained a series of war enterprises in camouflaged form."

The correspondent said that the situation would not be saved by Byrnes' proposal and that "the experience of diplomatic relations of recent times shows that sometimes new agreements for a longer period are proposed just by those who presently at each step are violating already existing treaties."

He added that in this instance it was only necessary to recall the offer of British Foreign Secretary Ernest Bevin to extend the present 20-year Soviet-British friendship treaty to 50 years. The new offer, he said, "was by no means in the spirit" of the already existing pact.

"The key to understanding the series of additional difficulties created during the progress of the Paris negotiations is in the position of influential reactionary circles inspired by the Churchills and their American friends," the correspondent concluded.

"They, in their nearsighted calculations, are ready to ignore fully the interests of securing a sound peace."

to pull out of Germany before militarism is stamped out and the country is reconstructed on a democratic basis.

"Here for the first time the question of discontinuing the occupation of Germany is raised officially," the dispatch said.

"It looks as if the American proposal signifies preparations to reject the fundamental obligations undertaken by the Allies regarding Germany — namely, the long occupation of Germany with the aim of actually destroying the roots and base of German militarism."

[Byrnes proposed to the Foreign Ministers a four-Power agreement for the supervision of Germany for at least twenty-five years after the present occupation to insure that German forces are completely disbanded. Byrnes indicated that Prime Minister Stalin had supported the idea when the two discussed it in Moscow last Christmas.]

The Tass correspondent said that Byrnes's proposals were "far from the aim of really forestalling the rebirth of militarism in Germany."

Says Most Are Old Ideas.

"Can it be forgotten," the writer asked, "that the lessons of the two devastating wars instigated by Germany during the life of one generation brought the Allies to the unanimous decision for the necessity of a long occupation of Germany with the aim of liquidating German militarism, rooting out the remnants of Hitlerism and reconstructing the country on a democratic basis?"

The dispatch, published prominently on Pravda's foreign page, said that outside of the occupation question there was nothing in Byrnes's proposals that had not already been settled by the Four Powers.

The correspondent blamed "reactionary circles, inspired by Churchill and their American friends," for "difficulties" encountered by the conference of the Foreign Ministers of the United States, Britain, Russia and France.

"There are the constant declarations of reactionary organs of the British and American press which leave no doubt as to circles interested in a split in cooperation among Allied Powers," he asserted.

Swedish Paper Hits U.S. Iceland Stay

Stockholm, May 3 (AP)—The *Stockholms Tidningen* said editorially today that "American reluctance" to abandon military bases in Iceland "is regarded with growing surprise and irritation in all Nordic countries."

[Dispatches from Moscow said the Tass news agency quoted the editorial as saying the Swedish people were asking why the United States did not follow the example set by the Russians in evacuating Bornholm island and leave Iceland].

Thors Shuns Comment On U.S. Bases In Iceland

Paris, May 3 (AP)—Olafur Thors, Premier of Iceland, today declined to comment on a Stockholm newspaper statement that northern countries were irritated at what it called the United States Army's reluctance to abandon Icelandic bases.

"No, No, no, I will talk of nothing," said Thors, now in Paris for what he described as a social visit.

[The Swedish paper, the *Stockholms Tidningen*, said in an editorial if the United States should seek to cling to Icelandic bases "that would forever deprive the U.S.A. of its good will in the whole North."]

Reds Accuse U. S. of Quitting

Tass Says Byrnes's Plan for Germany Looks as if Yanks Are Preparing to Pull Out.

R. JAMES

Moscow, May 3 (A. P.).—A Tass correspondent, writing from Paris, said today that it appeared from Secretary of State Byrnes's recent proposals to the Foreign Ministers Conference that the United States was preparing

Belgium Plans To Accuse Spain Before Council

Spaak Says Franco Has Refused to Extradite Degrelle, Rexist Leader

BRUSSELS, May 3 (AP).—Belgium announced tonight she would bring Franco Spain before the United Nations Security Council for refusing to extradite Leon Degrelle, leader of the Rexist party, which Belgium has outlawed as Fascistic.

Paul-Henri Spaak, Belgian Foreign Minister and President of the United Nations General Assembly, disclosed the plan during a parliamentary debate on foreign affairs.

"The entire world has condemned the government of Generalissimo Franco," Spaak said. "The Security Council will receive a new document, the one in which we will show that Spain keeps on her soil a traitor and a Fascist."

The Foreign Minister declared, however, he thought it would be unwise for Belgium to break off diplomatic relations with Spain when bigger nations had hesitated to do so.

The Franco government has argued that if Degrelle has committed crimes, they are only political.

The Belgian government said Degrelle flew to Spain from Germany May 10, 1945, wearing a German uniform.

Spaak told Parliament that when he himself fled Belgium in 1940, the Franco government refused to grant him a visa. He said he entered Spain with Hubert Pferlot, then Belgian Prime Minister, and that both were placed in guarded residences.

"Does Spain not see that there is a deep ditch between her and Belgium?" Spaak asked the cheering Parliament.

Gen. Clark Reaffirms Protest on Plane Buzzing

Calsl on Konev for Decision, 'Once and for All'

VIENNA, May 3 (AP).—General Mark W. Clark was reported today to have asked Marshal Ivan S. Konev, Russian commander in Austria, "to discuss and settle, once and for all, the question of freedom of the air for all Allied forces in Austria."

Clark was said to have made the request in reaffirming a protest against one of a series of incidents in which Russian planes buzzed American aircraft.

American military sources said Konev's reply to one of a series of two formal and two oral protests was "most disappointing."

FINNISH STATE POLICE SEARCH FOR BROWDER

HELSINKI, May 3—(AP) Finnish state police tonight were searching for Earl Browder, former head of the Communist party in the United States, after they said he failed to comply with regulations requiring foreigners to report to police within three days after their arrival in Finland.

Police said they lost trace of Browder when he checked out of Turju hotel May 1, the day after his arrival here from Stockholm. Browder has said he is enroute to Moscow, but authorities have been unable to determine whether he has left Finland.

Communist headquarters today said they had not heard from him.

Finnish Police Wonder Where Browder Is

Helsinki, May 3 (AP) — Finnish authorities said today they were ignorant of the whereabouts of Earl Browder, former head of the Communist party in the United States, who arrived in Finland earlier this week. As a foreigner he is required to report to police within three days of his arrival—and the three days are up today.

Communist headquarters also said they had not heard from Browder.

Poles Criticize UNRRA

Warsaw, May 3 (AP)—Polish newspapers, citing the nation's critical need for increased assistance through the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, have sharply criticized UNRRA aid to other European countries.

The Communist-supported newspaper *Glos Ludu* — Voice of the People"—said Greece had received 85 per cent of promised supplies, Italy 71.6 per cent, but Poland only 24.7 per cent.

Denmark to Mark Liberation

COPENHAGEN, Denmark, May 3 (AP)—Runners bearing a "Torch of Liberty" were en route from Schleswig to Copenhagen today to take part in celebrations tomorrow marking the first anniversary of Denmark's liberation. The burning torch will be presented to King Christian.

Italian Liberal Party To Back King In Vote

Rome, May 3 (AP)—The Liberal party convention in its closing session today voted to leave its members full liberty to vote as they wish for the June 2 plebescite on the question of a monarchy or a republic, but adopted a resolution indorsing the monarchy.

The resolution received 412 votes as compared with 261 for another indorsing the republic, while 121 delegates abstained from voting.

German Repatriation Report Issued In Spain

Madrid, *Saturday*, May 4 (AP)—A cabinet communiqué said last night a report had been received from the Foreign Office on repatriation of Germans in Spain and confiscation of German assets in Spain. The report was described by the communiqué as "demanded by the Allied Control Council in Germany."

There was no hint of the contents of the report in the brief communiqué. However, the wording of the statement aroused speculation that the report might amount to diplomatic recognition of the Allied Council by Spain preparatory to speeding the liquidation of German affairs in Spain.

30 UNDER ARREST

BUDAPEST, Hungary, May 3—(AP)—All Budapest morning papers printed a story today of the arrest of 30 persons, including a Franciscan priest, and quoted police as saying they were involved in the "biggest fascist plot since the liberation."

Police were quoted as saying the 30 persons were responsible for the death of three Russian soldiers and that the priest was a leader in the small holders party, to which President Zoltan Tildy belongs.

There was no independent confirmation of the story.

SOVIETS PREPARE TO LEAVE IRAN

J. Goodwin

TEHRAN, May 3—(AP)—The Iranian government announced today that the Red army had moved all its troops from three western Azerbaijan towns near the Turkish border as the May 6 deadline neared for complete evacuation of Soviet forces from the country.

The towns where "complete Russian evacuation" had occurred were Rizaiyeh (Urmia), Khoi and Shahpur (Dilman), the official announcement said. It noted also that Red army officers had attended a "farewell" party at Pahlevi on the Caspian coast.

A Soviet-Iranian agreement negotiated as the United Nations Security Council was debating the Iranian case provided that the Russians would evacuate Iran entirely by May 6. The Russians have completed the evacuation except in the northwest Azerbaijan province, previous Iranian reports said.

Six Persons Killed

Meanwhile Rahbar, official newspaper of the Tudeh (leftist) party reported that six persons were killed and 12 wounded in May day Tudeh labor demonstrations at Kermanshah, western manufacturing center.

The newspaper said "police fired upon parading workers." There was no confirmation from official sources.

Yesterday Premier Ahmed Qavam ordered the arrest of Imirzaksteen Rashti, a member of the Shah's court, a few hours after Rashti con-

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ferred with Jafar Pishevari, head of the self-proclaimed autonomous government of Azerbaijan province. A foreign office official said Rashti was arrested on charges of "subversive activities against the government."

There was no word on the progress of negotiations between Qavam's representatives and the Kurdish-Azerbaijan commission headed by Pishevari on proposals to reunite the province with the Central government.

Iran Political Leader Arrested

Tehran, May 2 [AP—Delayed]—Imirzakseen Khan Rashti, a member of the Shah's court, was arrested today by order of Premier Ahmed Qavam a few hours after Rashti conferred with Jafar Pishevari, head of the self-proclaimed autonomous government of Azerbaijan province.

Rashti was the fourth political figure to be imprisoned in Iran since Qavam returned from his conference in Moscow.

Hoover and Chiang Discuss Food Crisis

ExPresident Calls China's Needs 'Enormous'

SHANGHAI, May 3 (AP).—Former President Herbert Hoover made a flying trip to Nanking today for talks with Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek and General George C. Marshall, special American envoy to China, and on his return here tonight he said the food need of China is "enormous," with whole villages in the interior facing extinction.

Mr. Hoover flies to to Korea tomorrow, and then to Japan, before returning to Washington to report to President Truman of the world food situation.

"The food need of China is enormous," the former President told newsmen tonight. "There are no adequate data upon which to compute accurately the tonnage needs, but in any event they are greater than transportation facilities to the interior. It is impossible to compute the numbers of people in critical condition, but no doubt they run into the millions."

He stressed that the scant rail and water transportation facilities remaining in China after years of war-time destruction would be fully taxed to distribute a maximum of 200,000 tons of food monthly between now and September.

After his food talks at Nanking Mr. Hoover was accompanied to the airport there by Generalissimo and Madam Chiang and General Marshall.

Madam Chiang, speaking in English for her husband, said to the former President in parting: "Thank you for all you have done for China."

HOOVER MEETS CHIANG

Nanking, May 3 (A. P.).—Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek arrived at this re-established capital of China today and went immediately into an hour's conference with Herbert Hoover, who flew in from Shanghai on his world food survey.

After talking with Chiang and Gen. Marshall, Hoover was due to leave Saturday for Korea and Japan before returning to Washington.

In a press conference in Shanghai just before going to Nanking, Hoover said that the death of whole villages in the interior of China "no doubt will occur within a few weeks" unless relief supplies reach critical areas.

"It is impossible to compute the numbers of people in critical condition, but no doubt they run into the millions," he said.

India-Burma Theater Will Be Inactivated

Calcutta, May 3 (AP)—The United States Army India-Burma theater will be inactivated May 31 Maj. Gen. Vernon Evans, theater commander, said today.

An American Army detachment will remain in India, with headquarters in New Delhi and under command of Col. Sumner White, assigned to residual tasks including the settlement of claims, war crimes cases, collecting the dead into temporary military cemeteries and casualty clearance.

TOJO IS SLAPPED BY CO-DEFENDANT AT ARRAIGNMENT

TOKYO, May 3—(AP)—Two resounding smacks on the shiny bald head of Wartime Premier Hideki Tojo, administered by a gibbering co-defendant, broke the solemnity of an Allied courtroom today during arraignment of topflight Japanese on war crime charges.

Playful, grinning Shumei Okawa, long an advocate of aggression to drive the white races from Asia, shocked the court by his antics. Twice he had bared his breast and shouted gibberish.

Each time Lt. Col. A. S. Kenworthy, court provost marshall, had deliberately and patiently buttoned Okawa's shirt.

Slaps Tojo's Head

Then Okawa, a grin on his face, leaned forward and slapped the glistening head of Tojo, seated just ahead of him.

Court clerks droned through the reading of the charges without pausing. The justices of 11 Allied nations maintained their dignity.

The former war ministry auditorium, crowded with spectators, echoed with the slaps.

Tojo, wartime dictator who sought to conquer all Asia and rule the Pacific, was startled. He glanced up quickly from the copy of the indictment he was studying, turned in his seat, and looked at Okawa. A sad, understanding smile spread over the usually impassive Tojo face.

Kenworthy guided the defendant firmly in his seat. But as the court recessed and photographers rushed onto the floor Okawa repeated the performance. Tojo, busy with his papers, just grinned this time.

Okawa, still shouting gibberish, was taken from court. He was docile when returned after the recess. This time he wore an overcoat, guarding against any repetition of his chest-baring antics.

Cause is Unknown

What caused Okawa's actions was a matter of conjecture. Some thought he was staging an act in an attempt to convince the court he was not mentally able to defend himself. His act, however, appeared more playful than in wrath.

Otherwise the proceedings went along smoothly as the 28 defendants heard the charges accusing them of crimes against peace and humanity. The session had been held up more than an hour when it was learned that two of the defendants had just arrived from Burma. They were Gen. Seishiro Itagaki and Lt. Gen. Heitaro Kimura.

Alternately, Edward H. Dell of Middletown, Ohio, acting clerk, and Capt. Donald S. Van Meter of Raton, N. M., read the charges accusing the prisoners of longtime aggression and starting war in the Pacific.

Forty-seven of the 55 counts in the bulky indictment had been read when court adjourned for the day. The reading was to be completed Saturday morning, after which the defendants were to enter pleas, all expected to be "inocent."

Co-defendant Slaps Tojo

Jap Startles Solemn War Trial as Lengthy Indictments Are Being Presented.

Tokyo, May 3 (A. P.).—Two lusty slaps on the top of Hideki Tojo's glistening bald head by a capricious co-defendant startled the court today this afternoon as twenty-eight Japanese heard themselves accused of having plunged the Pacific into a war of greed.

The playful smacks were only part of the antics of Shumei Okawa, who long advocated an aggressive war to drive the white races from Asia.

Shouting gibberish that even the Japanese said they could not understand, Okawa had to be pulled forcibly from the courtroom by American military police at an afternoon recess.

Okawa Prays, Bares Chest

As clerks droned through the lengthy indictments in both English and Japanese at the nine-justice international tribunal's first session, Okawa—once an official of the South Manchurian Railway—prayed with gestures and unbuttoned his blouse to bare his thin chest.

Then, with a cunning grin, he leaned forward and slapped the unsuspecting Tojo on his shaven head.

The smack echoed in the auditorium, crowded with sober-faced officials and spectators. The shocked former Premier looked up quickly from the copy of the indictment he had been studying, then turned and looked at the man in the row behind him with a sad, understanding smile.

Lieut. Col. S. Kenworthy, in charge of guarding the defendants, grabbed Okawa and settled him firmly in his seat, just as he had done earlier, when he buttoned the prisoner's shirt.

As the court recessed and photographers streamed onto the floor Okawa again resoundingly slapped the glistening head as Tojo busied himself with his papers.

Tojo just grinned.

Shouting gibberish, Okawa was pulled from the room ahead of the other 27 defendants. He kicked off his shoes and went barefoot. When he returned after the recess, he was wearing a dark overcoat over his uniform and was docile.

Not Sure Of Reason

Opinion was divided as to the reasons for his actions. Some thought he might be trying to impress the court that he was not mentally able to defend himself. However, his slapping of Tojo—who chanced to be seated in front of him—appeared playful rather than in wrath.

As the day's session ended at 4.40 P.M., clerks had waded through 47 of the 55 counts in the bulky indictment. All of the indictment must be read because the defendants declined to waive the right to hear it in court. The reading will be completed after court resumes at 9.30 A.M. tomorrow. Then the defendants will enter pleas, all of which are expected to be "innocent."

Most Defendants Somber

Except Okawa—who is accused of being a conspirator in the Mukden incident as well as a plotter of the Pacific war—the defendants were a pretty somber group at their arraignment. For the most part, they paid the closest attention to the proceedings and almost all followed the Japanese translation.

The morning session was brief. Chief Justice Sir William Webb read a statement pledging a fair trial. He said in part:

"There has been no more important criminal trial in all history. . . . The accused were no mere provincial governors, but for more than a decade were the leaders of Japan at the height of her power. . . . The crimes alleged are crimes against the peace of the world . . . against humanity. . . . The number and equality of crimes charged insure for them the most anxious consideration. . . . To our great task we bring open minds. . . . Onus will be on the prosecution to establish guilt beyond reasonable doubt. . . ."

The morning session then adjourned until afternoon to await the arrival by plane from Bangkok, Siam, of two of the defendants, Gen. Seishiro Itagaki and Gen. Heitaro Kimura, so the indictment would not have to be read again.

Tojo Ignores Changes

Tojo seemed to pay little attention to the many changes made by American occupation forces in the auditorium of the war ministry building, where he once plotted war strategy. The room was bright with huge photographers lights.

The men who signed the Japanese surrender aboard the U.S.S. Missouri last September sat as defendants. Gen. Yoshijiro Umezu pored over the indictment. Former Foreign Minister Mamoru Shigemitsu just stared in grim silence at the justices.

Lord Wright, chairman of the United Nations committee on war crimes, sat as a guest on the bench. Wright, formerly a member of the high court of justice in England, is in Japan at General MacArthur's invitation.

JAP LIBERAL HEAD BARRED FROM OFFICE

Tokyo Government Criticized For Not Acting Against Hatoyama

Tokyo, *Saturday*, May 4 (AP)—Ichiro Hatoyama, at the very moment he was to be proposed as Japan's next Premier, today was ordered barred from all public office by General MacArthur, who rebuked Japan's Government for not doing it on its own initiative.

MacArthur's headquarters, in a biting statement, termed the president of Japan's dominant so-called Liberal party an "undesirable person" whose past record had paved the way for the unopposed march of the military clique to power.

"Misled People Of Japan"

The bristling statement said that in 1942 Hatoyama mailed a formal address to his constituents in which he referred to the sneak attack on Pearl Harbor as "fortunately . . . a great victory." Also his support of "the notorious (Premier) Tanaka policy of world conquest . . . brands Hatoyama as one of those who deceived and misled the people of Japan into militaristic adventure."

Proper Punishment Due

Hatoyama, whose party—actually conservative—won a plurality of votes at the recent election, had been under criticism for writing a book in which he praised Hitler and Mussolini.

It is understood he was to have been proposed today to Allied headquarters to succeed Beron Kijuro Shidehara, the resigned premier.

Japan's Government was criticized in the Allied headquarters' statement for not acting on its own responsibility against Hatoyama.

It said that Hatoyama's eligibility to hold any office had been "open to doubt in the light of evidence published subsequent to his screening by the Japanese Government" and "it was expecced that his eligibility would be re-examined by the Government forthwith."

"An Undesirable Person"

"The Japanese Government having failed to act on its own responsibility," the statement noted, "SCAP (Supreme Commander, Allied Powers) had determined the facts . . . and finds that he is an undesirable person" under MacArthur's directive for a purge of ultranationalistic elements.

Then the statement took up specific facts against Hatoyama. It noted that as chief secretary of the Tanaka Cabinet from 1927 to 1929 he "necessarily shares responsibility for formulation and promulgation, without Diet approval, of amendments to the so-called peace preservation law."

Other Pointed Indictments

The amendments made the law the "Government's chief legal instrument for the suppression of freedom of speech and freedom of assembly."

Other pointed indictments of Hatoyama in the headquarters' statement:

As Minister of Education from December, 1931, to March, 1934, he "was responsible for stifling freedom of speech in schools by means of mass dismissals and arrests of teachers. . . ."

He traveled in America and western Europe in 1937 as the personal emissary of then Prime Minister Konoye "to justify Japan's expansionist program."

While abroad he negotiated economic arrangements to support a war against China.

JAP PHONE RATES UP OVER 100 P. C.

Tokyo, May 3 (A. P.).—The Japanese Government today was authorized to raise postal, telephone and telegraph rates from 100 to almost 500 per cent to boost revenues nearer the cost of operations. Individual telephone service was upped from 30 to 288 yen ($4 to $19.20). Postal rates were tripled.

Despite the increases, the Japanese Communications Board estimated the year's

deficit would be 1,000,000,000 yen ($66,666,667) because of higher wages and costs.

Japanese Gets Year In Prisoner Beating

Yokohama, May 3 (AP)—Tatsuo Abe today was sentenced to one year imprisonment after pleading guilty to an 8d Army tribunal of committing atrocities. He had been accused of beating Corporal Joseph J. Carbonaro, of Beacon, N.Y., a prisoner of war.

In another trial, Uichi Ikegami, accused of atrocities, testified that he considered the death of Elbert H. Knox, of Cuba City, Wis., a war prisoner, "an act of God." He did not elaborate. Knox was allegedly beaten by prison guards.

Ikegami said he once ordered the "open-handed beating of 70 or 80 healthy prisoners at one time."

Aussies Going To Tokyo

Kure, Japan, May 3 (AP)—About 1,000 Australian troops will leave Sunday for Tokyo to begin the first occupation duty of British Commonwealth troops in the Japanese capital.

Roxas And M'Nutt To Fly To U.S.

Manila, May 3 (AP)—President-elect Manuel A. Roxas and United States High Commissioner Paul V. McNutt plan to emplane May 8 for the United States to try to speed United States financial aid for the Philippines, Roxas lieutenants said tonight.

They reported McNutt and Roxas would try to expedite an appropriations bill to implement the Tydings bill authorizing payment for war damages in the Philippines. Other important matters in connection with the transition of the islands from a dependency to full independence July 4 also would be discussed.

Must Get Back Quickly

The visit will be hurried, as Roxas must return before May 28, when he will be inaugurated. The President-elect has not been in the United States for twelve years.

McNutt, Roxas and retiring President Sergio Osmena have been in an almost uninterrupted series of conferences the last 72 hours. Late today, the conferees announced, through McNutt, a program of "full co-operation." The commissioner, in a formal statement, praised the "far - sighted statesmanship of President Osmena and the magnanimous attitude of Roxas" in accepting the program for co-operation in the critical weeks preceding independence.

GUAMANIANS ASK FOR CITIZENSHIP

Agana, Guam, May 3 (A. P.).—The Guamanian Congress, meeting for the first time since the Japanese invaded the United States naval base island in the Marianas group in 1941, urged America to grant citizenship to Guamanians.

Thirty-six of the forty-two Congressmen elected in 1941 met in a Quonset hut yesterday near the ruins of the bombed Governor's palace for the session, opening yesterday. They paid silent tribute to two members killed by Japanese.

Guam has been under United States Naval government since 1917, and its Congress functions only as an advisory body.

Louisiana Reported Seeking Peron Visit

Buenos Aires, May 3 (AP)—Photographic copies of a letter to President-elect Juan Perón over a signature purporting to be that of Gov. James Davis, of Louisiana, were distributed by the Under Secretariat of Information, today.

The letter reportedly presented to Perón on April 30 by a representative of Andrew J. Higgins, New Orleans industrialist, said in part:

"We hope in the near future your official duties will permit your paying a visit to us."

The representative also was said to have presented Perón greetings from Mayor Robert Maestri and Mayor-elect Delesseps Morrison, of New Orleans, along with the model of a landing barge from Higgins, who is reported planning a visit to Buenos Aires.

Four Nations Complete UNRRA Contributions

Ottawa, May 3 (AP)—Canada, the Dominican Republic, Iceland and the United Kingdom have completed their contributions to the UNRRA, Prime Minister Mackenzie King informed Commons today.

Mr. King gave a statistical review of the contributions pledged and paid by different countries. Of a total of $3,670,799,021, the amount so far paid was $2,973,638,423.

Canada's contributions amounted to $138,738,738 and the United United Kingdom's to $624,650,000. The United States had paid $2,100,000,000 of a total of $2,700,000,000.

WOMAN SENTENCED

OTTAWA, May 3—(AP) Miss Kathleen Willsher, a defendant in the Canadian-Russian espionage case, was sentenced today to three years' imprisonment. She pleaded guilty to violating the official secrets act by giving information to an unauthorized person.

Miss Willsher, 40, was an employe in the office of the United Kingdom high commissioner here. She had access to virtually all wartime communications between Ottawa and London.

U.S.-Soviet Unity Test Is Seen

Washington, May 3 (AP)—Edwin W. Pauley hops off this week end on a reparations mission which may determine how successfully the United States and Russia can co-operate in the Far East.

Technically, Pauley will seek to learn what former Japanese assets in Manchuria and Korea can be made available as reparations to the Allied countries which teamed up to win the Pacific war.

Actually, he will try to find out whether the industrial equipment remaining in the two areas is sufficient to contribute to the economic development of China and Korea—a factor the United States believes essential to lasting peace in East Asia.

Separate Statements

President Truman and Acting Secretary of State Dean Acheson made this plain yesterday in separate statements.

China must be enabled to use fully the natural resources and industries of Manchuria, Mr. Truman asserted, and Korea must be put into position to develop its own resources and industries if any long-range plan for the peaceful economy of East Asia is to be worked out.

Like the President, Acheson rarely mentioned reparations. Instead, he stressed what he termed the absolute necessity—from the American viewpoint—of China's getting the Manchurian industries and resources, and of Korea's being permitted to develop its own.

America's Stand

Reflected in the two statements were:

1. Vigorous American opposition to the reported Russian removal from Manchuria of a large amount of Japanese industrial equipment regarded by the Soviet Union as "war booty."

2. Equally strong American opposition to Russia's proposal that China that the two countries jointly operate some of the basic industries in Manchuria.

3. American fear that the Soviet Union might follow the same pattern in the northern part of Korea.

Both Mr. Truman yesterday and Secretary of State Byrnes, before he left for Paris, expressed belief that Pauley would encounter no trouble from the Soviets in making his inspection.

No American official has indicated, however, what course the United States might take should Pauley find that much industrial equipment essential to Chinese and Korean development has been seized to Russia.

Rocky Reparations Road

Even if Pauley gets co-operation and is able to carry out his mission in Manchuria despite the civil war conditions between Chinese Communists and Nationalists, the road to inter-Allied co-operation on reparations is apt to be a rocky one.

The final Allied policy on reparations, and thus to a considerable extent on the economy of East Asia, will be made by the Far Eastern Commission, an eleven-nation policy-making body for Japan which meets weekly in Washington.

The commission's reparations committee has been considering a general plan originated by Pauley, but has taken no action as yet.

U.S. Deal Reported For Azores Bases

Negotiations at Lisbon Are Believed Under Way

WASHINGTON, May 3 (AP). — The United States and Britain were reported by diplomatic authorities tonight to be negotiating at Lisbon for use of naval and air facilities in the strategically located Azores Islands.

The islands, lying in the Atlantic between Europe and North America, are important not only to naval domination of major sea lanes but also to future American-European aerial relations. Presumably the British are playing a leading role in the undertaking, since Portugal is a traditional ally of Britain.

Paul T. Culbertson, chief of the State Department's western European division, and a veteran diplomat, is believed to be participating in the negotiations for the United States. The State Department declined officially tonight to comment on the disculosure that the talks had been undertaken some weeks ago.

During the war, the United States had two air bases, used by both the Army and Navy, in the Azores, while the British also had similar facilities.

Hawaii Repair Funds Allotted

WASHINGTON, May 3 (AP). — Federal funds totaling $1,325,000 have been allotted to begin repair of the breakwater and roads damaged at Hilo by the April 1 tidal wave, the House Territories Committee was informed today. C. C. Burger, representing the Army Engineers, said that $500,000 were available to start work on the inshore end of the breakwater. H. E. Hilts, Deputy Public Roads Commissioner, asserted that $825,000 had been approved for emergency road and bridge repairs.

TRUMAN TO KEEP TAYLOR AT POST AS VATICAN ENVOY

WASHINGTON, May 3—(AP) Declaring "we shall establish an enduring peace only if we build it upon Christian principles," President Truman announced today that Myron C. Taylor would represent him at the Vatican as he had done President Roosevelt.

Taylor, financier and industrialist, will retain the rank of ambassador, White House officials said that he would return to Rome soon.

The Presidential statement dispelled reports that Taylor might resign.

Protestants Protest

Some Protestant sources have protested Taylor's assignment. The Associated Church Press, made up of editors of Protestant publications, adopted a resolution here last week saying that it violated the principle of separation of church and state. The resolution said also that such an envoy did not have Senate approval as the constitution required.

Mr. Truman issued the following statement:

I have asked Mr. Myron C. Taylor to return to Italy as my personal representative to His Holiness the Pope, with the rank of ambassador.

After the cessation of hostilities Mr. Taylor came home for consultation and report. I have studied his report of his several audiences with the Pope with interest and with profit. I feel that he can continue to render helpful service to the cause of Christian civilization if, at my instance from time to time, he resumes his duties in Italy. As on his previous trips Mr. Taylor will confer not only with the Pope but with other leaders in the spiritual world and in the world of politics and secular affairs as he travels through Europe in the fulfillment of his mission.

Cites World Unrest

The cessation of active fighting has left the world in a state of unrest. In many quarters we witness lamentable conflicts of principle and policy. Out of all of this unrest and conflict, however, one conviction emerges as clear as the noonday. It is that we shall establish an enduring peace only if we build it upon Christian principles.

In the dark days of 1940 President Roosevelt sent Mr. Taylor to Italy as his personal representative. His mission was most helpful to the cause of peace and in the alleviation of suffering brought about by the most awful conflict in the annals of mankind, and it will be, I am sure, equally useful in the future.

There is no minimizing of gravity of the days in which we live. I feel the necessity of having for my guidance the counsel and cooperation of men and women of good will whether in religion, in government, or in the pursuits of everyday life. I have therefore sought the advice of leaders in religion of various convictions and allegiances, not only in this country but from abroad. I feel that all have a vital contribution to make. I shall continue to welcome the counsel of such leaders to the end that the voice of conscience may be heard in the councils of that age-old problem: The government of man.

UNRRA CHIEF QUITS PARLEY

'Pencil Pusher' Delegation Protested By LaGuardia

Washington, May 3 (AP)—F. H. LaGuardia, UNRRA director-general, disgustedly walked out on a meeting of the Combined Food Board today when "pencil-pushing statisticians," as he called them, showed up instead of officials with authority.

LaGuardia protested that he could not "feed people on statistics and paper wheat," called for another session next Tuesday, and served notice that he expected "the head representatives of each country to attend."

The meeting of the board, composed of American, British and Canadian representatives, was called to receive wheat allotments for May.

Anderson Out Of Town

Clinton P. Anderson, Secretary of Agriculture and the American representative, was out of town but LaGuardia protested that no under secretary or assistant secretary was sent in his place.

"I am willing to stand abuse," he said, "but I refuse to be trifled with by the Combined Food Board on a matter of such importance where human lives are concerned."

Later LaGuardia told women of the Congressional Club he felt "sick, sore and disabled" when he "found no head of any country there."

"Instead, there were pencil pushing statisticians there," he said. "I asked for bread and they gave paper. I didn't remain."

Small Ships Requested

To provide additional fishing facilities and food transport for Europe, the Middle East and the Far East, the Government undertook today to send all available small ships to those areas.

John M. Snyder, reconversion director, called on the State Department, the War Assets Administration, the War Shipping Administration and the Army and Navy to assist in providing vessels up to 1,000-ton capacity, "which have been or can be declared surplus."

A White House announcement of Snyder's action said the ships could be used for short hauls and coastwise trade as well as for fishing.

RIOT ACT READ BY LAGUARDIA TO FOOD CHIEFS

UNRRA's Director-General Lays Down Law to Combined Board.

NO DEALS WITH UNDERLINGS

Says He Cannot Feed People on Statistics and Paper Wheat —Shipping Plans Revealed.

Washington, May 3 (A. P.).—Fiorello LaGuardia, director general of UNRRA, said today that he could not feed people on "statistics and paper wheat" and hopped on the accredited representatives to the Combined Food

Board for having their subordinates hold a meeting which he had requested the board itself to hold.

LaGuardia asked the board to meet today, the press ofifce of UNRRA said in a statement, in order to obtain wheat allocations for May for distressed peoples abroad. The meeting started twenty-five minutes late, and no member of the board was present, but subordinates represented them, the statement said.

The UNRRA press office said that when LaGuardia was presented with a statement showing "availabilities," he recalled that in April "the availability allocated to UNRRA was 450,000 tons out of the required 700,000 tons, and the actual grain delivered was only 339,000.

"Mr. LaGuardia stated that he was through with discussing availabilities — that he could not feed people on statistics and paper wheat," the press office said. "He also served notice that he would not confer with employees . . . and that he expected the head representatives of each country to attend the meeting set for next Tuesday."

The statement quoted the Director-General as saying:

"I can understand the anxiety of the people in starving countries and can put up with their restiveness and with the situation being misunderstood by them. I am willing to stand abuse. But I refuse to be trifled with by the combined food board on a matter of such importance where human lives are concerned."

The combined food board consists of representatives of the United States, Great Britain and Canada, and allocates Allied food resources to nations of the world.

Ships Shunted to Europe.

In a new attack on the world food crisis, the Government acted today to shunt all available small vessels to Europe, the Middle East and the Far East for use in fishing and food transport.

The White House announced that Reconversion Director Snyder had called on the State Department, the War Assets Administration, the War Shipping Administration and the War and Navy to assist in providing the vessels.

Food to Go to Austria.

Seven ships loaded with emergency food supplies will be sent to Austria "immediately" in an effort to alleviate "horrible" famine conditions, LaGuardia announced today. The ships will sail from North and South American ports with a total of 46,000 tons of supplies, including wheat, peas, fats, fish and sugar.

LaGuardia said he had been informed by the chief of UNRRA's mission in Vienna that daily food rations had been reduced to 908 calories. This is only 100 calories above the amount given to inmates of the infamous Belsen concentration camp where the Nazis tortured people to death by slow starvation, he added.

The Austrians are nearer the starvation level than any other people helped by UNRRA, he said. Austria became eligible for UNRRA aid April 1.

At the recent UNRRA conference in Atlantic City, American Government officials charged the Russians were aggravating the critical food situation by requisitioning farmland on which to grow food for Red Army troops.

Despite vigorous Russian objections, a resolution was passed by the conference permitting UNRRA to take whatever steps it deemed necessary to correct the situation. One of the steps recommended was to decrease the food sent to Austrian zones occupied by other powers and ship it instead to areas threatened with hunger because of the farm requisitioning.

The agencies were asked to give countries in food shortage areas an opportunity 'to acquire usuable small vessels up to 1,000-ton capacity which have been or can be declared surplus."

Other developments on the food front were:

1. UNRRA Director LaGuardia announced that seven ships loaded with emergency food supplies will be sent immediately from North and South America to Austria in an effort to alleviate "horrible" famine conditions. The vessels will carry 46,000 tons of supplies, including wheat, peas, fats, fish and sugar.

2. The House passed unanimously and sent to the White House a Senate-approved bill removing a legal ban on private shipment of relief goods to former enemy nations.

Gamble On Draft Made In Battle For Loan O.K.

Washington, May 3 (AP)—The Administration, trying hard to push the British loan bill through the Senate, gambled today that Congress can agree on draft extension in a single week.

An Administration aide disclosed that the deadline for voting on the $3,750,000,000 credit arrangement—or laying it aside—has been moved back to next Wednesday. Tuesday previously had been the latest date discussed.

Draft-Law Situation

The selective service law expires May 15—one week from Wednesday—unless Congress acts.

The riddled extension bill that the House passed, including a five-month draft "holiday," differs widely from the version sent to the Senate by its Military Committee. Hence, one week is a very brief time in which to conduct Senate debate, pass the bill, adjust differences with the House and send the compromise measure to the President for approval.

Barkley Again Seeks Curb

Majority Leader Barkley (Ky.) made a futile attempt yesterday to get unanimous agreement to limit further loan bill debate to two hours for each senator. Acting Republican Leader Knowland (Cal.) objected, and the talk ran on until nearly 6 P.M. But Barkley served notice that he intends to try again.

The proposed loan took a heavy thumping yesterday from half a dozen speakers on both sides of the aisle, and Senator Wheeler (D., Mont.) asked time to speak today.

"Munificent Gift"

Senator Olin Johnston (D., S.C.) hit at the proposed arrangement as a gift, not a loan. So did Senator Capper (R., Kan.) Johnston declared:

"It is the most munificent gift in history, from the most heavily indebted nation in the world, to a nation which will be, as she always has been, unappreciative, unreliable and totally without conscience."

Senator Stewart (D., Tenn.), another loan opponent, suggested that after Britain borrowed the money she might lend it to Russia. Johnston said that if he were a Russian, he wouldn't take it; he would demand instead that the United States make Russia a loan on the same term as those given Britain.

Willis Foresees Bad Feelings

Senator Willis (R., Ind.) holds that the loan could become a stumbling block in United States foreign relations. Other nations "standing in line for additional grants will feel hurt if their requests are not approved," he said.

"This loan, which likely will never be repaid, will hang like a millstone about the neck of the British and the Americans for many long decades to come, if it is approved," he said. "If this were an outright gift, with no strings attached, its importance as a barrier to future trade would not be as great as it will be as a loan."

"Revenue" Idea Challenged

Senator Ferguson (R., Mich.), who has not committed himself on the loan, said he is prepared to argue against a point of order that Senator Edwin C. Johnson (D., Col.) has said he will raise against the agreement.

Johnson contends that a bond-selling provision in the measure makes it revenue legislation which, under the Constitution, must originate in the House. Ferguson said he had looked up precedents and is convinced that is not the case. The House does not yet have the loan bill on its calendar.

Loan Granted Hungary

Meanwhile, it was announced today that a loan of $10,000,000 has been granted to Hungary for the purchase of surplus American property overseas. Foreign Liquidation Commissioner Thomas B. McCabe said the dollar credit, like the $50,000,000 arrangement completed earlier in the week with Poland, is a "credit ceiling" and does not necessarily mean that Hungary will purchase up to the full amount.

Such credits are designed to remedy the shortage of dollars in many foreign countries, McCabe said, and to promote surplus sales that will speed the reconstruction of war-trampled nations.

Previous credits, made through the Export-Import Bank, have gone to the Philippines, Turkey, Finland, Lebanon, Iran and Ethiopia. All provide for repayment in annual installments with interest at the rate of 2⅜ per cent annually.

Wheeler Opposes Foreign Loans

Washington, May 3 (A. P.).—Senator Wheeler (D.-Mont.) told the Senate today that the administration's policies on loans to foreign countries "create the breeding ground for another war."

If Congress approves the proposed $3,750,000,000 loan to Britain, he said, demands will be made for a similar credit of $1,000,000,000 to Russia. He has been informed, he said, that "at least one important Treasury officer is beating the drum" for such a loan to the Soviets.

"On the one hand," he added, "we are being asked to help save the British Empire from Russia and on the other hand we are asking Russia to make application for a large loan to supplement what we are pouring into Russian-satellite countries. To me, these policies just do not make sense."

Nimitz Suggests Naval Remedy For Merger

Washington, May 3 (AP)—Fleet Admiral Chester W. Nimitz declared today that the "basic defects" of pending legislation to unify the Army and Navy could be remedied to eliminate Navy fear of becoming the "weak link" in the national security chain.

Nimitz, appearing before the Senate Naval Committee, closely followed the testimony which Secretary of the Navy Forrestal gave Wednesday.

Opposes Agency Status

Like Forrestal, he found fault with provisions of the proposed merger that would create a supreme chief of staff and reduce the status of the Army and Navy departments to that of agencies. He echoed his chief that the plan does not provide unity at all and that no organizational details have been worked out.

"The basic defects . . . should be remedied by restoring the military and naval services to independent department status," he suggested, "and by vesting in their secretaries all direct administrative responsibility and authority."

This, Nimitz said, would free from administrative duties the "director of national security" that the Navy has advocated.

Stresses Policy Setting

He added that the proposed director would thus be able to concentrate as deputy chairman of a council of national security responsible for co-ordinating foreign, military and economic policies. The President would be chairman.

"In this manner the strength we now have would be retained and supplemented by the improved co-ordination which experience has shown to be necessary," the Admiral declared.

Asserting that "there exists a lack of appreciation of the importance of the Navy," Nimitz added that the Navy "is careful to examine any proposed legislation with a view to the continuation of its own fighting efficiency, and in order not to become the weak link in the chain" of national security.

Changed His Mind

He said that at one time he had favored a single department to administer both the Army and Navy and "was optimistic with respect to the effectiveness" of a single officer commanding all United States forces. He changed his mind, Nimitz added.

"I still believe that there must be established under the President a single civilian official to co-ordinate the War and Navy departments and also a department for the Air Force if established," he asserted.

But Nimitz "definitely recommended" that three provisions be included in any reorganization legislation:

1. No service will attempt to restrict in any way the means and weapons used by another service in carrying out its functions.

2. No service will attempt to restrict in any way the areas of operations of the other services in carrying out their functions.

3. Each service will lend the utmost assistance possible to the other services in carrying out their functions.

Bradley Urges Veterans' Rights In Health Bill

Wants Any Insurance Plan to Safeguard Present Treatment Provisions

WASHINGTON, May 3 (AP).—General Omar N. Bradley, Veterans Administrator, told the Senate Labor Committee today that any compulsory health insurance legislation should protect veterans' current rights to free medical care and hospitalization.

During General Bradley's testimony, the committee chairman, Senator James E. Murray, Democrat, of Montana, read a letter from President Truman saying the Wagner-Murray-Dingell bill for a national health program would carry out a large part of the health program he advocates.

Three Republican Senators, however, announced last night that they would introduce a counter-proposal—to allot $220,000,000 yearly to the states to improve medical and dental care.

General Bradley noted that the bill under consideration does not specify means of finance. He said, however, that the term "prepaid personal health service benefits" indicates that contributions are anticipated from employed persons.

"This," he said, "would require the veteran to contribute toward a benefit to which he is already entitled, without charge, under existing law, in that he is entitled without cost to himself to hospital or out-patient treatment of service-connected disability and to hospital treatment of non-service connected disability when bed is available.

"This effect, bearing in mind possible impairment of the existing program, should be considered carefully at such time as the financing procedures are worked out."

Fred Bailey, legislative counsel of the National Grange, opposed compulsory health insurance but indorsed sections providing for increased Federal grants to states for health problems.

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Retail, Senate Groups Fire On OPA

Washington, May 3 (AP)—The OPA ran into heavy crossfire today, with the National Retail Dry Goods Association demanding "removal of all inflationary controls" and a Senate group urging an end to price ceilings on meat.

Robert A. Seidel, a director of the dry goods organization, argued for abolition of the OPA regulations which, he contended, imposed:

"Controls that retard production, force quality deterioration, encourage substerfuge, hamper reconversion, raise the cost of living."

He placed his case before the Senate Banking Committee at hearings on legislation to extend the OPA a year beyond June 30.

Senate Unit Protests

The question of ending meat prices became a hotter subject than ever.

The committee has been hearing for days from meat-industry spokesmen that the livestock supply is so great that price controls can safely be removed.

But today a Senate Agriculture subcommittee chimed in with the report that it had come to the same general conclusion. It also called for an end to Government subsidies paid to hold down retail meat prices.

Outlines Charges

"Removal of price controls and subsidies from livestock and meat will stimulate the marketing of livestock and the production of meat," it asserted, "drive the black-market operators out of business, save untold waste, safeguard the public health and make a large supply of meat available to all at a competitive price which will be lower than consumers are now pay-

ing as a result of the black market and subsidies."

The subcommittee, which held extensive hearings, said it was "convinced that there would not be any skyrocketing in meat prices if controls were removed."

Seidel enumerated these complaints:

"Consumers have been severely penalized because they are compelled to purchase inferior substitutes in price ranges much higher than those in which they would normally buy.

Producers' Problem

"Manufacturers of far too many important lines have been compelled to discontinue production of prewar commodities that they were skilled in making in great volume, and to shift to lines in which they are not experienced.

"They have been forced to develop wholly unnecessary new products as a subterfuge to obtain price relief, whereas in most cases the new products are not equal to the old products in either quality or utility."

PORK PRODUCTS, LARD SET ASIDE FOR EXPORT UPPED

Slaughterers Ordered to Hold 15 Per Cent for Government Purchase.

CONTROLS FAVORED

Truman Continues to Stand Behind Meat Price Curbs.

WASHINGTON, May 3—(AP) The government ordered slaughterers to set aside more pork and lard for export today while President Truman emphasized that his administration still stands for price controls on meat.

Slaughterers were directed to set aside for government export purchase pork products equal to 15 per cent of the live weight of the hogs they slaughter and a quantity of lard and rendered pork fat equal to six per cent of the live weight of their slaughter.

Order Effective Monday

The order, effective Monday, applies to federally-inspected plants in all except 11 southeastern states where output is insufficient to meet local needs.

The set-aside percentage now is 13 per cent for pork products and five per cent for lard. The program has not applied previously to rendered pork fats. Beef already is subject to a set-aside order with the government taking about ten per cent for export.

The President declared that he "wishes it clearly understood that as long as there are dangerous upward pressures on meat prices and as long as the government has the authority to deal with them, price controls on livestock and meat will be firmly maintained."

He issued a statement to clear up "a series of unfortunate misinterpretations" as speaker Rayburn from cattle-raising Texas came out for abandonment of beef price controls and Secretary of Agriculture Anderson was assailed by the National Farmers Union for his reported views on the subject.

Move As Last Resort

The sequence which led to the President's statement was this:

1. Anderson, appearing before the Senate Banking committee Wednesday, was asked by Senator Barkley (D-Ky), whether "the way to cure this whole situation in meat is to take off all controls and ceilings." The secretary replied that "if with slaughter controls and with the increased force that OPA is now putting on this we are not able to direct these cattle back into decent channels," then the only remedy "is an abandonment of these controls." Asked by Senator Bankhead (D-Ala), how long "it will take to make a fair test," Anderson answered that "they should do something with it in 90 days or abandon it."

2. Mr. Truman was asked at his news conference yesterday whether he agrees "with Secretary Anderson that controls on meat should be taken off in 90 days if the black market isn't solved." The President replied that if it is necessary to do that, we will do it.

The White House statement today explained that "confusion on this question has apparently arisen from misunderstanding of the term 'meat controls' as it was used" at the President's news conference and at the Senate hearing.

"Both the President and Secretary Anderson," the statement continued, "took the term to mean, not price controls, but rather the slaughter controls which were instituted on April 28 by the Office of Price Administration and the Department of Agriculture."

Expected to Work

The statement concluded that "there is every reason to believe that the slaughter control plan will work effectively," that "other additional measures will be used" if it fails, but that:

"Neither the President nor Secretary Anderson suggested that livestock and meat price controls could be abandoned with the demand for meat at its present extremely high level in relation to supply."

The office of James G. Patton, president of the National Farmers Union, made public in Denver a letter to the President demanding Anderson's removal on the ground that his testimony was "an open invitation to the packers to continue their tremendous campaign" against price controls. Anderson's office said he had no comment on it.

Rayburn told the House the nation is not getting meat production, although there are about 82,000,000 head of cattle on the ranges. He said he supported a proposal to strip OPA of all controls over meat, voted down recently by the House when it passed legislation depriving the price agency of many other powers.

TRUMAN ASSERTS CONTROLS ON MEAT WILL BE RETAINED

Also on Livestock, While Inflationary Pressure Affects Prices.

Washington, May 3 (A. P.).—President Truman made it clear today that "price controls on livestock and meat will be firmly maintained" as long as there are inflationary pressures on meat prices.

A White House statement asserted:

"The President wishes it clearly understood that as long as there are dangerous upward pressures on meat prices and as long as the government has the authority to deal with them, price controls on livestock and meat will be firmly maintained.

"Both Secretary of Agriculture Anderson and Economic Stabilization Director Bowles concur in this view."

The White House said that the statement was issued to clear up confusion about the President's attitude.

Earlier, Speaker Rayburn (D.-Tex.) told the House price controls on beef should be removed and that he had made his position known "to people in high places."

Famine-Aid Corn Purchases Top 10 Million Bu.

Chicago, May 3 (AP)—Farmers have sold more than 10,000,000 bushels of corn to the Government in the nation-wide campaign to obtain grain for famine areas abroad, George Bradley, head of the mid-West office of the Commodity Credit Corporation, said today.

Asked whether he felt the Agriculture Department would reach its goal of 50,000,000 bushels, Bradley replied: "I don't think there is any doubt that we are going to get the corn—and get it soon." Bradley's office is in charge of Government corn buying for the entire country.

30-Cent Bonus Being Paid

The Agriculture Department, through the CCC, is paying 30 cents a bushel over ceiling prices for better quality corn. In addition, Federal authorities are buying wheat, offering 30 cents a bushel above ceilings, and oats and oatmeal.

Meanwhile, reports to local grain firms said black-market operators were endeavoring to meet the Government bonus by giving a 30-cent mark up above ceilings themselves—without any deduction for grading. In effect, this meant that the black marketers would pay more for some grades of corn than the Government, grain men explained.

Some Bought Direct

Bradley said the CCC had obtained around 10,000,000 bushels of corn through normal trade channels up to the early part of this week. Since then, the agency has been buying direct from the country, by-passing trade channels, and has added about 2,500,000 bushels, he said.

The CCC director thought the only factor that might slow up the corn-buying program would be the need of farmers to accomplish spring plowing and seeding, which would give them little time for shipping corn.

On this point, however, Bradley said the early spring had permitted farmers "to get further ahead with their spring work than has been the case in any recent year."

Veterans Get Priority to Buy War Surpluses

Signing Bill, President Says What Helps Them Helps Nation; Sales Increasing

WASHINGTON, May 3 (AP).—President Truman, signing a bill giving veterans priority on the purchase of surplus war property, declared today that "what helps the veterans helps the nation."

The legislation gives top priority to veterans for purchase of certain selected types of surplus property, and makes them second only to Federal agencies in priority rights for all other surplus goods. Previously, state and local governments held higher priorities.

Lieutenant General Edmund B. Gregory, War Assets Administrator, in a formal statement and interview, said surplus property sales are steadily increasing and would be even greater if Congress hadn't slapped on so many restrictions. He was answering an assertion by Senator Harry F. Byrd, Democrat, of Virginia, that surplus disposal has become "a national scandal." The records show, General Gregory said, that sales during March were two and one-half times those last December. The figures, he said, were $492,000,000 against $211,000,000.

Furthermore, he said, only about $15,000,000,000 worth of surplus has been turned over to the W. A. A.—not the $32,000,000,000 which Senator Byrd mentioned. Even the final total, he estimated, will not go above $20,000,000,000.

The complete 100 per cent set-aside list for veterans, in accord with the new legislation, was announced by the W. A. A. as follows:

Automotive vehicles—Passenger cars, new and used; trucks, jeeps, all types, two and one-half tons or less; motorcycles, scooters, trailers, bomb trucks, all trailers.

Tractors—D4 and R4 caterpillar—36-45 DBHP (or equal), D7 caterpillar—61-90 DBHP (or equal), D8 caterpillar—91-140 DBHP (or equal); TD9 international—36-45 DBHP (or equal); TD14 international—46-60 DBHP (or equal); TD6 international—46-60 DBHP (or equal).

Construction, mining and excavating machinery — Tractor-type scrapers, air compressors, batching plants, crushing and screening plants, ditching machines, cranes, shovels and draglines.

Agricultural machinery — Land levelers, plows.

Medical, surgical and dental apparatus and equipment—Major operating tables, operating lamps, field X-ray units, diathermy machines, dental units, dental chairs, dental cabinets.

Typewriters.

The complete text of Mr. Truman's statement in signing the legislation:

"The veterans-priority bill for surplus property (S. 1757), which I have signed today, gives priority to veterans for the purchase of surplus property second only to the priority exercised by Federal agencies. This bill also directs the War Assets Administration to set aside selective types of surplus property particularly in demand by veterans for exclusive distribution to them for their personal use as well as for their business, agricultural or professional enterprises.

"What helps the veteran helps the nation. If by means of this law we can help the veteran to establish himself in a business or profession, assist him to maintain his technical skills, or contribute to his personal well-being and the health and comfort of his family the country as a whole will be benefited.

"It is only fair to warn the veterans, however, that many of them who will want to purchase items under this law are going to be disappointed. Items of surplus property being set aside for veterans are precisely those items in heaviest demand.

"They are not available in surplus in sufficient quantities to satisfy more than a small proportion of prospective veteran purchasers who have applied for them. Veterans will have the chance to take all of these surplus items. But individual veterans may not get certain items they want, or the quantities they want.

"No system of government retail outlets selling surplus property direct to the veterans is contemplated. The Congress has made it clear that such action was not intended. However, the War Assets Administrator will, under the terms of the law, compile and widely publicize information as to the types and quantities of surplus property which has or will become available for exclusive disposal to veterans in accordance with the provisions of the measure."

Lag In War Surplus Sales Is Blamed On Congress

Washington, May 3 (AP)—Lieut. Gen. Edmund B. Gregory, war-assets administrator, contended today that disposal policies set by Congress were responsible for a lag in war-surplus sales, which Senator Byrd (D., Va.) has called a "national scandal."

"If Senator Byrd wants to come down and run this operation, I'd be glad to have him do it," Gregory said. "We hope within two years to have disposed of virtually the entire surplus. Five years after the first world war surplus-disposal efforts were still going pretty strong."

New Delay Seen

A new bill giving purchase priority to veterans second only to the Government, now awaiting President Truman's signature, will help veterans get needed goods, but will further delay disposal operations, Gregory predicted.

"If Congress wanted to eliminate the priority purchases it created—Federal agencies, schools, small business men and so on—we could move much faster," he added. "The same would be true if Congress wanted to abandon the policy of broad distribution, which means sales in small lots."

Reasons Given

Questioned on Byrd's statement that sales total only $2,000,000,000 out of an estimated $32,000,000,000 in surpluses, Gregory said less than half the latter amount had been declared surplus and made available for sale. He said nearly $5,000,000,000 was in nonsalable aircraft and $3,000,000,000 in plants, leaving the total of consumer goods only about $2,000,000,000.

Moreover, the $32,000,000,000 figure—an earlier WAA estimate—appears to be shrinking daily.

"I'd be surprised if the whole amount goes much above $20,000,000,000," Gregory said.

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Mandolin String a Surgical Saw

American Doctors in Jap Prison Camp Also Used Dental Drill Made From Wrecked Auto.

Washington, May 3 (A. P.).—A surgical saw made from steel mandolin strings. A homemade dental drill powered by a part from a wrecked automobile. Both were used effectively by American doctors imprisoned in a Jap concentration camp during the war.

Commander Mack L. Gottlieb of the Naval Medical Corps, himself a prisoner for four years, told this story of Yankee ingenuity today. He attended fellow prisoners in the Shinagawa prisoner-of-war hospital in Tokyo.

Gottlieb, writing in the naval medical bulletin, said the mandolin-string saw was used for amputations and for removing ribs.

The dental drill was constructed from a speedometer cable of a wrecked automobile, and the burs (or drills) were made out of steel scraps.

"Our silver fillings (for teeth)," said Gottlieb, "came from 50-cent Dutch guilder pieces."

Taxed for hospital equipment—although they received large quantities of drugs and other hospital supplies from the Red Cross—the American doctors also improvised splints, crutches and other orthopedic devices.

Despite such handicaps, however, excellent results were obtained in abdominal surgery, Gottlieb reported. Between July, 1943, and March, 1945, approximately 1,100 prisoners were treated—and only sixty-six died.

Chicago and Eastern Illinois.

The State Street Council, which originally announced that State Street stores would operate as usual until Tuesday because of advanced advertising commitments, reversed its decision today when the Commonwealth Edison Company notified them they were in violation of the order. The stores, with the exception of the Boston store, which has it own power plant, will operate from 2 to 6 P.M. starting tomorrow.

Steel Plant To Close

The American Steel and Wire Company, a subsidiary of United States Steel, announced it was closing its plants in Joliet and Waukegan, Ill., because of the coal shortage making 4,800 employés idle.

The city's night life, which was expected to suffer most under the 6 P.M. entertainment lighting blackout, quickly improvised and kept going full blast.

Yesterday there was a run on stocks of candles, flashlights, batteries and kerosene lamps. Last night they made their appearance in the city's taverns, bers and some night clubs. It was business as usual—with a pregas light touch—in most spots.

The city's motion pictures went on a 2-6 P.M. schedule today and will be closed on Sunday.

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ings—and many workers climbed stairways to the floors above rather than wait in long lines before the lifts.

Office buildings, along with other commercial establishments, were limited to the use of electricity between 2 and 6 P.M. today. Later, however, the Illinois Commerce Commission amended its order to provide electricity to office buildings from 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. starting tomorrow.

Can Save More Power

The Building Managers Association said more power could be saved and handling of crowds would be simplified under the new schedule.

The order, nearing full effectiveness today, also limits industrial consumption of power to 24 hours a week and bans sign and display lighting.

William Parillo, member of the Illinois Commerce Commission, declared "Chicago will be on a calamity basis unless coal is mined by May 14."

"It will be necessary then," he added, "to eliminate all but most vital services, such as those for water supply and food preservation."

Order Will Cost Millions

Spokesmen for industrial plants and business establishments said the order would cost "millions" of dollars if it remains in effect for many days. Thousands of workers faced part-time unemployment with the possibility of reduction in pay rolls.

Meanwhile, the Illinois Commerce Commission, which issued the electricity-rationing order Wednesday night, announced it would authorize all railroads operating in the State to curtail any except essential service to conserve shrinking coal supplies.

Under the order, the commission said, essential supplies, food and medicine would be given priority.

Railroads attending or represented at the session included the Baltimore and Ohio, Chicago and Northwestern, Rock Island, Santa Fe, New York Central, the Big Four, the Indiana Harbor Belt Line, the Milwaukee Road, Chicago and Western Indiana, the Alton, the Chicago Great Western, and the

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ciation of Ingersoll, who is editor of the newspaper "PM." He told them that just as the soldier in the foxhole knows only what goes on in his immediate vicinity, Ingersoll knew only the things he saw, and "he didn't have the privilege of knowing what was going on on the top deck."

The speaker admitted that Bradley was a "great officer," and that "his soldiers had great confidence in him." He said that it was at Eisenhower's request that the late Ernie Pyle had written several stories about Bradley in the winter of 1943.

The greater part of Captain Butcher's talk was devoted to a presentation of "thumbnail sketches" of some of the officers he met through his work with General Eisenhower.

Praises Hodges

He highly praised General Courtney H. Hodges, of the First Army, and said that credit was mistakenly given to General Patton for the break-through at St. Lo although Hodges was responsible. "Patton did not take command until several days after that action at the bridgehead," Butcher asserted.

Field Marshal Bernard Montgomery he termed a "phenomenon of publicity."

1943, when the British and French took part in the observance. "A British ship fired a 48-gun Army salute, and a French band played the 'Star Spangled Banner,'" Butcher said.

Churchill he described as "tough" and "resolute," and said he "never missed an opportunity to fight the war; he was in there every minute."

Said No to Churchill

Butcher told of the many hours of discussion between Eisenhower and the British Prime Minister, who tried tirelessly to persuade the general that the way to win the war was to go through the Mediterranean. "Ike said 'no' in as many different ways as he knew how," Butcher related, "one time during a discussion that lasted for seven hours. Churchill was afraid that a weak attack across the channel would lose too many lives."

The captain related the trouble Eisenhower had trying to keep Gen. Carl Spaatz and Gen. Jimmy Doolittle from risking their lives. "They were both alike," he said, "in that they always wanted to fly all the time in the big air missions. Finally Ike gave them orders that until they would find a replacement for themselves, they were not to take chances."

Captain Butcher, who answered a few questions from the audience at the conclusion of his talk, was introduced by Gerald Cutler, president of the board of directors of the library.

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try and as the liaison agency between the government and state bodies concerned with oil and gas.

HATCH HEADS ATOMIC UNIT

Named Chairman of President's Board to Evaluate Tests

WASHINGTON, May 3 (AP)—President Truman's committee for evaluation of the atomic bomb tests today selected Senator Carl A. Hatch, Democrat, of New York, as its chairman. The group, at an organization meeting, also named Representative Andrew S. May, Democrat, of New York, chairman of the House Military Committee, as vice chairman.

Members of the committee will observe tests of the atomic bomb at Bikini Atoll in the Pacific, scheduled about July 1, and will report their findings directly to the President. They will leave for the tests next month.

Other members of the committee are Karl T. Compton of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology; Dr. J. R. Oppenheimer, an atomic scientist; Bradley Dewey of Cambridge, Mass.; W. S. Newell of Bath, Me.; Fred Searls Jr., also an atomic scientist; Senator Leverett Saltonstall, Republican, of Massachusetts, and Representative George W. Andrews, Democrat, of Alabama.

Radar Used To Get Rid Of Stowaways

New York, May 3 (AP)—A new use has been found for radar—getting rid of stowaways.

Capt. Leopold Duchowski, of New York, skipper of the army transport Jarrett M. Huddleston, which arrived here today with 470 British war brides and babies, said that two hours after the ship sailed from Southampton 13 days ago, two British seamen were found aboard the ship.

Three days later, the captain said, he located the eastbound army transport Willard A. Holbrook by radar. The Holbrook was 70 miles away and the captain communicated with her by radio-telephone. A rendezvous was arranged and the stowaways were transferred to the Southampton-bound Holbrook by small boat.

Selassie Gets Award

New York, May 3 (AP)—The African Academy of Arts and Research announced it was awarding its 1946 Wendell Willkie Memorial Award to Emperor Haile Selassie of Ethiopia for "his contributions to international peace and good will."

The award was received last year by Secretary of Commerce Henry A. Wallace.

Capt. Butcher Hits Ingersoll's Book on Eisenhower

NEW CANAAN, May 3—Capt. Harry C. Butcher, U.S.N.R. (inactive), former naval aide to General Eisenhower, tonight called on General Omar N. Bradley to "deny publicly" the assertions made by Ralph Ingersoll in his book, "Top Secret," that Bradley deliberately disregarded orders from Eisenhower's headquarters and won the war by not telling Eisenhower what he was doing until after he had done it.

Speaking in the Henry W. Saxe Junior High school, under the auspices of the New Canaan library, Captain Butcher branded Ingersoll's book as "irresponsible PM reporting." He described Eisenhower and Bradley as "great friends," and declared, "It is too bad for the public and for Eisenhower, that these two should be held up as less than friends.

"It is now up to Bradley to speak," he said. "Why should he permit his friend to be pilloried?"

Denounces Ingersoll

Captain Butcher, author of the book "My Three Years With Eisenhower" gave his highly informal talk before about 400 persons, who applauded and cheered his denunciation of Ingersoll.

"British morale was low in the summer of 1942, when Tobruk was lost, and a crew of most intelligent people, who would do well in Hollywood, were seen along with Montgomery to give him a build up. All the same, he was a good general, and what he took, he held. He was never in a rush to make a move, though; when he went into action he wanted to win."

Butcher criticized Montgomery for his failure to give credit after the battle of El Alamein to the American Air Force and the American material which won the battle, and also to the Royal Air Force.

"He did not have the knack of giving credit where credit was due," Butcher said. This knack, however, was one of the greatest assets 'Ike' had, and one reason why he was such a successful leader, although he had to deal with officers of several countries and several branches of service, as a sort of intermediary for the governments behind the armed forces."

Captain Butcher said that the rivalry between forces of the land, sea, and air was more intense than between units of different countries. He described a joint Fourth of July celebration in Algiers, in

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PAW ORDERED ENDED

WASHINGTON, May 3 — (AP) President Truman today ordered an end to the Petroleum Administration for War, effective May 8.

He asked Secretary of the Interior Krug to take the initiative in coordinating and unifying "federal policy and administration with respect to the functions and activities relating to petroleum carried on by the various departments and agencies."

The ending of the PAW, Mr. Truman said in a letter to the interior secretary, is in keeping with the administration's program of winding up affairs of war agencies as soon as possible after their emergency responsibilities have been completed. Krug had proposed abolition of PAW.

The chief executive said that Krug now should serve, through whatever office he designates, as a communications channel between the government and the oil indus-

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Navy Gives Hershey D. S. M.

WASHINGTON, May 3 (AP).—James Forrestal, Secretary of the Navy, presented eleven naval decorations today. Among them was the Distinguished Service Medal, given to Major General Lewis B. Hershey for "exceptionally meritorious service" as Selective Service Director. More than 1,500,000 men were inducted into the Navy during the war.

Czarists Honor Mrs. Luce

WASHINGTON, May 3 (AP).—Representative Clare Boothe Luce, Republican, of Connecticut, now is a knight of the "Order of the Compassionate Heart." The honor was bestowed today by the Russian Veterans Society of World War I, a society composed of members of the Imperial Army exiled in 1918.

Chicago Business, Industry Stagger Under Power Rations

Chicago, May 3 (AP)—Chicago's business and industrial activity staggered today under the full impact of a drastic power rationing edict but the city's revelers merely lit candles and lamps and found the Eighteenth Century atmosphere a pleasant novelty.

The majority of the city's 700,000 office workers got their first taste of the severity of the coal conservation order when they reported at their office buildings this morning. Elevator service was on an emergency basis—ranging from 25 to 50 per cent of normal in most build-

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Redeployment Schedule

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

Some 4,500 returning veterans are expected to debark from five vessels at two U. S. ports today.

San Francisco, on the West coast, awaits four ships carrying 3,862 returnees while one vessel with 666 troops is due at New York.

Ships arriving:

At New York

Rensselaer Victory from Le Havre, (due originally Thursday) 666 miscellaneous troops.

At San Francisco

Miscellaneous troops on following vessels: San Saba from Okinawa, 1,919 Navy; Renville from Tokyo, 1,774 Navy, 73 Marines, six Army; Chourre from Pearl Harbor, 13 Navy, 13 Marines; LST 668 from Pearl Harbor, 62 Navy, two Marines.

Ships which arrived yesterday:

At New York

Jarrett M. Huddleston from

Southampton, 488 war brides and children.

Miscellaneous troops on following vessels: Mahanoy City Victory from Le Havre, 876; Westbrook Victory from Le Havre, 523, Stevens Victory from Le Havre, 511.

At San Diego

Escort carrier Nassau from Pacific forward area, 457. Navy, Marine and Coast Guard miscellaneous personnel.

At San Francisco

Miscellaneous on: Carter Hall, 117 Navy; Bastion, 22 Navy.

NIGHT LEAD PALESTINE (ROUNDUP)

LONDON, MAY 3-(AP)-A HIGH ARAB OFFICIAL SAID IN CAIRO TONIGHT THAT SOME ARAB LEADERS HAD PROPOSED THAT THE HOLY LAND BE TRANSFORMED INTO A BATTLEGROUND WHERE ARABS FROM ALL OVER THE MIDDLE EAST WOULD FIGHT TO THE DEATH "FOR THEIR EXISTENCE."

IN PALESTINE ITSELF, WHERE THE ARABS HAD CALLED A ONE-DAY GENERAL STRIKE IN PROTEST AGAINST THE AMERICAN-BRITISH COMMITTEE REPORT, MORE THAN 1,000 ARAB YOUTHS HURLED STONES AT POLICE AND BRITISH TROOPS IN A RIOTOUS DEMONSTRATION IN THE ANCIENT OLD CITY OF JERUSALEM.

THE TROOPS, ARMED WITH TOMMYGUNS, DISPERSED THE YOUTHS AT HISTORIC DAMASCUS GATE AFTER TWO HOURS. THE YOUTHS HAD BEEN CAUTIONED BY THEIR LEADERS AGAINST TAKING ANY VIOLENT ACTION AS YET IN THE EXPLOSIVE SITUATION.

IN CAIRO, ABDEL RAHMAN AZZAM PASHA, SECRETARY-GENERAL OF THE ARAB LEAGUE, SAID SOME ARAB LEADERS HAD URGED THE EVACUATION OF WOMEN AND CHILDREN FROM PALESTINE TO NEIGHBORING STATES AS A PRECAUTIONARY MEASURE BEFORE OUTBREAK OF WARFARE, BUT HE ADDED:

"THIS IS A MEASURE OF DESPERATION, AND WE ARE NOT DESPERATE OR NEAR DESPERATION YET."

ARABS ARE CONSIDERING CALLING A GENERAL STRIKE IN EGYPT PROTESTING THE RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE BRITISH-AMERICAN INQUIRY COMMISSION REPORT. MAY 10 WAS MENTIONED AS THE DATE, BUT NO DECISION HAS BEEN REACHED.

THE EGYPTIAN GOVERNMENT, WHICH IS SEEKING EVACUATION OF ALL BRITISH TROOPS FROM THE COUNTRY, IS TRYING TO PREVENT ANY DEMONSTRATION. PENDING CURRENT NEGOTIATIONS FOR REVISION OF THE ANGLO-EGYPTIAN TREATY.

AZZAM PASHA DID NOT IDENTIFY THE AUTHORS OF THE PROPOSALS FOR TRANSFORMING PALESTINE INTO A BATTLE GROUND.

"I HOPE THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT WILL NOT ADOPT THE RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE BRITISH-AMERICAN INQUIRY COMMISSION AND PRECIPITATE A CRISIS," HE SAID.

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HE SAID THE ARAB LEAGUE WAS CONSIDERING CALLING A SESSION ON PALESTINE WITHIN THE NEXT 10 DAYS "BUT I EARNESTLY HOPE IT WILL NOT BE NECESSARY."

APPARENTLY REFERRING TO THE COMPLAINT OF THE ARAB HIGHER COMMITTEE IN PALESTINE YESTERDAY THAT THE INQUIRY COMMITTEE HAD ONLY SPENT A SHORT TIME IN THE HOLY LAND BEFORE MAKING ITS RECOMMENDATIONS, HE ADDED:

"IT IS EASY FOR AMERICANS WHO ARE FAR AWAY TO GIVE ADVICE, JUST AS IT WOULD BE EASY FOR ME TO SIT IN CAIRO AND ADVISE THE ARABS TO FIGHT THE BRITISH. BUT ONE MUST WEIGH THE CONSEQUENCES OF ONE'S ADVICE."

ONE GROUP OF DEPUTIES CALLED FOR A SPECIAL SESSION OF THE EGYPTIAN PARLIAMENT TO DISCUSS PALESTINE. ARABS ARE PROTESTING ESPECIALLY THE COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION THAT 100,000 EUROPEAN JEWS BE PERMITTED TO ENTER PALESTINE IMMEDIATELY.

THE ARAB LANGUAGE NEWSPAPER AL MOKATLAM IN CAIRO SAID "AMERICA HESITATES TO SEND TROOPS TO PALESTINE FEARING THE MOVE MIGHT OPEN THE DOOR TO RUSSIAN DEMANDS THAT SHE SEND HER SHARE OF TROOPS TO PALESTINE."

THE RADIO "VOICE OF ISRAEL" SAID JEWISH RESISTANCE GROUPS WOULD "GUARANTEE PEACE" IF THE 100,000 EUROPEAN JEWS WERE ADMITTED TO PALESTINE. THE RESISTANCE GROUPS, HOWEVER, SAID THEY WOULD NOT SURRENDER THEIR ARMS, AS REQUESTED BY THE BRITISH AS A PREREQUISITE TO SUCH IMMIGRATION.

SN557PED

PMS BUDGET

PALESTINE (800)

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

LONDON, MAY 3--THE EXPLOSIVE PROBLEM OF PALESTINE MOUNTED SWIFLY TOWARD A CRISIS TODAY AMID WARNINGS FROM ARAB LEADERS THAT THE HOLY LAND MIGHT ERUPT IN BLOODY STRIFE IF RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE BRITISH-AMERICAN INQUIRY COMMITTEE ARE ADOPTED.

MAY 1946

THE POWERFUL ARAB HIGHER COMMITTEE INJERUSALEM CALLED A ONE-DAY GENERAL STRIKE OF ARABS FOR TODAY TO PROTEST AGAINST THE INQUIRY COMMITTEE'S REPORT AND HANDED THE BRITISH HIGH COMMISSIONER "THE NEXT THING TO AN ULTIMATIUM" STATING THAT ARABS WOULD PREPARE ALL MEANS "TO RESUME THE NATIONAL STRUGGLE" UNLESS THE REPORT IS REJECTED.

THE SECRETARY GENERAL OF THE ARAB LEAGUE, ABDUL RAHMAN AZZAM PASHA, DECLARED IN CAIRO THAT HE HAD BEEN INFORMED THAT THE "ULTIMATUM" DEMANDED ABANDONMENT OF THE INQUIRY COMMITTEE'S RECOMMENDATIONS "OR ALL ARABS IN PALESTINE WILL BEGIN THEIR WAR IMMEDIATELY."

IN RESPONSE TO A QUESTION AS TO WHETHER THE MEMBERS OF THE LEAGUE--EGYPT, IRAQ, SYRIA, LEBANON, SAUDI ARABIA, TRANSJORDAN AND YEMEN--WOULD JOIN THE ARABS OF PALESTINE IN THEIR STRUGGLE AGAINST THE REPORT, WHICH INCLUDES A RECOMMENDATION FOR IMMEDIATE IMMIGRATION OF 100,000 HOMELESS EUROPEAN JEWS TO PALESTINE, AZZAM PASHA REPLIED:

"NATURALLY THEY WILL, BUT WE HAVE NOT REACHED THE STAGE OF FIGHTING YET.

"THE REPORT DOES NOT HELP BUILD ANY UNDERSTANDING BETWEEN ARABS AND JEWS," HE CONTINUED. "I BELIEVE IT IS BAD LUCK FOR JEWS, ARABS, AMERICANS AND BRITISH THAT THIS REPORT HAS NOT SUCCEEDED IN ANY WAY TO EASE THE SITUATION OR LEAD TO AN UNDERSTANDING.

"IF WE WERE LEFT ALONE WITHOUT ANY FOREIGN INTERFERENCE, THERE WOULD BE NO DIFFERENCE BETWEEN MOSLEM, JEW, ZIONIST OR CHRISTIAN X X X BUT THE RESULT OF THIS REPORT IS ENCOURAGING ZIONIST TERRORISM."

A30

IN LONDON, MANWHILE, BRITISH FOREIGN SECRETARY ERNEST BEVIN WAS REPORTED OFFICIALLY TO BE MAKING "INFORMAL INQUIRIES" AS TO WHAT AID BRITAIN MIGHT EXPECT FROM THE UNITED STATES IN ADMINISTERING THE TROUBLESOME MANDATE IN PALESTINE.

REPORTS FROM WASHINGTON HAVE PICTURED THE UNITED STATES AS UNWILLING TO UNDERTAKE ANY DIRECT INTERVENTION IN PALESTINE, BUT RATHER AS COUNTING ON THE UNITED NATIONS TO ASSUME RESPONSIBILITY.

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30.24-2649

A SPOKESMAN FOR ONE DELEGATION TO THE U.N. SECURITY COUNCIL IN NEW YORK DECLARED THAT THE PRESENT SITUATION IN PALESTINE DEFINITELY IS "A THREAT TO PEACE IN THE MIDDLE EAST," AND AS SUCH MIGHT EASILY COME BEFORE THE COUNCIL. OTHER COUNCIL SOURCES EXPRESSED DOUBT, HOWEVER, THAT ANY THREAT TO INTERNATIONAL PEACE WAS MANIFEST.

IN BAGHDAD, A JOINT SESSION OF IRAQ'S PARLIAMENT WAS CALLED UPON BY THE NEWLY-ORGANIZED NATIONAL PEOPLES DEFENSE COMMITTEE TO CONSIDER ACTIVE MEANS OF COMBATTING THE INQUIRY COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

SADIQ ALBASSAM, VICE PRESIDENT OF THE IRAQI SENATE, DECLARED THAT IF THE COMMITTEE'S RECOMMENDATIONS ARE IMPLEMENTED, ARABS CAN ONLY CONCLUDE THAT "BOTH (BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES) HAVE DECLARED A STATE OF HOSTILITIES AGAINST ARABS."

"THE ARABS THEREAFTER CAN ONLY RETALIATE," HE CONTINUED, "DECLARING THE SAME, AND UTRNING THEIR FACE TO ANY POWER THAT WOULD HELP THEM--RUSSIA OR ANOTHER."

IN ADDITION TO CALLING TODAY'' ARAB GENERAL STRIKE IN PALESTINE, THE ARAB HIGHER COMMITTEE IN JERUSALEM DESIGNATED A GROUP TO STUDY PLANS FOR A LATER CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE STRIKE AND THE POSSIBLE MOBILIZATION OF ARAB YOUTH IN PALESTINE AND ALSO CALLED ON ALL ARAB NATIONS TO HELP THEM AS THE "FIRST LINE OF DEFENSE FOR THE ARAB WORLD."

IN ITS DECLARATION HANDED TO THE SECRETARY OF HIGH COMMISSIONER LT. GEN. SIR ALAN GORDON CUNNINGHAM AND ADDRESSED TO PRIME MINISTER ATTLEE, THE HIGHER COMMITTEE SAID:

"PENDING THE DECISION OF THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE REPORT, THE ARABS WILL PROCEED TO ORGANIZE NATIONAL FORCES AND PREPARE ALL MEANS FOR DEFENSE IN ORDER TO RESUME THE NATIONAL STRUGGLE."

A COMMITTEE OFFICIAL SAID THE WORDS "NATIONAL STRUGGLE" REFERRED TO THE VIOLENT UPRISINGS OF 1936-39, WHICH ENDED WITH A BRITISH WHITE PAPER LIMITING JEWISH IMMIGRATION.

A31

"THE ARABS," THE LETTER SAID, "WILL NOT FAIL TO TAKE A PATH LEADING TO THE EXPULSION OF THIS DANGER TO SOVEREIGNTY, LIBERTY AND INDEPENDENCE. IN VIEW OF THE ABOVE, THE HIGHER COMMITTEE PRESENTS THIS WARNING, DEMANDING REFUSAL OF THE RECOMMENDATIONS AND REALIZATION OF OUR NATIONAL DEMANDS."

THE LETTER CRITICIZED THE REPORT AS "A VIOLATION OF THE RIGHTS OF SELF-DETERMINATION, THE PLEDGES TO THE ARABS BY THE BRITISH, OF THE ATLANTIC CHARTER AND OF THE PRINCIPLES FOR WHICH THE ALLIES WAGED WAR." IT ADDED:

"THE HIGHER COMMITTEE BELIEVES THE REPORT WAS NOT THE RESULT OF A FREE AND INNOCENT EXAMINATION OF THE PROBLEM BUT THE OUTCOME OF AMERICAN AND BRITISH POLICY."

IN ADDITION, A 3,000-WORD MEMORANDUM WAS REPORTED IN PREPARATION TO "REPUDIATE AND REJECT, POINT BY POINT, THE COMMITTEE'S REPORT."

A SPOKESMAN FOR THE ARABS, WHO DECLINED TO PERMIT USE OF HIS NAME, SAID THE MEMORANDUM WOULD OBJECT TO THE REPORT BECAUSE OF ITS "MORAL AND INTELLECTUAL TONE OF CONDESCENSION, ITS COWARDLINESS AND SUPERFICIALITY AND THE FACT IT WAS WRITTEN BY A GROUP OF TOURISTS WHO STAYED IN THE COUNTRY ONLY A FEW WEEKS AND HAVE ONLY A SKINDEEP UNDERSTANDING OF THE SITUATION."

HE SAID IT WOULD DECLARE THAT:

"ZIONISTS HAVE SUCCEEDED IN KILLING THE WHITE PAPER AND SHOWED ONCE MORE THEY CAN GET WHAT THEY WANT BY EXERTING PRESSURE. ARABS TAKE NO COMFORT FROM THE STATEMENT IN THE REPORT THAT THERE WILL BE NO JEWISH STATE.

"AFTER THE HALF MILLION JEWS, WHICH THE COMMITTEE REPORT MENTIONS IN PARAGRAPH 19 OF CHAPTER TWO AS POSSIBLE EMIGRANTS FROM EUROPE, HAVE BEEN BROUGHT TO PALESTINE BY ZIONIST PRESSURE, WE HAVE NO DOUBT THAT JEWS WILL ASK FOR ANOTHER INQUIRY COMMITTEE TO STUDY THE DEMANDS FOR A PRO-JEWISH STATE."

WB453AED

JERUSALEM, MAY 3-(AP)-- ARABS BY THE THOUSANDS FLOCKED TOWARD THE OLD CITY OF JERUSALEM FOR PRAYERS IN MOSQUES TODAY AS THEY BEGAN A ONE-DAY STRIKE THROUGHOUT PALESTINE IN PROTEST AGAINST JEWISH IMMIGRATION AND THE PROPOSALS OF THE BRITISH-AMERICAN COMMITTEE OF INQUIRY.

ARAB SHOPS IN THE CITY REMAINED CLOSED AND FEW TAXIS WERE OPERATING. SMALL GROUPS GATHERED ON STREET CORNERS, BUT UP TO MID-MORNING THERE WERE NO DEMONSTRATIONS AND NO DISORDERS.

PRAYERS IN THE MOSQUES END ABOUT NOON, HOWEVER, AND SOME ANXIETY WAS FELT THAT SPONTANEOUS DEMONSTRATIONS MIGHT DEVELOP LATER.

MAY 4 1946

APL DAVIDSONS 01000--JA-- 543A

ADD JERUSALEM (NO PALESTINE) STONE THROWING STARTED (ARMISON)

I AND ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT FROM A BRITISH NEWS AGENCY WERE ESCORTED BY SOLDIERS ALONG THE TOP OF THE WALL, OVER A QUARRY FROM WHICH KING SOLOMON OBTAINED STONES FOR HIS TEMPLES, AND OUT THROUGH HEROD'S GATE ON THE NORTH EDGE OF THE CITY INTO JERICHO ROAD.

THE ARABS SHOUTED WARNINGS AND INSULTS, AND A BRITISH CAPTAIN OUTSIDE THE WALLS SAID LATER "YOU WERE THE ONLY BRITISH OR AMERICAN CITIZENS INSIDE THOSE WALLS TODAY."

(IN DAMASCUS THE SYRIAN PRESS DENOUNCED BITTERLY THE RECOMMENDATION IN THE INQUIRY COMMITTEE'S REPORT AND CALLED UPON RUSSIA TO STOP AMERICAN "INTERFERENCE" IN PALESTINE.)
-DASH-
EDS--MAKE DATELINE JERUSALEM, NOT PALESTINE.
FH257PED

EDITORS:
LONDON--PALESTINE. INSERT AFTER FIRST GRAF BEGINNING "THE EXPLOSIVE PROBLEM X X X AND ENDING X X X ARE ADOPTED.
IN JERUSALEM, ARABS BEGAN A ONE-DAY PROTEST STRIKE AGAINST THE COMMITTEE'S REPORT. THERE, AND IN THE OTHER MAJOR CITIES OF PALESTINE, ARABS OBSERVED THEIR MOSLEM SABBATH QUIETLY, WITH ALL ARAB SHOPS CLOSED. SMALL GROUPS GATHERED, BUT THERE WAS NO EVIDENCE OF ANY MASS ASSEMBLY BY MID-MORNING.
THE POWERFUL ARAB HIGHER COMMITTEE IN JERUSALEM, WHICH CALLED THE STRIKE, ALSO HANDED THE BRITISH HIGH COMMISSIONER "THE NEXT THING TO AN ULTIMATUM" STATING THAT ARABS WOULD PREPARE ALL MEANS "TO RESUME THE NATIONAL STRUGGLE" UNLESS THE REPORT IS REJECTED.
THE SECRETARY GENERAL X X X THIRD GRAF PREV (ELIMINATING SECOND GRAF).
M726AED

MAY 4 1946

LONDON, MAY 3-(AP)-A REUTERS DISPATCH FROM CAIRO QUOTED ABDUL RAHMAN AZZAM PASHA, SECRETARY GENERAL OF THE ARAB LEAGUE, TONIGHT AS SAYING "PROPOSALS ARE BEING MADE IN ARAB QUARTERS" TO DECLARE PALESTINE A BATTLE ZONE AND PROCLAIM A HOLY WAR.
AZZAM PASHA SAID THE PROPOSALS CALLED FOR THE EVACUATION OF ALL ARAB WOMEN AND CHILDREN FROM PALESTINE TO NEIGHBORING ARAB COUNTRIES.
"I HOPE THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT WILL NOT ADOPT THE RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE (BRITISH-AMERICAN PALESTINE INQUIRY) COMMISSION AND PRECIPITATE A CRISIS," HE WAS QUOTED.
FH152PED

london, may 3 (ap) -- the retiring united states ambassador to the court of st. james, john winant, and his wife were received by queen mother mary this afternoon.

w. averell harriman, former u. s. ambassador to the soviet union, already has taken up his duties as winant's successor in britain.

lowys 02145 fw 517pedst

cambridge, england, may 3 (ap) -- joe barber hopfer, of dixon, ill., and late of the u. s. army air forces, is a slightly bashful

but he's also confident and has foresight.

last night the former fighter pilot hung on to the dixon end of a transatlantic telephone call for 20 minutes -- and at $4 a minute -- before getting up courage to propose to a british girl.

this morning's mail brought the girl, june agnes elizabeth of saffron walden, naylor a diamond engagement ring.

hopfer, the son of mr. and mrs. paul hopfer of (810 jackson ave.) dixon, was an air forces lieutenant who took part in the d-day fighter support. later he was transferred to saffron walden, where he met june, a 20-year-old typist.

his telephone call last night was preceded by a letter. but, miss naylor said, although he had often hinted at marriage, he had never "plucked up" enough courage to ask me until today. he said that he was sitting at the other end of the line all alone, and it was a good thing, too, for

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30.24-2651

for he said he was dripping from perspiration."

both Hepfer and miss naylor had prepared notes for the telephone call. but these were forgotten in the excitement, she said.

oh, yes, ~~s~~ June accepted.

this morning came the engagement ring -- which hepfer had mailed more than a week ago.

No date has been set for the wedding, June wants to marry in america, but hepfer, she said, is trying to get to britain for her birthday, June 5. "he said he'd come by the first thing that'll get him here."

flanagans through second 22nd fw 6thpedst

(WX) LONDON--1ST ADD INDIAN WHEAT (A23) UNDER DASH.

IN WASHINGTON, A SPOKESMAN FOR THE BRITISH-CANADIAN-AMERICAN COMBINED FOOD BOARD SAID THE UNITED STATES SHIPPED MORE THAN 100,000 LONG TONS OF WHEAT TO INDIA DURING THE FIRST FOUR MONTHS OF THIS YEAR. HE ADDED THAT INDIA'S FOOD REQUIREMENTS RECEIVE THE SAME CONSIDERATION IN WASHINGTON AS THOSE OF OTHER NATIONS.

LT911PES

NEW YORK, MAY 3-(AP)-S.W. HARRIS OF GREAT BRITAIN RECOMMENDED TODAY THAT THE UNITED NATIONS TEMPORARY SOCIAL COMMISSION STUDY INTERNATIONAL PROSTITUTION.

HARRIS QUOTED FROM A LEAGUE OF NATIONS REPORT SETTING FORTH THAT TRAFFIC IN WOMEN WAS FOSTERED PRINCIPALLY BY LEGALLY REGULATED BROTHELS AND SAID THE LEAGUE'S MAIN EFFORTS HAD BEEN DIRECTED TOWARD THE SUPPRESSION OF TOLERATED HOUSES OF PROSTITUTION.

HE SUGGESTED THAT THE UNITED NATIONS IMPLEMENT ITS STUDY BY CALLING FOR ANNUAL REPORTS FROM NATIONS ON INTERNATIONAL TRAFFIC IN WOMEN AS THE LEAGUE HAD DONE.

FH150PED

U.N.

NEW YORK, MAY 3 (AP) THE UNITED NATIONS ECONOMIC AND EMPLOYMENT COMMISSION DECIDED TODAY TO INVITE AN UNRRA REPRESENTATIVE TO APPEAR BEFORE IT NEXT WEEK TO PROVIDE THE LATEST INFORMATION ON THE INTERNATIONAL RELIEF SITUATION.

ISADOR LUBIN, UNITED STATES MEMBER ON THE COMMISSION, RAISED THE QUESTION IN SUBMITTING A MEMORANDUM ON THE FUTURE OF UNRRA.

HE CALLED ATTENTION TO A PREVIOUS UNITED STATES ANNOUNCEMENT THAT IT WOULD NOT PROVIDE ADDITIONAL FUNDS FOR THE AGENCY AFTER NEXT JAN. 1 AND ASKED FOR OPINIONS AS TO WHETHER RELIEF ACTIVITIES WOULD BE NECESSARY AFTER THAT DATE.

HAUCK CAG EACPED

MAY 4 1946

U.N.

NEW YORK, APRIL 3 (AP) GABRIELA MISTRAL, CHILEAN WRITER AND WINNER OF THE 1945 NOBEL PRIZE FOR LITERATURE, TODAY ANNOUNCED HER RESIGNATION AS CHILEAN REPRESENTATIVE ON THE SUB-COMMISSION ON THE STATUS OF WOMEN OF THE UNITED NATIONS.

SHE SAID HER DECISION WAS "DUE TO SEVERAL IMPORTANT REASONS"

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WHICH SHE WOULD EXPLAIN LATER AND ADDED THAT SHE OBJECTS TO ANY FEMINIST TENDENCY WHICH "WANTS TO FORMULATE SPECIAL PROTECTIVE LEGISLATION FOR WOMEN."

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MISS MISTRAL HAD NOT ATTENDED ANY OF THE SUB-COMMISSION SESSIONS.

"I THINK THAT MEN AND WOMEN, AS CITIZENS, ARE ENTITLED TO EQUAL RIGHTS," SHE SAID. "MY BELIEF WAS STRENGTHENED DURING MY RECENT TRIP THROUGH EUROPE WHERE I SAW THE APPLICATION OF SUCH [illegible] A POLICY."

CDT CAG [illegible]

Strasbourg, France, May 3--(AP)---Robert Wagner, one-time governor of Baden and Hitler's gauleiter of Alsace during the occupation, and five of his aides were condemned to death for war crimes today by a French military tribunal. today at

apra Mosts 01915 cec 335p

"IT IS INTERESTING THAT NEW POLITICAL AGREEMENTS FOR LONGER PERIODS ARE BEING PROPOSED BY THOSE WHO ARE AT THE PRESENT MOMENT BREAKING ALREADY EXISTING AGREEMENTS AT EVERY STEP," THE TASS CORRESPONDENT SAID. ADD MOSCOW (TASS) XXX ASSETEO (JAMES)

"SUFFICE TO REMEMBER THAT A PROPOSAL FOR A NEW 50-YEAR AGREEMENT WITH THE U.S.S.R. WAS BROUGHT FORWARD RECENTLY BY BRITISH POLITICANS WHO ARE ACTING IN NO WAY IN THE SPIRIT OF ALREADY EXISTING AGREEMENTS BETWEEN THE TWO COUNTRIES, REACHED IN 1942 FOR 20 YEARS."

M-FH805AED

PRECEDE DAY HRADEC KRALOVE, CZECHSLOVAKIA

MISHAWAKA, IND., MAY 3-(AP)-MRS. FLORA E. KINCAID, WITH TEAR-DIMMED EYES, READ TODAY AN ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCH FROM THE LITTLE CZECHSLOVAKIAN TOWN OF HRADEC KRALOVE TELLING OF HOW ITS CITIZENS REGARD THE GRAVE OF HER SON, HARRY KINCAID, AS A SHRINE OF GOOD-WILL BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND THEIR COUNTRY.

"I AM GLAD, OH SO GLAD, TO KNOW THAT HE IS BURIED AMONG A FRIENDLY PEOPLE," SAID MRS. KINCAID.

THE DISPATCH, SHE SAID, WAS THE FIRST DEFINITE WORD SHE HAD RECEIVED AS TO THE BURIAL PLACE OF HER SON.

THE SON WAS A CREW MEMBER OF A CREW OF A PLANE SHOT DOWN DURING THE LATTER DAYS OF THE WAR. BADLY WOUNDED HE WAS CAPTURED BY THE GERMANS BUT THEY LEFT HIM BEHIND AS THEY FLED FROM THE TOWN OF HRADEC KRALOVE. THE TOWNSPEOPLE GAVE HIM EVERY CARE BUT HE DIED MAY 27, 1945, AND WAS BURIED IN THE TOWN CEMETERY.

MRS. KINCAID SAID SHE AND HER HUSBAND, HARRY B. KINCAID, THOUGHT THEIR SON WAS BURIED NEAR VIENNA AS THEY HAD RECEIVED LETTERS FROM TWO OF HIS FELLOW CREWMEN WHO SURVIVED THE CRASH SAYING THAT THE PLANE HAD BEEN DOWNED NEAR THE AUSTRIAN CAPITAL. THE LETTERS CAME, SHE SAID, FROM ROBERT HAWS OF PROVO, UTAH, AND RUSSELL MARS OF NEW CASTLE, PA.

MRS. KINCAID SAID HER SON ENTERED THE ARMY SHORTLY AFTER HIS GRADUATION FROM MISHAWAKA HIGH SCHOOL IN 1943.

THE ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCH SAID THAT THE TOWNSPEOPLE HAVE KEPT FRESH FLOWERS ON THE AIRMAN'S GRAVE EVER SINCE HIS BURIAL.

EB904PCD NM

(UX) HRADEC KRALOVE, CZECHOSLOVAKIA, MAY 3-(AP)-THE CAREFULLY TENDED GRAVE OF AN AMERICAN FLIER SHOT DOWN IN THE LAST DAYS OF THE WAR GIVES THE PEOPLE OF THIS LITTLE TOWN A KEEPING OF CLOSE KINSHIP WITH THE UNITED STATES.

THEY REGARD IT AS A SHRINE TO GOODWILL BETWEEN THE TWO NATIONS.

THE AVIATOR, HARRY KINCAID, 20, OF MISHAWAKA, IND. BADLY WOUNDED, WAS CAPTURED BY THE GERMANS. THEY FLED THE TOWN SHORTLY AFTERWARD, LEAVING HIM BEHIND.

MAY 4 1946

THE TOWNSPEOPLE MADE EVERY EFFORT TO SAVE HIS LIFE, BUT HE DIED MAY 27, 1945. THEY BURIED HVKRCHINGE TOWN CEMETERY, -.9,4 ES' 1"3:£

THE TOWNSPEOPLE MADE EVERY EFFORT TO SAVE HIS LIFE, BUT HE DIED MAY 27, 1945. THEY BURIED HIM IN THE TOWN CEMETERY, AMONG HIS CZECH ALLIES.

SINCE THEN HIS GRAVE, MARKED BY A SIMPLE CROSS, HAS BEEN COVERED

WITH FRESH FLOWERS CONSTANTLY. THEY ARE PLACED THERE BY PERSONS MAKING SPECIAL PILGRIMAGES TO THE GRAVE, AND BY THOSE WHO, VISITING NEARBY BURIAL PLACES OF THEIR OWN RELATIVES OR FRIENDS, NEVER FAIL TO REMEMBER THE AMERICAN ALSO.

LAURENCE STEINHARDT, UNITED STATES AMBASSADOR TO CZECHOSLOVAKIA, WAS AMONG RECENT VISITORS TO THE GRAVE.

THE FLIER'S MOTHER, MRS. FLORA E. KINCAID, LIVES ON ROUTE NO. 1, DRAGON TRAIL, MISHAWAKA, ACCORDING TO WAR DEPARTMENT RECORDS.

RZ1130AES

MAY 4 1946

30.24-2653

helsinki, finland, may 3 (ap) -- official announcement was made today of the signing of a trade treaty between finland and russia providing for the exchange of goods valued at $32,000,000 worth of goods during the remainder of this year.

finland will deliver to the soviet union such items as prefabricated wood houses and barracks, cellulose, paper and wood products and metals. in return russia will supply finland bread grains, sugar, coal, salt and other raw materials.

associated 01905 fw 418pedst

BELGRADE, YUGOSLAVIA, MAY 3-(AP)-GEN.DRAJA MIHAILOVIC HAS REFUSED AN OFFER BY AN AMERICAN ATTORNEY, MORRIS ERNST OF NEW YORK, TO DEFEND HIM AT HIS FORTHCOMING TREASN TRIAL, LT.GEN.ALEXANDER RANKOVIC, MINISTER OF THE INTERIOR, SAID TODAY.

RANKOVIC SHOWED NEWSPAPER CORRESPONDENTS A COPY OF A LETTER WRITTEN BY MIHAILOVIC IN WHICH THE FORMER CHETNIK LEADER SAID HE WAS CONVINCED HE WOULD BE ABL TO PRIURE A DEFEN

WAS CONVINCINED HE

WAS CONVINCED HE WOULD BE ABLE TO PROCURE A DEFENSE ATTORNEY IN HIS OWN COUNTRY IN CASE HE FEELS IT NECESSARY AND HE DOES "NOT NEED A DEFENSE FROM ANY COUNTRY EVEN IF IT BE AN ALLIED ONE."

THE LETTER DECLARED MIHAILOVIC HAD "FULL FAITH" IN THE PRESENT YUGOSLAV COURTS.

ERNST MADE HIS OFFER IN A TELEGRAM TO RANKOVIC IN BEHALF OF THE "COMMITTEE FOR A JUST TRIAL FOR DRAJA MIHAILOVIC."

FD1245PED

rome, saturday, may 4 - (ap) - the news agency ansa reported today that the fourteen carabinieri last night thwarted an attempt to blow up police headquarters in bolzano, near the brenner frontier with austria.

the dispatch said carabinieri agents, attracted by the sound of a man placing a 20-pound charge of high explosive, arrived just in time "to avert disaster." the saboteur escaped.

yesterday the foreign ministry denied reports italy had closed the brenner frontier to avoid incidents. the ministry denied also the truth of reports of incidents between austrian tyrolese and italians.

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HE WAS SAID TO HAVE REPLIED THAT IN ONE OF THE INSTANCES WHEN A C-47 TRANSPORT WAS FIRED UPON THE AMERICAN PLANE WAS OUTSIDE A CORRIDOR PRESCRIBED FOR U.S. AIRCRAFT. AMERICANS DECLARED THE PLANE WAS WITHIN ITS ZONE. ADD VIENNA (Gen. Clark) XXX DISAPPointing

(TWO C-47S WERE FIRED UPON IN THE SERIES OF INCIDENTS. ONE INSTANCE WAS ON EASTER SUNDAY, ANOTHER THE FOLLOWING DAY.)

THE SECOND FORMAL PROTEST BY CLARK IN THE FORM OF A LETTER HAS NOT BEEN ANSWERED. AMERICAN AUTHORITIES SAID THE RUSSIANS HAD ASSURED THEM IN CONVERSATIONS THAT THEY HAD NO INTENTION OF CREATING AN INCIDENT.

FW1A8PED

NANKING, MAY 3-(AP)-GEN.CHOU EN-LAI, NO.1 COMMUNIST NEGOTIATOR, AND VICE ADM.CHAS M.COOKE, JR., COMMANDING THE MARINES IN NORTH CHINA, ARRIVED HERE TODAY TO SET THE STAGE FOR POSSIBLE IMPORTANT NEW DEVELOPMENTS IN CHINA'S CIVIL STRIFE.

FW1043PCS NM

NIGHT LEAD CHIANG
BY JOHN RODERICK

NANKING, MAY 3-(AP)-GENERALISSIMO CHIANG KAI-SHEK OFFICIALLY RETURNED TODAY TO THIS CHINESE CAPITAL WHOSE CAPTURE BY THE JAPANESE IN 1937 HE STUBBORNLY REFUSED TO ACKNOWLEDGE AS A SIGN OF DEFEAT.

THE GENERALISSIMO AND MADAME CHIANG SLIPPED INTO THE CITY FROM HANKOW WITHOUT FANFARE OR CEREMONY. ONLY A FEW PERSONS WERE AT THE AIRPORT AND NATIONAL OFFICIALS, CAUGHT OFF GUARD BY THE UNEXPECTED EARLY ARRIVAL, WERE UNAB
E TO GET PAST GENDARMES AT THE GATE IN TIME TO GREET THE COUPLE.

AMONG THE BELATED WELCOMERS WAS PREMIER T.V.SOONG.

SEVERAL HOURS AFTER HIS ARRIVAL THE GENERALISSIMO CONFERRED WITH FORMER PRESIDENT HERBERT HOOVER, WHO HAD ARRIVED FROM SHANGHAI ON A TOUR TO ASSESS GLOBAL FOOD NEEDS.

THE GENERALISSIMO'S FIRST PUBLIC APPEARANCE HERE IS SCHEDULED FOR SUNDAY, WHEN HE WILL CLIMB THE 283 STEPS LEADING TO SUN YAT-SEN'S TOMB ON PURPLE MOUNTAIN AND PARTICIPATE IN CEREMONIES OFFICIALLY RETURNING CHINA'S CAPITAL FROM CHUNGKING TO NANKING

THE GENERALISSIMO'S FIRST PUBLIC APPEARANCE HERE IS SCHEDULED FOR SUNDAY, WHEN HE WILL CLIMB THE 283 STEPS LEADING TO SUN YAT-SEN'S TOMB ON PURPLE MOUNTAIN AND PARTICIPATE IN CEREMONIES OFFICIALLY RETURNING CHINA'S CAPITAL FROM CHUNGKING TO NANKING.

EW450PCS

MAY 4 1946

New Delhi, India, May 3-(ap)-Indian food officials said today they were considering the possibility of sending a fact-finding commission to countries in the indian ocean area to investigate a suggestion by herbert hoover that such nations were in the best position to speed needed grains to [illegible] this country.

Sir Jwala Prasad srivastava, food member of the viceroy's cabinet, said at a press conference that the "combined food board has not kept to its promises," and added that "we haven't the vaguest idea where surpluses exist upon which we can draw."

Sir Robert Hutchings, food secretary, said "I am not complaining about the combined food board. but surpluses should have been known to them."

Hutchings said that only [illegible] were loaded for india during april, 138,000 tons of wheat and 17,000 tons of flour, as against aggregate needs of2,000,000 tons before june 30.

"We will be in the hard grip of famine by july if we are unable to get what we have asked for," srivastava said. fpg615aes//pmasons 01230/apr

~~SECOND NIGHT LEAD WAR CRIMES~~
BY MORRIE LANDSBERG

TOKYO, SATURDAY, MAY 4-(AP)-PROPAGANDIST SHUMEI OKAWA, WHO YESTERDAY TWICE SLAPPED JAPAN'S WARTIME DICTATOR, HIDEKI TOJO ON THE TOP OF HIS BALD HEAD, WAS ORDERED REMOVED FROM THE COURTROOM AT TODAY'S SECOND SESSION OF THE INTERNATIONAL MILITARY TRIBUNAL ARRAIGNING JAPAN'S 28 TOP FLIGHT WAR CRIMINAL SUSPECTS.

CHIEF JUSTICE SIR WILLIAM WEBB ISSUED THE ORDER. HE SAID IT WAS NECESSARY TO HAVE AN EXAMINATION BY TWO PSYCHIATRISTS TO DETERMINE WHETHER THE TALL, GRINNING DEFENDANT WAS MENTALLY CAPABLE OF PLEADING.

OKAWA'S SEAT HAD BEEN MOVED BACK TO GET HIM OUT OF RANGE OF EX-PREMIER TOJO, SITTING IN FRONT OF HIM, BUT OKAWA BEGAN MAKING UNINTELLIGIBLE SOUNDS AS HE HEARD THE DISCUSSION.

ANOTHER DEFENDANT, MAJ.GEN.KENRYO SATO, FORMER CHIEF OF THE WAR MINISTRY'S MILITARY AFFAIRS BUREAU, NODDED VIGOROUS AGREEMENT SEVERAL TIMES AS THE COURT ANNOUNCED THE DECISION.

LANKY OKAWA WAS LED FROM THE COURTROOM PRISONERS' BOX BY LT. COL.AUBREY KENWORTHY, OF OMAHA, NEB., TRIBUNAL PROVOST MARSHAL, WITH ORDERS TO RETURN HIM WHEN THE MENTAL EXAMINATION WAS COMPLETED.

WITHOUT THE DISTRACTING PRESENCE OF OKAWA, THE COURT THEN PROCEEDED WITH THE READING OF THE EIGHT REMAINING SPECIFICATIONS OF THE 55 COUNT INDICTMENT.

PLAYFUL, GRINNING OKAWA, LONG AN ADVOCATE OF AGGRESSION TO DRIVE THE WHITE RACES FROM ASIA, HAD SHOCKED THE COURT BY HIS ANTICS YESTERDAY. TWICE HE HAD BARED HIS BREAST AND SHOUTED GIBBERISH.

EACH TIME COLONEL KENWORTHY HAD DELIBERATELY AND PATIENTLY BUTTONED OKAWA'S SHIRT.

THEN OKAWA ETC., FOURTH GRAF NIGHT LEAD

EDS: AFTER PG ENDING X X 55 DICTMENT. INSERT THE FOLLOWING

"THE READING WAS CONCLUDED BYCLERKS SHORTLY BEFORE 10 A.M. (8 P.M.FRIDAY EASTERN STANDARD TIME)AND COURT RECESSED UNTIL 9:30 A.M. MONDAY.

PLAYFULX X X ETC)

EW917PCS

MAY 4 1946

30.24-2655

TOKYO, MAY 3-(AP)-FOREIGN MINISTER SHIGERU YOSHIDA PLANS TO VISIT GENERAL MACARTHUR'S HEADQUARTERS TOMORROW TO DISCUSS THE FORMATION OF A NEW JAPANESE GOVERNMENT.

KIJURO SHIDEHARA, RESIGNED PREMIER, WENT TO THE IMPERIAL PALACE LATE TODAY PREPARATORY TO FORMALLY RECOMMENDING ICHIRO HATOYAMA, PRESIDENT OF THE LIBERAL PARTY, TO SUCCEED HIM.

CHIEF CABINET SECRETARY WATARU NARAHASHI SAID THE PRIMARY POINT OF THE DISCUSSION BETWEEN YOSHIDA AND ALLIED AUTHORITIES PROBABLY WOULD BE HATOYAMA'S ELIGIBILITY UNDER MACARTHUR'S JANUARY DIRECTIVE PURGING ULTRANATIONALISTS FROM OFFICE. ALLIED HEADQUARTERS HAS REMAINED SILENT ON ITS ATTITUDE TOWARD HATOYAMA.

DS459APS NM

NIGHT LEAD Roxas

MANILA, SATURDAY, MAY 4-(AP)-PLANS FOR A JOINT VISIT TO THE UNITED STATES BY PRESIDENT-ELECT MANUEL A. ROXAS AND U.S. HIGH COMMISSIONER PAUL V. MCNUTT WERE OFFICIALLY CONFIRMED TODAY.

THEY WILL LEAVE MAY 8 IN MCNUTT'S SPECIAL PLANE "FOR JOINT PRESENTATION OF PHILIPPINE INDEPENDENCE PROBLEMS TO PRESIDENT TRUMAN AND THE AMERICAN PEOPLE," AN OFFICIAL STATEMENT SAID.

THEY WILL SPEND SEVEN DAYS IN WASHINGTON, RETURNING MAY 20.

MCNUTT WILL BE ACCOMPANIED BY COL. MILLARD LIBBY, ARMY AIDE, AND COMMANDER JULIUS C. EDELSTEIN, USNR, PUBLIC RELATIONS ADVISOR. ROXAS WILL TAKE HIS SECRETARY AND FINANCIAL ADVISOR.

PY943PPS

BUENOS AIRES, MAY 3-(AP)-SIX GOVERNMENT-SUBSIDIZED UNIVERSITIES, CHARGED BY FOLLOWERS OF PRESIDENT-ELECT JUAN D. PERON WITH INDULGING IN POLITICAL ACTIVITIES, MAY BE PLACED UNDER THE ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL OF OFFICERS CHOSEN BY THE GOVERNMENT, ACCORDING TO THE PROVISIONS OF A NEW NATIONAL DECREE.

HITHERTO IT HAS BEEN THE TRADITION FOR UNIVERSITY STUDENTS AND FACULTIES TO HAVE A CONSIDERABLE DEGREE OF AUTONOMY IN ELECTING THEIR OWN OFFICERS AND ADMINISTERING THEIR OWN AFFAIRS.

MEANWHILE REPORTS CIRCULATED IN THE ARGENTINE CAPITAL THAT COL. JOAQUIN SAURI, WHO RESIGNED YESTERDAY FROM HIS CABINET POST AS SECRETARY OF INDUSTRY AND COMMERCE, WOULD BECOME DIRECTOR OF THE ARMY'S ADVANCED TECHNICAL SCHOOL. THE RESIGNATION, SAID AN INFORMANT, WAS IN ACCORDANCE WITH PERON'S DESIRE THAT THE MAJORITY OF MILITARY MEN IN THE GOVERNMENT ARMY RETURN TO MILITARY LIFE.

IT WAS ALSO RECALLED, HOWEVER, THAT SAURI HAD BEEN UNDER FIRE BY

Observers

IT WAS ALSO RECALED, HOWEVER, THAT SAURI'S HAS BEEN UNDER FIRE

FROM THE PRO PERON ORGAN LA EPOCA, WHICH CHARGED HE HAD SLIGHTED IT

IN THE DISTRIBUTION OF NEWSPRINT.

REV TH A 215AES MAY 4, 19

WASHINGTON, MAY 3-(AP)-TALKS WHICH MAY GO A LONG WAY TOWARD LAYING THE BASIS FOR UNITED STATES-AUSTRALIAN COOPERATION ON SOUTHWEST PACIFIC DEFENSE BASES ARE EXPECTED TO BE HELD BETWEEN PRESIDENT TRUMAN AND PRIME MINISTER JOSEPH B. CHIFLEY OF AUSTRALIA NEXT WEEK.

THE STATE DEPARTMENT ANNOUNCED TODAY THAT CHIFLEY WILL VISIT WASHINGTON AS A GUEST OF THE GOVERNMENT BETWEEN MAY 6 AND 10. HE WILL BE HERE TWO OR THREE DAYS. HE HAS BEEN IN LONDON ATTENDING A CONFERENCE OF BRITISH COMMONWEALTH PRIME MINISTERS. FROM WASHINGTON HE WILL GO TO TOKYO TO MEET GEN. MACARTHUR.

THE UNITED STATES HAS INDICATED TO AUSTRALIA ITS DESIRE TO MAKE ITS BASE ON MANUS ISLAND, NORTH OF AUSTRALIA, A PERMANENT ONE. THE ISSUE HAS BECOME OF DOMESTIC POLITICAL IMPORTANCE IN AUSTRALIA.

THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC SECTOR IS PART OF THE HUGE DEFENSIVE SYSTEM

WHICH PLANNERS OF AMERICAN STRATEGY HAVE LAID OUT AND WHICH MET ITS FIRST SERIOUS REVERSE A WEEK AGO WHEN PRIME MINISTER OLAFUR THORS OF ICELAND SAID HIS COUNTRY COULD NOT GRANT AN AIRBASE.

THE PRINCIPAL BASES IN THE AUSTRALIAN CORNER OF THE PACIFIC ARE TRUK AND PALAU, FORMERLY JAPANESE HELD, IN ADDITION TO THE AUSTRALIAN CONTROLLED ISLAND OF MANUS.

CHIFLEY HAS SAID THAT BASE PROPOSALS INVOLVING AUSTRALIA SHOULD NOT BE CONSIDERED INDIVIDUALLY BUT ONLY AS PART OF A STRATEGIC DEFENSE PATTERN FOR THE WHOLE AREA. PRESUMABLY THE UNITED STATES WOULD GO ALONG WITH WHATEVER METHODS AUSTRALIA OR NEW ZEALAND FAVOR FOR DEFENSIVE DEVELOPMENTS SO LONG AS AMERICAN DEFENSE PLANS COULD BE FITTED IN.

VH1040PES

WASHINGTON, MAY 3-(AP)-REP. BROWN (R-OHIO) ASSERTED TODAY THAT PRESIDENT TRUMAN IMPLIED DURING HIS PRESS CONFERENCE YESTERDAY THAT "IT WAS NONE OF THE PUBLIC'S BUSINESS HOW THE PRESIDENT CHOSE TO CONDUCT THE AFFAIRS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES."

BROWN, CHAIRMAN OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE REPUBLICAN NATIONAL COMMITTEE, REFERRED IN A STATEMENT TO MR.TRUMAN'S REPLY TO AN INQUIRY AS TO WHAT THE CABINET DID AT A MEETING WEDNESDAY. THE PRESIDENT TOLD A REPORTER, WITH A SMILE, THAT IT WAS NONE OF HIS BUSINESS.

"THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES HAS BEEN ADMINISTERED IN STAR CHAMBER MANNER FAR TOO LONG," BROWN SAID. "IT IS TIME FOR THE PEOPLE TO FIND OUT WHAT THE BOYS IN THE BACK ROOM ARE DOING WITH THE PEOPLE'S GOVERNMENT."

EG1059PES

(110) WASHINGTON, MAY 3-(AP)-THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT EXTENDED TO AUSTRIA TODAY $10,000,000 IN CREDITS TO BUY SURPLUS AMERICAN PROPERTY IN EUROPE AS AN AID IN RESTORING ECONOMIC STABILITY TO THAT WAR TORN AND STARVING COUNTRY.

IN ANNOUNCING THE ACTION, THE STATE DEPARTMENT SAID THAT IT WAS TAKEN IN LINE WITH A BIG THREE 1943 MOSCOW AGREEMENT TO SEE REESTABLISHED A "FREE AND INDEPENDENT AUSTRIA" AND OPEN THE WAY FOR "POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC SECURITY WHICH IS THE ONLY BASIS FOR LASTING PEACE."

THE ACTION CAME ONLY A FEW HOURS AFTER UNRRA DIRECTOR GENERAL F.H. LAGUARDIA ANNOUNCED THAT SEVEN FOOD SHIPS LOADED WITH EMERGENCY SUPPLIES WILL BE SENT TO AUSTRIA IMMEDIATELY TO ALLEVIATE FAMINE CONDITIONS WHICH HE TERMED "HORRIBLE."

EG1054PES

BY JOHN R. WARD

SAN FERNANDO, P.I., MAY 3-(AP)-A FINISH FIGHT BETWEEN FILIPINO MILITARY POLICE AND WELL ARMED HUKBALAHAP GUERRILLAS IN CENTRAL LUZON APPEARS INEVITABLE UNLESS FURTHER BLOODSHED IS AVERTED BY ARBITRATION.

A TWO-DAY TOUR OF THE REGION AND TALKS WITH AMERICAN MILITARY OBSERVERS, PROVINCIAL OFFICIALS, FILIPINO MILITARY POLICE OFFICERS AND A HUKBALAHAP SPOKESMAN INDICATED THAT A SHOWDOWN IS LIKELY AFTER THEPHILIPPINES BECOME AN INDEPENDENT NATION JULY 4.

THE HUKBALAHAPS WERE ONE OF TWO SEPARATE GUERRILLA ORGANIZATIONS ACTIVE DURING THE JAPANESE OCCUPATION (THE NAME HUKBALAHAP MEANS "ARMY AGAINST JAPAN"). THE TWO OUTFITS FOUGHT EACH OTHER AS WELL AS THE JAPANESE, AND AFTER THE JAPANESE WERE BEATEN THE RIVALRY CONTINUED.

GOVERNOR MARIANO SANTO ROMANO OF NUEVA ECIJA PROVINCE TOLD ME THAT ECONOMIC UNREST WAS ONE REASON FOR THE CONTINUED STRIFE.

"THE HUKS ARE DISSATISFIED WITH THE FARM TENANCY SYSTEM, WHICH I THINK IS FEUDAL," HE SAID. "THE SOLUTION IS NOT TO KILL ALL OF THESE PEOPLE, BUT TO TRY TO ARBITRATE THEIR DIFFERENCES AND FOR THE GOVERNMENT TO HELP THEM."

COL.LIBERTADO LITTAUA, ZONE PROVIST MARSHAL AT BAMBAM, DESCRIBED THE HUKS AS A LAWLESS ELEMENT THAT "GOT USED TO RIAIDING AND PLUNDERING DURING THE JAPANESE OCCUPATION X X THEY LIKED THAT LIFE AND THEY ARE TRYING TO CONTINUE IT."

MEANWHILE INFORMED SOURCES SAID THAT MORE THAN 650 HUKS AND 65 MP'S HAVE BEEN KILLED IN SKIRMISHES SINCE LAST SEPTEMBER. TWO MP'S AND AT LEAST EIGHT HUKS WERE REPORTED KILLED IN A NEW OUTBREAK OF FIGHTING YESTERDAY AT LA PAZ, A VILLAGE IN SOUTHERN TARLAC PROVINCE.

EW1038PCS

FOOD

WASHINGTON, MAY 3-(AP)-IN A NEW ATTACK ON THE WORLD FOOD CRISIS, THE GOVERNMENT ACTED TODAY TO SHUNT ALL AVAILABLE SMALL VESSELS TO EUROPE, THE MIDDLE EAST AND THE FAR EAST FOR USE IN FISHING AND FOOD TRANSPORT.

THE WHITE HOUSE ANNOUNCED THAT RECONVERSION DIRECTOR JOHN W.SNYDER HAD CALLED ON THE STATE DEPARTMENT, THE WAR ASSETS ADMINISTRATION, THE WAR SHIPPING ADMINISTRATION AND THE WAR AND NAVY TO ASSIST IN PROVIDING THE VESSELS.

THE AGENCIES WERE ASKED TO GIVE COUNTRIES IN FOOD SHORTAGE AREAS AN OPPORTUNITY "TO ACQUIRE USUABLE SMALL VESSELS UP TO 1,000-TON CAPACITY WHICH HAVE BEEN OR CAN BE DECLARED SURPLUS."

OTHER DEVELOPMENTS ON THE FOOD FRONT:

1. UNRRA DIRECTOR FIORELLO H.LAGUARDIA ANNOUNCED SEVEN SHIPS LOADED WITH EMERGENCY FOOD SUPPLIES WILL BE SENT "IMMEDIATELY" FROM NORTH AND SOUTH AMERICA TO AUSTRIA IN AN EFFORT TO ALLEVIATE "HORRIBLE" FAMINE CONDITIONS.

THE VESSELS WILL CARRY 46,000 TONS OF SUPPLIES, INCLUDING WHEAT, PEAS, FATS, FISH AND SUGAR.

2. THE HOUSE PASSED UNANIMOUSLY AND SENT TO THE WHITE HOUSE A SENATE-APPROVED BILL REMOVING A LEGAL BAN ON PRIVATE SHIPMENT OF RELIEF GOODS TO FORMER ENEMY NATIONS.

GW1244PES

WASHINGTON, MAY 3-(AP)-RELIABLE OFFICIALS SAID TODAY THAT SWITZERLAND HAS OFFERED TO TURN OVER TO THE ALLIES ABOUT $60,000,000 IN GOLD TRANSFERRED TO IT BY NAZI GERMANY.

THE SWISS PROPOSE GIVING UP ABOUT 40 PERCENT OF A TOTAL OF ABOUT $150,000,000 IN SUCH GOLD IN AN EFFORT TO SPEED SETTLEMENT OF NEGOTIATIONS WITH THE ALLIES ON GERMAN ASSETS WITHIN ITS BORDERS.

THIS NEW OFFER WAS TRANSMITTED TO RANDOLPH PAUL, CHIEF AMERICAN DELEGATE, BY DR.WALTHER STUCKI, THE PRINCIPAL SWISS NEGOTIATOR, SAID OFFICIALS WHOSE NAMES MAY NOT BE PUBLISHED.

EG1056PES

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ARABS MAY ASK AID IN MOSCOW

Delegations Plan to Ask Russians to Bring Palestine Issue Before U.N.

LONDON, May 4—(AP) Several Arab groups are reported planning to send a delegation to Moscow to ask the Russians to champion their cause in Palestine before the United Nations, an Arab league spokesman said today in Cairo.

The Arab delegation would not only ask the Russians to bring the subject of Palestine before the United Nations, but would also request the Soviet Union to "support the Arabs in Palestine against the British-American report," the spokesman said, quoting Palestine reports.

Lebanon A Tentative Place

Musa Alami, second in command of the majority Arab party in Jerusalem, refused to deny or confirm the Cairo report. Unofficial Arab sources said they did not know of any appeal to Russia to place the Palestine issue before the United Nations.

Heads of all the Arab states were said to be discussing the report of the British-American Inquiry Committee, and advices from Cairo said an extraordinary meeting of the seven states in the Arab League had been decided upon.

Lebanon was advanced as a tentative place, but no date was mentioned.

No Official Soviet Reaction

There was no official reaction from the Soviet capital on the Palestine issue, but the Moscow radio took cognizance of the situation, reporting yesterday's general strike and the Arab Higher Committee's

30.24-2657

protest to British Prime Minister Attlee.

A Reuter dispatch from Jerusalem said Gen. Sir Alan Cunningham, high commissioner of Palestine, had asked the committee to withdraw its protest, which rejected the recommendations of the British-American report.

In Iraq British army authorities, taking precaution against any trouble with the Arab populace, declared the east bank of the Tigris River in Baghdad out of bounds for all British troops.

"Matter Of Life And Death"

Bitter attacks against Britain's "imperialistic aims" and demands for severance of relations with the United States were voiced in Iraq's parliamentary chambers at a meeting of the National Committee for the Defense of Palestine.

"Palestine is a matter of death or life, we must meet force in Palestine by force," one speaker said.

In London Dr. I. J. Mattauck, rabbi of the London Liberal Synagogue, a nonorthodox branch of Judaism, told a congregation that "special responsibility" is placed on the Jews in America to rally public opinion in support of the American-British report.

Will Seek Soviet Support, Arab Declares

London, May 4 (AP) — An Arab League spokesman said today that Palestine reports indicated Arab groups planned to send a delegate to Moscow to ask the Soviet Government to submit the Palestine problem to the United Nations.

The spokesman, speaking to newsmen in Cairo, added that he understood the Russians would be asked "to support the Arabs in Palestine" against the report of the British-American Inquiry Committee, which recommended immediate authorization for the immigration of 100,000 Jews.

Tension Mounting

Tension mounted in the Holy Land amid reports that the heads of all the Arab states were discussing the report and that an extraordinary meeting of the seven states in the League would be convened.

Arab youths staged a riotous demonstration against the report in Jerusalem yesterday, and a high Arab official asserted in Cairo that some Arab leaders favored a fight to the death "for their existence."

The official, Abdel Rahman Azzam Pasha, secretary general of the Arab League, said some Arabs proposed that Palestine be converted into a battleground where Arabs from all over the Middle East would wage a fight for a showdown on the Jewish question.

"Not Desperate Yet"

He said these leaders had urged the evacuation of women and children from Palestine to neighboring states, as a prelude to the proclamation of war, but added:

"This is a measure of desperation, and we are not desperate or near desperation yet."

The demonstrations in Jerusalem occurred during a one-day strike called by the Arabs.

Egypt Arabs May Strike

The strike proceeded quietly at Haifa, Jaffa and Hebron. Two Jewish busses were stoned at Ramleh, near the all-Jewish city of Tel Aviv.

The Arabs also are considering the calling of a general strike in Egypt to protest against the commission's recommendations. May 10 has been mentioned as the date, but no decision has been reached.

ARABS PREDICT MUFTI RETURN

Guiding Factor Role In Current Political Crisis Pictured

Jerusalem, May 4 (AP)—The return to the Middle East within a month of the exiled Grand Mufti of Jerusalem was predicted in some Arab circles today as Arab leadership solidified in opposition to the American-British inquiry committee report.

Arab leaders in Palestine, more closely unified than at any time since the early twenties, declined further comment on their plans to attempt to thwart implementation of the report, including its recommendation that 100,000 Jews be admitted to the Holy Land.

They indicated no further statements would be made or action taken until the Arab League holds a special meeting, possibly within a week.

Holy Land Is Quiet

The Holy Land was quiet on the Jewish Sabbath after yesterday's general strike by the country's 1,250,000 Arabs protesting the report. Tension seemed less than in previous days.

The possible return of Haj Amin Husseini, the Grand Mufti who was exiled from Palestine in 1937 for anti-British activity, to Syria or Lebanon was talked about freely by Arab leaders.

The Grand Mufti took refuge in Syria, then went to Iran and finally to Italy, where he reportedly engaged in pro-Axis activity with the encouragement of Mussolini. He was arrested by the French in Paris in May of last year.

Guiding Factor For Arabs

High Arab sources asserted that the Mufti's influence would be a guiding factor for the Arabs in the current political crisis.

Present leaders, including his cousin, Jamal Effendi Husseini, now number one Arab by virtue of his leadership of the Arab higher committee, insist that the Arabs are awaiting the Grand Mufti's voice.

Apparently few Arabs question his war record, which caused some British politicians to demand that he be tried as a war criminal.

"The Mufti merely agreed with Churchill," said one Arab office spokesman, "that sometimes one must team up with the devil against one's enemies."

Present Arab Leadership

The present Arab leadership in Palestine is apparently tightly held by these four men: Jamal Husseini; Musa el Alami, second in the Arab party command to Jamal Husseini; Auni Abdul Hadi, chief of the Arab Independence party; Dr. Hussein el Khalidi, chairman of the Arab Development party.

Feeling Runs High in Iraq

BAGHDAD, Iraq, May 3 (Delayed) (AP).—The east bank of the Tigris River, including the main sections of Baghdad, was declared out of bounds for all British troops today as a precaution against trouble with Arabs angered by the Anglo-American Palestine report.

Some legislators demanded severance of relations with the United States and abrogation of all treaties with Britain.

General Nuri al-Said, president of the Iraqui Senate, addressing the national committee for the defense of Palestine, urged the "cooperation of all Arab countries," and Senator Abdul Mahdi, Independence party leader, said that "we must meet force in Palestine by force."

Liberal-Conservative Alliance Proposed

London, May 4 (AP)—A Liberal-Conservative alliance aimed at overthrowing Britain's Labor party regime was proposed today.

William Mabane, chairman of the National Liberal executive committee, told a meeting of his party at Norwich:

"Such a development would . . . lead to the overthrow of the socialist government and the removal of the threat to our own way of life."

Lord Balfour, of Inchrye, complained in an address at the annual meeting of the Eastbourne Divisional Conservative Association of "suppression of political liberty" and a censorship "like that which we fought against in Germany and Italy."

Strong Britain Demanded

Montgomery Warns Peace and Security Take Time

LONDON, May 4 (AP).—Field Marshal Lord Montgomery urged tonight that Great Britain remain strong "until everything is settled satisfactorily."

In an address to his troops on the anniversary of the end of the European war, the new chief of the Imperial General Staff declared that peace and security within a world organization "take time to arrange," and said Britain must remain strong, "for in the hands of strength lie the keys of peace and of war."

Rolls-Royce Engines To Be Made In China

London, May 4 (AP)—Rolls-Royce officials announced today an agreement with the Chinese Government for the manufacture of Rolls-Royce gas turbine and jet propulsion airplane engines in China.

Chinese engineers are being trained at the Rolls-Royce plant at Derby, and British experts will be sent to China to supervise the construction of factories.

So Much In 'Love With Britain', GI's Bride Refuses To Sail

London, May 4 (AP)—A 22-year-old bride of a GI, en route to a ship bound for the United States, looked at May-blooming England today and decided she was "too much in love with my home" to leave it.

"I am sorry for my husband, but I now feel more content and happy that I have come to this decision," said Mrs. June Marsico, wife of Nick Marsico, of Elyria, Ohio.

June said she met her husband two years ago when she was working as a United States Navy typist in Liverpool. They were married last August shortly before he was returned to the United States.

Mrs. Marsico was traveling by train with twenty other GI brides to a staging area today when she decided to get off at London and return to her home in Cheshire because she could not "face up to going to America."

"I'm in a dreadful fix about clothes," she said. "Everything I own, except what I was traveling with, left Liverpool yesterday in a cargo boat. Goodness knows when I shall get them back, and I have no coupons."

Mrs. Marsico's sister, Mrs. Renee Mannetta, 25, also a GI bride, is now en route to the United States aboard the S.S. Holbrook. The two girls had asked to be allowed to travel together.

The High Cost Of Proposing: 20 Minutes At $4 Per

Cambridge, England, May 4 (AP). Joe aBrber Hepfer, of Dixon, Ill., former United States Army Airforce fighter pilot, hung on the Dixon end of a trans-Atlantic telephone call Thursday night for twenty minutes—at $4 a minute—before getting up courage to propose to a British girl, who accepted him.

Yesterday's mail brought the girl, June Agnes Elizabeth Naylor, of Saffran Walden, a diamond engagement ring.

Hepfer, the son of Mr. and Mrs. Paul Hepfer, took part in the D-day fighter support. Later he was transferred to Saffran Walden, where he met June, a 20-year-old typist.

His telephone call was preceded by a letter. But, Miss Naylor said, although he had often hinted at marriage, he had never "plucked up enough courage to ask me before. He said he was sitting at the other end of the line all alone, and it was a good thing too, for he was dripping from perspiration."

Yesterday came the engagement ring — which Hepfer had mailed more than a week ago.

No date has been set for the wedding. June wants to marry in America, but Hepfer, she said, is trying to get to Britain for her birthday, June 5.

Town Mourns War Bride

U. S. Veteran at Funeral of Wife in Nottingham, England

NOTTINGHAM, England, May 4 (AP).—The town of Nottingham grieved today with a former United States paratrooper, Joseph Cananzey, of Taunton, Mass.

Crowds lined the streets as the funeral procession for his nineteen-year-old bride, Winifred May, passed slowly from her home to St. Anne's Church, where only eighteen months ago the Cananzeys were married. Friends filled the chapel to hear the vicar express the town's sympathy. Cananzey, who flew across the Atlantic to his wife's bedside a month ago, said he would return to America by air, probably next Saturday.

Winants Leave Britain for U.S.

BOURNEMOUTH, England, May 4 (AP).—John G. Winant, who is retiring as American Ambassador at London, left today for New York.

U.N. TO DROP IRAN CASE THIS WEEK

Withdrawal of Russian Troops to Be Completed by May 6 Deadline.

NEW YORK, May 4. — (AP) Spokesmen for several delegations to the United Nations Security council expressed belief today that the council would be in a position to drop the controversial Iranian case when it comes up again next week.

They said reports received by their governments confirmed press dispatches from Tehran that the withdrawal of Soviet troops from Iran would be completed or almost completed by the May 6 deadline.

"It looks very much as though the council would be in a position to drop the case," one spokesman said.

Under a resolution adopted by the council April 4, the delegates took note of a Russian agreement to have all Soviet troops out of Iran by May 6 and agreed to leave the case pending until that date with the understanding that Russia and Iran could be asked to report on the situation after the deadline passed.

The delegates were reported to be generally satisfied with the way the Russians have carried out their pledge and were represented as not being inclined to insist on keeping the case open even if the withdrawal were not entirely completed.

Secretary-General Trygve Lie has been asked to call the council back into session Tuesday, May 7, to take up the case, but Lie's office reported that no decision had yet been made.

Some delegations were understood to feel that it might be desirable to delay the meeting for two or three days to give the council and various governments time to receive reports on the situation as of midnight May 6.

The Soviet delegate, Andrei A. Gromyko, still has not indicated whether he would stand by his recent statement that he would not take part in any new discussions of the Iranian case.

Would Leave Spanish Issue

Solution of the Iranian case would leave only the Spanish question on the Council agenda. A subcommittee is now investigating Polish charges that the Franco regime is a threat to world peace and will report back to the Council by May 31.

There was an increasing evidence, meanwhile, that the Council might be called upon to take up the Palestine question. Although none of the delegates has yet received any instructions to take the initiative in the case, Arab League spokesmen both in Washington and Cairo indicated submission of the question to the Council was being considered.

The spokesman in Cairo said Palestine reports indicated Arab groups planned to send a delegate to Moscow to ask the Soviet Government to submit the case to the United Nations.

The Arab office in Washington said the question was under consideration and that the problem might be brought before the Council in the near future.

U.N. Is Presented Levantine Status

New York, May 4 (AP) — The United Nations Security Council had assurances from France and Britain today that the bulk of their forces in the Levantine states would be withdrawn by June 30.

Separate announcements that British and French forces had already abandoned Syria and would shortly quit Lebanon were laid before the Council as it faced a new

crisis next week over the presence of Soviet troops in Iran beyond a March 2 treaty limit.

Russia now has promised to have her troops out of Iran by May 6.

Withdrawals Held Voluntary

Both France and Britain emphasized that their withdrawals were voluntary. They disclaimed any legal compulsion under the United States' motion presented in London last February, expressing confidence that the foreign troops in Syria and Lebanon would be withdrawn as soon as practicable, with the results to be reported to the Council.

Sir Alexander Cadogan, in the first report to the Council on the Levantine situation, said only a "small liquidation party" would be left in Lebanon by the British after June 30.

French Delegate Henri Bonnet said that most of the French troops would also be gone by then.

Evacuation Dates

With Lebanese Government cooperation on transport, Bonnet said, all French forces could be evacuated from Lebanon by August 31 except for 30 officers and about 300 technicians controlling transport of material. These, he added, could be removed by December 31.

Some delegations were represented as optimistic over prospects of an amicable solution of the Iranian problem on the basis of dispatches from Tehran declaring Red Army troops were leaving Iran following farewell parties.

The Council is committed to inquire into the status of Soviet withdrawals from Iran as of May 6, and presumably will ask both Tehran and Moscow for reports on Tuesday.

Belgium To Complain

The Spanish situation was enlivened by a Belgian government announcement that it would complain formally that the Franco regime refused to extradite Leon deGrelle, leader of the Rexist party, outlawed as Fascist.

Belgian Foreign Minister Paul-Henri Spaak said "the Security Council will receive a new document, the one in which we will show that Spain keeps on her soil a traitor and a Fascist."

This source, who would not be identified, said efforts were being made to have all representatives on the commission in New York in ample time for the meeting. The United Nations secretariat has not yet officially announced the date.

Reported Mexican Choice

It was reported in informed circles that Dr. Manuel Sandoval Vallarta, professor in the Polytechnic Institute of Mexico and former professor at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, would serve for Mexico. A decision is expected by Monday.

Dr. Vallarta is a graduate of the National University of Mexico and is one of the nation's foremost physicists and mathematicians.

The Atomic Energy Commission grew out of a decision by the Foreign Ministers of the United States, Great Britain and Russia at their meeting in Moscow last December. They recommended to the General Assembly of the United Nations the establishment of a commission to consider problems arising from the discovery of atomic energy and related matters.

Security Council Nations

The General Assembly on January 24, unanimously approved a resolution setting up the Atomic Commission and stating its task. It was decided that the commission would be made up of those nations on the Security Council plus Canada when Canada was not a member of the Council.

Thus the commission membership will change as the Security Council membership changes, except for Canada and the five permanent members of the Council, Russia, France, China, Britain and the United States.

BIG FOUR STUDIES PLEBISCITE PLAN

Byrnes' Proposal to Settle Italian-Yugo Dispute Opposed by Reds, British.

tween boundaries projected by the Americans and Russians to settle the Italian-Yugoslav border dispute, an American source reported.

He was opposed by the Soviet and British foreign ministers, who said any plebiscite should cover the entire area claimed by both Italy and Yugoslavia. But Byrnes asked the other ministers to think over his proposal before another meeting tomorrow, it was said.

Cool to Molotov's Offer

Earlier, Foreign Minister Vyacheslav M. Molotov received a cold reception on an offer to meet Italian interests "halfway" on colonial and reparations questions if the disputed city of Trieste was given to Yugoslavia, British informants said.

But on this point Foreign Secretary Ernest Bevin declared "you cannot bargain away people's lives," these sources added.

The whole question of the disputed border area of Venezia Guila with its main city of Trieste, was pointed up by Yugoslav deputy Premier Edward Kardelj, who asserted Yugoslavia would take "any measures it might judge necessary" if the foreign ministers put Slovenes in that territory under Italian rule.

He told a news conference at Soviet headquarters that Yugoslavia "could never accept a big four decision giving Yugoslav peoples to another country."

Urge People Settle Question

Byrnes' proposal was to settle the difference between American and Russian suggestions for a boundary line by a plebiscite, or a vote of the people on the question.

Russia insists upon a boundary giving Trieste and most of Venezia Giulia to Yugoslavia. British and France have proposed boundaries roughly similar to the American one.

The foreign ministers argued the border question three hours this morning, and again this afternoon in a two-hour meeting. Then they scheduled a Sunday session. (10 a. m., E. S. T.).

Before making his plebiscite suggestion, Byrnes said he could accept the British line, which runs west of the American line at the tip of the Istrian peninsula, provided Yugoslavia would return to Italy the modern coal mining machinery around Alberna, informants said.

The U. S. line would give Alberna and its coal mines and the port of Pola to Italy, whereas the British line runs straight down Istria, leaving those two localities to Yugoslavia.

British sources said Bevin had objected to the whole idea of a plebiscite on the grounds it was contrary to the London decision to draw an ethnic frontier, and would reopen the whole dispute.

Big Four Discuss Italian-Slav Boundary

Paris, May 4 (AP)—The Foreign Ministers' Council heard statements on the disputed Italo-Yugoslav border from each of the four ministers in a three-hour session today, which indicated they were as far from solution of the problem as they were last September in London.

A member of the American delegation said the positions of the four ministers on the border problem was unchanged. The American said there was no sign of agreement, with Russian Foreign Minister Vyacheslav M. Molotov lined up against his American, British and French colleagues.

Punishment, Molotov Says

A British source said Molotov described the border lines proposed by the other powers as punishment of Yugoslavia, a war-time ally. United States Secretary of State James F. Byrnes denied this, saying that the Yugoslavs under the American, British and French proposals would obtain Fiume, 18,900 square miles of new territory and 375,000 inhabitants.

Molotov, agreeing that Trieste was ethnically Italian, was reported to have demanded that the city be turned over to Yugoslavia because it was an integral part of the surrounding countryside which, he held, was ethnically Yugoslav.

Prewar Treaties On Agenda

French Foreign Minister Georges Bidault pointed out, the British source continued, that the boundary commission had been instructed to draw their borderlines on ethnic grounds.

The Ministers spent all morning discussing the Italo-Yugoslav frontier and did not reach the other items on the agenda for today, which included demilitarization of the Franco-Italian and Italo-Yugoslav frontiers and Italy's prewar bilateral treaties.

To Examine Trade Pacts

Italy's old bilateral agreements, most of which are economic or trade pacts, are slated to be examined but the tri-partite alliance with Berlin and Tokyo, and the multi-lateral anti-comintern pact are already considered abolished.

Edward Kardelj, Yugoslav deputy premier, urged the ministers yesterday to give Trieste and virtually all of the Istrian Peninsula to Yugoslavia. This request was identical with the Russian recommendation.

Premier Alcide de Gasperi of Italy asked that Italy be allowed to retain Trieste and that the Italo-Yugoslav border be along the old "Wilson line."

Claims For Italian Ships

Meanwhile, a committee of naval experts appointed by the Ministers heard claims for Italian ships—and the total number of claims exceeded the ships which Italy has afloat. The Ministers were reported last week to have decided that Italy would be left a basic fleet, and that the remaining units would be divided among Britain, France, the United States and Russia, after awards were made to Greece and Yugoslavia.

Russia was reported opposed to a proposal, favored by the other three conferees, to establish a post-treaty inspectorate commission inside of Italy to insure her compliance with treaty terms.

The Russians also were said to be opposed to the establishment of an Allied commission to continue the detection and prosecution of war criminals after the Allied Control Commission leaves Rome.

French Vote Tomorrow

Paris, May 4 (AP)—The French people will vote tomorrow on acceptance or rejection of a proposed new constitution which would create a one-house legislature of 669 members.

Supported by Socialist parties and opposed by parties of the Right and Center, the document was drawn up by the Constituent Asembly amid political struggles which nearly wrecked the three-party Cabinet coalition of Communists, Socialists and the MRP (Popular Republican Movement).

Close Vote Expected

If the voters accept the draft, they will go to the polls again on June 2 to elect a national assembly. If they reject it, they will choose another Constituent Assembly to draw up another constitution.

The referendum was expected to be close.

Opponents claimed that anarchy would result from the unicameral feature, most striking aspect of the draft, under which a single chamber would be invested with exclusive legislative authority, the power to elect a figurehead president, a premier, the high court and most of the magistrate's council, with virtually no veto of its actions.

Proponents Foresee Stability

Its proponents, the Communists and Socialists, said this feature would make for stability of government in a nation renowned for frequently changing cabinets.

Iceland Premier Silent On Issue of U. S. Bases

In Paris, He Avoids Comment on Reported Irritation

PARIS, May 4 (AP).—Premier Olafur Thors of Iceland has declined to discuss publicly here the six-months deadlock between Reykjavik and Washington over an American bid to maintain military air-base rights in Iceland after peace treaties formally end the war.

Thors is in Paris—the site of the four-power Foreign Ministers' Conference—on what he described as a social visit.

Asked last night for comment on a declaration by the Swedish newspaper, "Stockholm Tidningen," that northern European countries were irritated at what it described as "American reluctance" to abandon Icelandic bases, Thors responded: "No. No. No. I will talk of nothing."

"Stockholm Tidningen" said it was unbelievable that the United States should seek to cling to bases against the desires of the Icelandic people, declaring: "That would forever deprive the U. S. A. of its good will in the whole north."

FUNK CLAIMS A MINOR ROLE

Reports Holding Of Nazi Titles, But No Real Authority

Nuernberg, Sunday, May 5 (AP)—The windows of many buidings, including the War Crimes Court, were shattered late last night by detonations at a captured German munitions dump, 10 miles outside the city. Planned destruction of dumps in this vicinity has been going on since last summer, but last night's explosions were heaviest yet felt.

Nuernberg, May 4 (AP)—Walther Funk declared at his war-crimes trial today that he had never had more than an "insignificant" or second-rate role in the Nazi party or state affairs, and that in Cabinet posts he had titles but no real authority.

"I always, so to speak, came up to the door, but never was allowed to enter," he said gravely.

Funk told the international military tribunal that, as press chief in the Propaganda Ministry, he took orders from "the undisputed boss," Joseph Goebbels, and that later, as Minister of Economic subordinate to Hermann

Helped Jews, Funk

Funk said that only in war-crimes trial was he cons ed an important Nazi.

He testified he supported Hitler early in the 1930's because he was convinced that "only a strong leader and a unified people could solve Germany's crisis." He said his first impression of Hitler was "an extraordinary personality who comprehended all problems with lightning speed and studied problems in a rarified atmosphere."

"In the early years, 1933-34, Hitler let me play the piano for him, but in later years I rarely was able to see him."

Funk insisted he never was anti-Semitic. He said he had intervened to help many Jews.

Not 'Big Shot' Till Trial, Says Funk

Nuernberg, May 4 (AP)—Walter Funk, former Nazi press chief, complained somewhat wryly to the International Military Tribunal today that he had never been more than a second-rater in the Nazi Reich, and that only in the war-crimes trial was he regarded as a big shot.

Funk, who also was Economic Minister and Reischbank president, portrayed his role in the party and state affairs as "insignificant." He testified that in the Propaganda Ministry he took his orders from the "undisputed boss," Paul Joseph Goebbels, and that as Economic Minister he was subordinate to Herman Goering.

"Never Had Much"

"Then you had the title, but not real authority?" his counsel asked.

"I always, so to speak, came up to the door but never was allowed to enter," Funk replied, with a sad expression.

"However, in this trial it happened differently," he added.

Funk claimed he was "never an anti-Semite" and had intervened to help many Jews. He said he became a Hitler supporter in the early 1930's because he was convinced that "only a strong leader and a unified people could solve Germany's crisis."

"Let Him Play Piano"

He gave this first impression of Hitler: "Extraordinary personality which comprehended all problems with lightning speed and studied problems in a rarefied sphere."

"In the early years of 1933-34, Hitler let me play the piano for him," Funk recalled, "but in the later years I rarely was able to see him."

United Nations Atom Group Plans First Session May 15

New York, May 4 (AP)—The United Nations Commission for the Control of Atomic Energy, complete except for the Mexican representative will hold its first meeting in New York May 15, an authoritative source said today.

PARIS, May 4. — (AP) U. S. Secretary of State James F. Byrnes tonight proposed holding a plebiscite in the "no man's land" be-

30.24-2659

GENERAL ACTS IN VALENS CASE

Mc Narney Sends Regrets For U.P. Newsman's Ejection

Frankfurt, Germany, May 4 (AP). Gen. Joseph T. McNarney, commander of United States forces in Europe, tonight sent his personal regrets to E. G. Valens, United Press correspondent, for the newspaperman's forcible ejection yesterday from the trial of twenty Jewish displaced persons accused of stoning American military police.

In a letter to Clinton B. Conger, United Press manager for Germany, McNarney said:

"It has been brought to my attention that Mr. Evan G. Valens, of your staff, is reported to have violated a local military restriction governing the entrance of individuals int oa displaced persons' camp a Lansberg. The action taken locally was to bar this representative from the entire area controlled by the military headquarters concerned.

Ejection Noted

"I learned later that the extension of the restriction resulted in the forcible ejection of Mr. Valens from the courtroom in Kaufbeuren. Instructions from my headquarters had already been sent directing that the original extension of the restriction be withdrawn and that Mr. Valens be permitted to resume his work pending the completion of an investigation of his alleged violation in respect to the displaced-persons camp.

"When the final report on this incident is completed you will be informed of the action taken.

"Unfortunately, my instructions did not reach the military headquarters concerned in time to prevent the second action barring Mr. Valens from the courtroom. In my jurdiment, the second incident should not have occurred, and it is regretted that my instructions were delayed.

No Censorship

"I would appreciate it if you would convey to Mr. Valens my personal feelings in this matter. There has not been, nor is there now, any censorship or arbitrary restriction in respect to news media or news representatives. Problems involving local security regulations are matters entirely unrelated to our fixed policy in these matters."

Valens was picked up twice in three days by troops of the 9th Infantry Division before McNarney's order yesterday freed him from being molested until an army board of officers considers proposals for discrediting him as a correspondent.

Following receipt of McNarney's letter, Conger said that "the United Press, on the basis of all reports to date, supports Valens completely."

Schwarzkopf Ouster Asked

Moscow, May 4 (AP)—A Tass dispatch from Tehran said today that the Iranian newspaper, *Rahbar*, had proposed the removal of Col. H. Norman Schwarzkopf, former superintendent of New Jersey State police, as chief adviser of Iranian national police.

"A purge of the gendarmerie and removal of foreign advisers will help to bring about a favorable attitude on peaceful settlement of Azerbaijan," Tass quoted the paper as saying.

MILAN POLICE HOLD 12

Suspects in Mussolini Case Are Linked to Fascist Move

MILAN, Italy, May 4 (AP)—Civil Police Chief Umberto Ferrante said today that twelve persons, including one suspected of being the head of a clandestine Fascist movement, were under arrest in connection with the theft of the body of Benito Mussolini.

Signor Ferrante said none of those arrested had admitted having taken part in the actual theft, but that some had confessed having taken an active part in the organization Partito Fascista Democratic.

This organization asserted in a published letter that it had arranged the body-snatching.

Police operations in connection with the theft continued to center in Milan. Chief Ferrante said the arrests were only the first "rings of a long chain." He added he could not disclose additional details at this time without tipping off Fascists still at large.

Italian King's Plan For Trip Reported

Rome, May 4 (AP)—The newspaper *Il Lavoro* said today in a Naples dispatch that King Vittorio Emanuele apparently was preparing to leave Italy soon aboard the royal yacht.

The dispatch said it was reported in Naples the monarch would leave behind in a sealed envelope a document of abdication bearing today's date, which would be opened after his departure. The account added that the King was expected first to go to Algiers and that perhaps the United States would be his ultimate destination.

Royal household sources here said the report was "premature," but did not deny that the King was preparing to leave the country.

Lavoro said there had been a great movement since yesterday between the harbor, where the yacht was reported "ready to sail," and the King's villa at Posillipa, where he and the Queen have lived quietly since his "retirement" in June, 1944, and transfer of his duties to Crown Prince Umberto as lieutenant general of the realm.

Bruno Mussolini's Widow Is Drowned

Milan, Italy, May 4 (A. P.).—The Como police said today that the widow of Bruno Mussolini, son of the former dictator, drowned with two Allied soldiers early today when a motorboat capsized and sank in Lake Como. The boat was on a trip between the villages of Torno and Blevio. The soldiers were not identified in the police report.

28-Mile Line of Locusts Advances Upon Sardinia

By The Associated Press.

ROME, May 4—The Italian news agency Ansa reported today in a dispatch from Sassari in Sardinia that a mass of locusts about twenty-eight miles long and two an a half miles wide was advancing steadily on the area of Crostano, apparently dooming the region's crops.

United States Relief and Rehabilitation Administration officials here prepared to rush more than 400 vehicles to Sardinia to help fight the plague of insects and appealed to their offices in Britain, France and Germany to send emergency supplies of poison.

Browder Enters Russia On Train for Leningrad

Finnish Police Say Ex-Red Chief Crossed Border

HELSINKI, May 4 (AP).—Finnish state police announced tonight that Earl Browder, former head of the Communist party in the United States, had left Finland en route to Russia.

The police, who began a search for Browder, following his failure to comply with regulations requiring foreigners to report to police within three days of arrival, said they established that he passed the Finnish border station of Vainikkala, which is on the main railway line to Leningrad.

Authorities said he had no Finnish visa when he arrived in this country from Stockholm on April 30.

Browder said at Stockholm that he was en route to Moscow to "study politics."

Sign Trade Treaty.

Helsinki, Finland, May 4 (A. P.).—Official announcement was made yesterday of the signing of a trade treaty between Finland and Russia providing for the exchange of $32,000,000 worth of goods during the remainder of this year.

Hitler Picture Brings Suspension Of Paper

Vienna, May 4 (AP)—The publications board of the United States forces in Austria has suspended the next four issues of *Die Woche*, a weekly published in Salzburg, because it printed a photograph of Adolf Hitler and a poem about him.

The picture showed Hitler surrounded by members of his general staff. The poem said that this was how Hitler looked when he was the Führer before whom the world trembled for six years.

Copenhagen Celebrates First Year of Freedom

Holland and Prague Also Mark Their Liberation

COPENHAGEN, May 4 (AP).—Street names in Copenhagen were temporarily changed and residents celebrated their first liberation anniversary today in flag-decked Roosevelt Street, Eisenhower Avenue, Churchill Square, Stalin Prospect and Monty Place.

Thousands of Danes crowded this city, where festivities will last until Sunday night, Fifty American Flying Fortresses, medium bombers and Mustang fighters from Germany conveyed the United States' congratulations.

Holland Marks Freedom

AMSTERDAM, May 4 (AP).—The Netherlands observed one minute of silence at 11 a. m. today to commemorate the first anniversary of the nation's liberation from the Nazis.

Prague Celebrates

PRAGUE, May 4 (AP).—Prague citizens began today a six-day observance of the first anniversary of their revolution against the Germans, May 5, and the liberation of the city by the Red Army, May 9, 1945.

1 Killed, 4 Wounded In Raids In Athens

Athens, May 4 (AP)—A Nationalist reserve lieutenant was killed and four Monarchists were wounded last night in three simultaneous raids on political party offices, attributed to Communist Monarchists to bands of armed Communists.

Police placed heavy guards around the headquarters of rival political factions. Monarchists members of Parliament asked Premier Panayotis Tsaldaris to take "stern measures" to prevent a recurrence of such outbreaks.

2 Die In Prague Powder Magazine Blasts

Prague, May 4 (AP)—Two powder magazines exploded last night near Terezin, northwest of Prague, killing at least three Czechoslovak soldiers, injuring twenty seriously and damaging three villages.

It was feared the death toll might go higher when the wreckage was probed. Recurring lesser explosions prevented fire brigades from approaching the scene. The area was cordoned by the military and an investigation was under way to determine the cause.

Romania War Criminals To Face Court Tomorrow

Antonescu and 17 Others To Be Tried for Lives

BUCHAREST, May 4 (AP).—The war crimes trial of Ion Antonescu, Romania's war-time pro-Nazi Premier, and seventeen accused of collaboration is expected to begin Monday.

A 60,000-word indictment charges Antonescu with declaring war on the United States and Great Britain on direct orders from the German Minister, informants said. The prosecution likely will demand the death penalty for the former Premier and his chief aides.

The defendants, under heavy guard in a Bucharest prison, were reported by those who saw them recently to look ill and unkempt, but well fed.

In all, twenty-four persons are accused as war criminals by the Romanian government, but six are reported still missing, including Horia Sima, former Iron Guard leader, who fled to Germany in 1941.

Mihailovic Is Said To Decline U.S. Aid

Belgrade, May 4 (AP)—Lieut. Gen. Alexander Rankovic, Yugoslavia's Interior Minister, says that Gen. Draja Mihailovic has turned down an offer to be defended at his forthcoming treason trial by Attorney Morris Ernst, of New York.

General Rankovic showed correspondents a copy of the letter he said Mihailovic had written, in which the former Chetnik leader was quoted as saying he felt he would be able to procure defense counsel in his own country and that he had "full faith" in Yugoslav courts.

TYDINGS CITES MIHAILOVIC

Says Marshal Aided American Aviators In Yugoslavia

Washington, May 4 (AP)—Senator Tydings today said he had read, "with some regret," that Marshal Mihailovic was to be tried in Yugoslavia as a war criminal.

"It has come to my attention that he has been instrumental in aiding many American aviators who were shot down over Yugoslavia and neighboring countries to escape capture and return to their own commands," he told the Senate.

Reads Letter From Baetjer

At the same time, Senator Tydings said, he did not want to interfere in the affairs of Yugoslavia and did not know the reason for the "cleavage" between Mihailovic and Marshal Tito.

He read to the Senate a letter from Howard Baetjer, of Eccleston, Baltimore county, a fighter pilot, who said he spent a month and a half in Yugoslavia in 1944 after abandoning his plane while returning from a mission to Ploesti.

Mr. Baetjer said he spent this time among Mihailovic's chetniks "and have nothing but thanks to offer for the care I received."

Called Brave Man

Mr. Baetjer said that, regardless of the merits of the controversy between the two marshals, "it seems a pity that a brave man and a representative of a very large group of people should be sacrificed in a quarrel that is local," and added:

"On behalf of myself and all American airmen like me and because I think it is only just, I hope that this Government will use its influence to prevent this man being sacrified simply because for the moment his rival leader has the ascendency."

Sidky Bars Economic Curbs

CAIRO, May 4 (AP).—Ismail Sidky Pasha, Premier of Egypt, said tonight that "Egypt will not be tied in any economic restrictions with Great Britain" after revision of the 1936 treaty of alliance. British and Egyptian officials now are negotiating at Cairo for revision of the treaty.

Iran Reports Russ Exodus Almost Over

Tehran, May 4 (AP)—Gendarmerie officials and an Iranian general staff officer said today all Iran had been evacuated by the Red Army, but Prince Mosaffar Firouz, Propaganda Minister, reported the evacuation of Azerbaijan province was not yet complete.

Firouz said, however, that "Azerbaijan is almost completely evacuated." He added that he saw no reason why correspondents should not visit the area "after May 6," the date on which the Russians, under the terms of last month's Soviet-Iranian agreement, will have been withdrawn.

Unity Parley Continues

Firouz said no agreement had been reached thus far between Jafar Pishevari, Premier of the self-proclaimed autonomous state of Iranian Azerbaijan, and the Central Government.

He said the conversations, taking place in a village five miles outside Tehran, were continuing, but that Pishevari might have to return to his capital, Tabriz, "in connection with evacuation problems" before the negotiations were completed.

Chinese Reds Fail in Drive For Mukden

Nationalists Say Attack by 60,000 Is Repelled, Foe's Stronghold Falls

By The Associated Press

MUKDEN, May 4.—The Chinese government asserted today it had

smashed a surprise "offensive" aimed at Mukden by 60,000 Chinese Communist troops who, it said, were turned back with more than 5,000 casualties.

General Tu Yu-ming, government commander in chief in Manchuria, told a press conference his forces had turned back the Communist drive and captured Penki (Penhsihu), main Communist stronghold, forty miles southeast of Mukden.

Tu said the Communists mobilized large forces around strong government positions in southern Manchuria and began an "offensive" Sunday which rolled northward for three days for an undisclosed distance.

On May 1, he added, the government launched a counter-drive and captured Penki after a savage two-day battle. He asserted that 3,000 Communists were taken prisoner there. Further details of the conflict were lacking.

[At Nanking, General George C. Marshall, special American envoy, conferred for an hour and a half with General Chou En-lai, chief Communist negotiator, in a resumption of conversations concerning a truce in Manchuria. Chou proposed that three-man truce teams be sent into hitherto dormant central China, to which the civil warfare had spread from Manchuria.

[Chou later told a press conference he considered the central China fighting more dangerous for the future of the country than that in Manchuria. Communists in Peiping alleged the government had assembled eleven armies of more than 300,000 men for a great battle on the central plain of the Hupeh and Honan Province border area.

[Chou said the Russian government had withdrawn railroad and diplomatic representatives from Manchuria because it recognized that any attempt to operate the Changchun Railroad, main north-south artery, would be futile so long as fighting was in progress.]

Mozaffar Firouz, Director of Propaganda, described the Soviet exodus from contentious Azerbaijan Province as "almost" complete.

An Iranian general staff officer declared "all Iran has been evacuated by the Red Army," and gendarmerie officials made similar statements.

Prince Firouz said "Azerbaijan is almost completely evacuated," and added that he saw no reasons why correspondents should not visit the province after Monday—the deadline set in the Soviet-Iranian agreement for the complete removal of Russian troops from the country. Russian officials have refused to give foreign correspondents permission to enter the province.

The propaganda director said also that no agreement had been reached "as yet" with Premier Jaafar Pishevari of the self-proclaimed autonomous Azerbaijan Government, but that "negotiations were continuing" with the Central Government on proposals for reuniting Azerbaijan with the central administration.

He said that Mr. Pishevari might return to the provincial capital of Tabriz "in connection with evacuation problems" before the negotiations were completed. A British airline official said a Soviet plane carrying Mr. Pishevari to Tabriz had taken off this morning but had been forced to return by bad weather.

Prince Firouz said the negotiations were being held in secrecy "through agreement of all parties." Asked about results of the conference he replied "I may have something definite to tell you tonight or tomorrow." Prince Firouz said he had asked Mr. Pishevari if he wished to receive foreign newsmen and had been told "maybe in a few days."

Chiang's Forces Claim Victory In Big Battle

[By the Associated Press]

Chinese army headquarters in Mukden said today that Government forces have routed 60,000 Communist troops in a two-day battle for Penhsihou, main Communist stronghold southeast of Mukden. It said national troops inflicted 5,000 to 7,000 casualties.

Gen. Tu Li-ming, Government commander at Mukden, said the battle began Wednesday and the occupation of Penhsihou was completed yesterday. He said the national forces had thrust northward from Liaoyang.

Russ Withdrawal Reported

Meanwhile, Gen. Chou En-lai, No. 2 Chinese Communist, reported in Nanking that the Russians had withdrawn their diplomatic and railroad representatives from Manchuria, recognizing the futility of attempting to operate the Changchun railroad jointly with China while the civil war was raging.

A Communist spokesman at American executive headquarters in Peiping reported that five American news correspondents, including Tom Masterson, of the Associated Press, were scheduled to be evacuated from Changchun tomorrow.

Bad Airfield Blamed

The spokesman said that Gen. Yeh Chien-yin, Communist commissioner, had been advised that the Changchun airport could not be put into condition to land a rescue plane earlier. The correspondents have been held in protective custody since Communists captured Changchun on April 16.

Chou today held his first press conference in Nanking. He said the withdrawal of the Russian representatives from Manchuria would "worsen relations" between the Soviets and Chinese.

"Co-Operation Wanted"

"Diplomatically, it is deplorable," he said, although the Russians had promised to try to implement their treaty with China "at another time."

"In the matter of foreign relations," Chou said, "we [National China and the Communists] are not agreed that Manchuria should be turned into an anti-Russian base, nor should there be discrimination against the United States. All we Communists want is international co-operation."

The Penhsihou Battle

Tu, reporting on the battle of Penhsihou, asserted that 3,000 Communist troops had been captured.

If his figures are accurate, the battle would be one of the largest of the undeclared Manchurian war. Tu said the engagement had "removed the Communist threat to Mukden."

Tu said the Communists had mobilized large forces aimed at interrupting rail communications in southern Manchuria and that Red leaders had announced plans for attacking Mukden.

He added that the Communists had started an offensive April 28 and that the national troops moved against them three days later. The engagement was seen as clearing the Mukden rear area of Communists and giving the Government freedom to speed up major operations northward.

Chungyuan Battle Forecast

Communist reports said the stage had been set for a large-scale battle for Chungyuan, in the central plain of the Honan-Hopeh border region. Eleven national armies totaling more than 300,000 troops were reported to be concentrated there for a "battle of annihilation" of the 70,000 Red troops under Gen. Li Hsien-nien.

Minor engagements in the Chungyuan area were reported by both sides, but Government Gen. Cheng Kai-min said there had been "no such thing as any great battle," since casualties for the area from January 10 to April 13 were only 3,300.

Chou Wants Marines Out

Chou, however, said he considered the outbreak of fighting in Central China more dangerous than that in Manchuria, adding that he would request Marshall to permit him to go with the Government and American representatives into the threatened area to prevent spread of the civil war to China proper.

Chou said without amplification that he had discussed with Marshall the withdrawal of American Marines from North China and added that he was confident that if the civil war became general the Marines would not interfere.

He asserted the Communists would not cause the spreading of the conflict.

Aim Of Red Regime Denied

He said the Communists do not wish to place Manchuria under a Red regime.

"All we want," Chou asserted, "is to see democracy instituted there, with the Communists, Kuomintang (National party) and other parties sharing it. Fears of the Kuomintang regarding Soviet domination in Manchuria are without foundation. Ideologically, the parties (Russian and Chinese Communists) are similar, but in policy actions we favor the American-style democracy and Lincoln's government of, by and for the people."

Marshall, Chou Talk Again

Marshall and Chou resumed peace negotiations in Nanking but reported no progress. They will confer later with Government General Hsu Yung-chang, Kuomintang member of the truce committee.

The Government demand that Changchun be surrendered by Red forces before peace is made still bogs down the negotiations, sources said.

The possibility that China's National Constitutional Assembly would get under way soon appeared to have gone glimmering. Shao Li-tze, secretary general of the People's Consultative (Unity) Council, set next fall as the most likely time for the Assembly meeting, a date which would conform with Communist desires that other issues be settled first.

Congress Party Denies Indian Civil War Plans

Simla, India, May 4 (AP)—The Moslem newspaper *Vatan*, of Bombay, published today an article saying the all-India Congress Party was organizing the people for civil war, and Congress leaders here promptly declared it a "nonsensical fabrication."

The newspaper also said it understood that Sardar Shaukat Hayat Khan, a prominent Moslem League leader in the Punjab, had called a meeting of army officers released from service and was planning to organize a force of 500,000 Moslem national guards for the Punjab.

Hoover Finds India and China In Famine Grip

Sees Australia and Iraq as Only Bright Spots in Dark World Food Scene

SEOUL, Korea, May 4 (AP).—Former President Herbert Hoover said today the only bright spots he has found in a generally dark world food picture were a few unexpected surpluses—principally in Australia and Iraq.

Telling interviewers the real trouble spots were India and China, which have famine areas, Mr. Hoover added that Korea would need some imports in May, June and July to maintain minimum diets until the next harvest, observing "It's the same old story" of inadequate supplies.

The supply of rice, Korea's staple food, will hardly last out the month, and summer harvests of wheat and millet may be short as much as 50 per cent he explained.

The former President, who is honorary chairman of President Truman's Emergency Famine Committee, listened with little comment as the governors of eight South Korean provinces and the military governors of their districts reported to him in the gilded capitol auditorium. Here he asked few questions and then commented, "It is a joy to sit with a group of men who know their subject."

One governor pointed out that the Koreans, after having been held to reduced diets of 20 per cent of their crops by the Japanese, consumed nearly all of their 1945 crops in November and December after they were liberated.

Mr. Hoover arrived by plane today from Shanghai. He planned to take off tomorrow for Tokyo, where Allied headquarters announced, he will be honored with a military review of 1st Cavalry Division troops on Monday.

Tokyo, May 4 (A. P.).—Allied headquarters announced today that Herbert Hoover, who will arrive tomorrow on his world food survey, will be honored with a military review of First Cavalry Division troops on Monday.

At the same time headquarters disclosed two more steps toward relieving the Japanese food shortage. Three shipments of wheat, totaling 24,613 long tons, will be turned over to the Japanese Government next week and 370 tons of seafoods will be imported.

TOKYO TRIAL IN RECESS

Psychiatrists to Examine Okawa Before Resumption Tomorrow

TOKYO, May 4 (AP)—The International Tribunal recessed today until Monday, when it will hear twenty-eight of Japan's former leaders plead to the Allied charges of crimes against humanity.

In the meantime psychiatrists will examine one of the defendants, Shumei Okawa, once the favorite propagandist of the militarists, who startled the court by slapping former Premier Hideki Tojo's head.

Mental Test Set For Jap Who Hit Tojo

'Stone Head' Tojo

Tokyo, May 4 (AP)—Attorney Shinichi Ohara, talking with Japanese reporters about the queer behavior of his client, Shumei Okawa, at his arraignment on war crimes charges, said:

"I don't know why Doctor Okawa slapped former Premier Tojo's head. But he used to refer to Tojo as 'stone head.'"

Tokyo, May 4 (AP)—Shumei Okawa, who gleefully slapped Hideki Tojo's gleaming bald head, today was removed from court so psychiatrists could determine if he is mentally able to defend himself against war-crimes charges.

"I must kill Tojo," the gaunt, 61-year-old Okawa said in high-pitched English as he was removed from the courtroom. "It will be for the good of my country."

He was absent when clerks completed the tedious reading of the bulky 55-count indictment accusing him, Tojo and 26 other once high-ranking Japanese of responsibility for the Pacific war.

Recessed Until Monday

Chief Justice Sir William Webb recessed the international tribunal until Monday. Then the defendants will enter their pleas—all expected to be "innocent"—unless the defense prolongs its announced challenge of the court's jurisdiction.

The justices acted promptly today to prevent Okawa from repeating yesterday's prayer pantomimes, chest exposure, thumping of Tojo's glistening olive pate, or appearing in court barefoot. It ordered that the former South Manchurian Railway official be examined by two psychiatrists, one representing the defense, the other the prosecution.

"Friend Of Chandler"

Okawa's attorney, Shinichi Ohara, said he had no objection to the arraignment proceeding in his client's absence and reading of the indictment in both Japanese and English was finished.

In an anteroom interview, Okawa was incoherent trying to explain why he wanted to kill Tojo but muttered something about having been double crossed. He fluttered from one subject to another.

Asked whether he were guilty or innocent, he replied "Me and Happy Chandler are great friends." He added that he and the American baseball commissioner were going into business together.

Okawa declared: "I am in excellent health because I take nourishment from the air—give me a cigarette!" Then he said he is using atmospheric nourishment to prepare a deadly weapon.

The one-time blatant propagandist against Caucasians in Asia was to be examined at an Army hospital by Major Daniel S. Jaffe, of Brooklyn, chief psychiatrist, and Dr. Sukeyuki Uchimura.

Iranian Officials Differ in Statements On Completeness of Soviet Evacuation

TEHERAN, Iran, May 4 (AP)—Army and police officials said today that all of Iran had been evacuated by the Russians, but Prince

30.24-2661

JAPS PLEASE MACARTHUR

Success Seen In Allied Drive To Establish Democracy

17 LANDBERG

Tokyo, *Sunday*, May 5 (AP)—General MacArthur, in the latest of his periodic reports on the progress of the occupation, said today he saw "encouraging signs" for success for the Allied campaign to establish democracy amid the ruins of a feudalistic Japan.

Publication of the report came scarcely 24 hours after MacArthur intervened in Japan's Cabinet crisis to prevent the appointment of an allegedly pro-Axis premier, and after he had reprimanded the outgoing Shidehara Government for its failure to disqualify the man — Ichiro Hatoyama — Liberal party leader—without waiting for the supreme commander to act.

"Epoch-Making" Proposal

"There is reason to believe," MacArthur reported, "that the Japanese are becoming more cognizant of the fundamental issues involved in the [illegible] revolution."

NIGHT

The revolution revealed itself, he said, in the proposed new Japanese constitution, which he called "epoch-making," in the recent general election—Japan's first free election in eleven years; in the new unshackled Japanese press, and in the spirit of the people themselves.

MacArthur added that although the proposed constitution drastically curtailed the authority of the emperor "the Japanese seem to accept the new constitutional limitations imposed on their ruler."

Support For Constitution

He termed the clause renouncing war as a sovereign right of the nation the "foremost provision" of the new constitution, and said it had met wide approval.

MacArthur noted that there were some who questioned whether Japan was ready for rapid democratization after centuries of regimentation and control. The Japanese press, ofr instance, he said, had expressed concern over the gap between "enlightened provisions" and the level of political education of the masses.

He added, however, that the newspapers almost solidly backed the new constitution and urged their readers to study and discuss its terms to learn the mechanics of democracy.

Editorials Praised

The newspapers were improving in their treatment of news, he said, and were showing increasingly the "characteristics of a free and democratic press." He added:

"Editorials are becoming more soundly based, both sides of controversial issues are presented, and reporting is showing greatly reponibility. The mixing of editorial and news material has diminished."

MacArthur said the general election was noteworthy for the interest shown by women voting for the first time in Japan's history, for the democratic manner of the balloting, and for the campaigning of small new political groups which sprang up after the surrender.

Agrarian Reform Mentioned

He noted, however, that while most of these new parties condemned the old regime, their slogans were "almost identical with those used by the totalitarians to destroy the parliamentary system during the 1930's."

Among evidences of economic progress, MacArthur listed the Government's program for agrarian reform, the resumption of silk exports to the United States, and the reinstatement of legal prewar standards of labor protection.

Cut-rate convict labor in private industry has been eliminated, he said, the Government has relaxed loan regulations for smaller businesses, crime is decreasing and relations between occupation forces and the people remain good.

Hatoyama Barred From Public Office

K. BRINGS

Tokyo, May 4 (AP)—General MacArthur today disqualified Ichiro Hatoyama, one-time Fascist propagandist, from ever holding public office in Japan and thus further confused the country's turbulent postelection problems.

MacArthur, obviously tired of the fruitless, two-week political deadlock, also gave the Government of resigned but still acting Premier Shidehara a verbal spanking for dereliction of duty.

Had Notified The Emperor

It was learned tonight that before MacArthur's action, Shidehara unofficially had notified Emperor Hirohito that his resigned Cabinet had decided to offer the Premiership to Hatoyama.

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It was a [illegible]-shoulder-shrugging gesture because the Premier, as well as other official Japanese, were well aware that Hatoyama's disqualification was imminent. But they had failed to convince the Liberal party leader to bow out gracefully.

Japanese reaction to MacArthur's Hatoyama purge ranged from open confusion among the Liberals to a new Communist demand for another election.

New Approach Necessary

Party leaders must begin anew their attempts to formulate a working agreement as the basis for forming a new Cabinet—urgently needed in view of the shortness of time before the convocation of the next Diet session in mid-May.

Foreign Minister Shigeru Yoshida appears to be the most prominent compromise possibility but is described as "extremely reluctant" to take the premiership.

Whoever is chosen, most Japanese expect the new cabinet to be short lived. It faces problems which cannot be solved quickly and thus would incur public dissatisfaction, as did Shidehara's government.

Japanese to Eradicate 'Labor Boss' System

Allies to Help Take Profit Out of Exploitation

TOKYO, May 4 (AP).—The Japanese government has decided the "labor boss" system must go, and the labor advisory committee of supreme Allied headquarters has suggested a program for eliminating this type of labor exploitation by taking the profit out of it.

The committee said today that the boss system was so deeply intrenched in Japan that it could not be tackled effectively by merely outlawing it. The Japanese labor boss, committee members said, "combines the functions of an employment agent, foreman, paternalistic group leader and racketeer," and exploits the ignorance of Japanese workmen regarding labor markets.

They added: "Not only does the super-boss contract for all work received and dispense all funds and decide who shall work, but he also dominates his workers politically, exercising virtually complete choice of their election candidates.

"Besides controlling the wages of his group, the super-boss controls their rations, lends them money at his own interest rates, and takes a cut of all their earnings."

Hirtohito Steeds Haul Bride

TOKYO, May 4 (AP).—Lieutenant William M. Ross, of the 7th Calvery (mechanized) and Lieutenant Helen J. Brown, Army nurse, were married today and honored with the traditional mounted wedding procession on steeds borrowed from the stables formerly owned by Emperor Hirohito. The couple rode in a carriage drawn by white horses with cavalry Sergeant John Kriz, of Seymour, Conn., as driver.

Japs Given Message Task

Tokyo, May 4 (AP)—Allied headquarters today directed the Japanese Government to handle official messages for representatives of the sixteen Allied nations stationed in Japan. The radio-telegraph service heretofore had been restricted to press and senders composition messages.

72 Japs Missing in Blasts.

Tokyo, May 4 (A. P.).—The Jiji news agency said today that at least seventy-two Japanese are known to be missing after a series of heavy explosions at a former Japanese Army ordnance depot at Sone, northern Kyushu.

Sasebo Prison Camp Chief To Be Hanged

Yokohama, May 4 (AP)—Lieut. Ikegami, former commander of the Sasebo prison camp, was sentenced today by an 8th Army tribunal to be hanged for atrocities against American prisoners.

Ikegami, in his final plea, asserted that he had done his best for the prisoners and as a result had been "severely criticized" by the Japanese military police.

Base Maintenance Hindered, Ike Says

Manila, May 4 (AP)——The speed of demobilization has seriously handicapped the maintenance of vital United States military bases in the Pacific, General Eisenhower said today.

"There are millions of dollars worth of equipment to be taken care of, and no one to take care of it," he said at a press conference during a stop here on his tour of Pacific bas[illegible]

DAY

Example Cited

"At Honolulu, for instance, the entire 7th Air Force is down to a strength of only 404 men. The same general conditions apply elsewhere in the Pacific."

Asked about general plans for distribution of American peacetime forces in the Pacific, the chief of staff said he could not say how many divisions would be required as a minimum force "but I will say that history proves that we can never afford to weaker ourselves."

Hopes For Air Bases

Military strength in the Philippines, he said, will depend on political agreements between the United States and the Philippine Republic but he hopes that arrangements for airbases can be made.

He said the only city in Europe in which damage was as general as that he saw in Manila was Warsaw, which the enemy attempted to raze as it was driven out.

BEATINGS CHARGED TO FILIPINO M. P.'S

Manila, May 4 (A. P.).—Military policemen seeking information about a slaying beat 100 villagers, two so severely they died, resigned Provincial Gov. Mariano Santo Romano said today.

Santo Romano, protesting the action to Defense Minister Montelibano, said the police entered Bongabong village seeking information about the slaying of Capt. Abad, who was ambushed on April 28.

Mayor Godofredo Payawal of Bongabong said that several school teachers were among the persons beaten.

The deaths raised to thirty three the casualties reported in the continuing disorders which have flared in central Luzon since the Philippines election. Another source said yesterday that 650 Hukbalahap guerrillas and sixty-five Filipino M. P.'s have bee killed since September.

Mateo del Castillo, president of the National Peasants Union, also protested to the Government on "barbarous abuses by military police" in raids against villagers in the Lapaz and Paniqui districts of Tarlac Province.

Isabello Castaneda today was appointed Governor of Nueva Ecija to succeed Santo Romano.

U. S. Reported Offering Status To Exiled Poles

Senator Taylor Says Byrnes Suggests Foreign Legion of Anti-Warsaw Soldiers

WASHINGTON, May 4 (AP).—Senator Glen H. Taylor, Democrat, of Idaho, said today Secretary of State James F. Byrnes has proposed that stranded Polish soldiers be given American citizenship or be formed into "some sort of foreign legion."

Mr. Taylor, in a Senate speech, said Mr. Byrnes made the suggestion at a closed meeting of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, and Mr. Taylor asked the committee to "report to this body a full text of Mr. Byrnes's remarks."

He asserted he also intended to ask the State Department to "fully explain" a visit to this country by General Tadeusz Komorowski (Bor), leader of the Polish uprising during the final siege of Warsaw.

General Komorowski is scheduled to talk at Chicago tomorrow on the occasion of Polish Constitution Day, Senator Taylor said, and added: "We will have as our guest Sunday the head of an Army without a country, floating loose like a mine in the international sea.

"Our Department of State appears to be contemplating transporting this man's troops to the Western Hemisphere. Our Department of State has proposed to the governing committee of this body on foreign affairs that me might give these troops American citizenship or constitute them into some sort of foreign legion.

"Such a legion would be something new in the political and military life of the United States and I, for one, think the American people ought to know about it."

Senator Taylor said the British government has refused to deal with General Komorowski "in any discussions of the Polish troops." The Idaho Senator also asserted there was no evidence that the Polish government had been consulted "in these schemes to distribute its citizens round the world and to constitute them as foreign legions."

Senator Taylor said it had been reported to him that the State Department dispatched notes to the other governments of the Western Hemisphere "to inquire whether these governments would be willing to take portions to these Polish troops."

Numbers of the Polish soldiers who fought on the side of the Allies have not returned to their homeland under the Warsaw government. There are groups in Italy, Great Britain and Germany.

U. S. Confirms Request To End Buying Missions

Moves to Get Allied Trade Back Into Private Channels

WASHINGTON, May 4 (AP).—The United States has asked fifteen foreign governments, including all the war-time Allies, to disband their purchasing missions in this country as soon as possible in a sweeping move to get trade out of state hands and into private channels.

The State Department, announcing this action today, said that among the governments asked to wind up their missions are Britain, Russia and France.

The department also declared the policy that so long as official agencies continue to engage in would trade "such state trading agencies should conduct their trade in accordance with usual commercial considerations."

This policy is expected to provide one of the major issues in proposed Russian loan talks. The United States is expected to seek a Soviet commitment that its state trading agencies will never use their power for political ends, but only for normal economic purposes.

The only justification recognized by the State Department in its announcement for any delay in getitng rid of the purchasing missions here is "that during the transition period the continuance of governmental participation in trade may be required to bring about the prompt reconversion of the economies of the world, stability of prices, and equitable distribution of available supplies."

The governments which have been asked to disband their missions, in addition to Britain, Russia and France are Australia, Belgium, China, Greece, India, Italy, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Portugal and Union of South Africa.

Surplus Equipment Going To Austria

Washington, May 4 (AP)—The United States today assured the Austrian Government of $10,000,000 in surplus equipment.

The action came swiftly after UNRRA Director General LaGuardia reported Austria's food situation at a "starvation level," with individuals getting only 907 calories daily—or a scant 100 more than the Nazis fed famished inmates of the notrious Belsen concentration camp.

Government officials said the American articles consisted mainly of trucks, transportation stocks, road building and some agricultural equipment.

In disclosing the credit, the State Department stressed last night that it was intended to implement the joint American, British and Russian pledge of November, 1943,

1943

that the Big Three would open the way for the Austrian people "to find economic security."

Under the agreement, Austria would be charged 2¾ per cent annually and would have 30 years to repay.

In detailing what he called "horrible" food conditions in Austria, LaGuardia yesterday announced that seven shiploads of food were being dispatched immediately from North and South American ports.

Swiss Offer Allies Part of Nazi Gold

Washington, May 4 (A. P.).—Reliable officials said today that Switzerland has offered to turn over to the Allies about $60,000,000 in gold transferred to it by Nazi Germany.

The Swiss propose giving up about 40 per cent of a total of about $150,000,000 in such gold in an effort to speed settlement of negotiations with the Allies on German assets within its borders.

CALLS FOR SENATE VOTE TO LIMIT LOAN DEBATE

WASHINGTON, May 4—(AP) Senator Ball (R-Minn) filed in the Senate today a cloture petition calling for a Senate vote at 1 p.m. (EST) Tuesday on the question of limiting further debate on the $3,750,000,000 British loan.

The petition, bearing 21 names, was filed after Democratic Leader Barkley made three unsuccessful attempts to get opponents of the measure to agree to curb discussion and to vote at a specific time.

Senator Edwin C. Johnson (D-Colo), who opposes the loan, objected to each proposal made by Barkley.

Ball filed his petition minus the name of Senator Cordon (R-Ore), originally listed as a signer. Cordon explained that he did not wish to limit debate on an expected point of order by Johnson.

Johnson contends that the pending legislation is a revenue measure which cannot be acted upon by the Senate before the House considers it.

Special Senate Loan Session Being Held

Washington, May 4 (AP)—Putting on pressure to speed a showdown on the British loan, the Administration today summoned the Senate for an unusual Saturday session, with a formal move to curtail further debate promised.

The move to cut down the talk after three weeks of it originated not with the Administration but with two Republican Senators, Ball (Minnesota) and Smith (New Jersey), both advocates of the $3,750,000,000 credit for Britain.

Cloture Petition

Within an hour yesterday afternoon they accumulated 22 signatures to their petition for "cloture," a seldom-invoked Senate rule limiting debate to one hour per member. Only sixteen signatures were necessary to force a vote on the petition. They planned to file it today and bring it to a vote Tuesday. It requires a two-thirds majority to prevail.

Ball and Smith started circulating their petition after two roll calls to establish a quorum had consumed nearly an hour. Ball said these smacked of "filibuster tactics" and he thought the Senate ought to start voting. Majority Leader Barkley (Ky.) said the same thing.

"Absentees' Responsibility"

Barkley also demanded the session today, although the senators on Saturdays usually take time out from committee and floor work to attend to their mail and other office duties. When Senator McFarland (D., Ariz.) protested against meeting today because many members were away from the Capital, Barkley told him: "If they are not here, it is their responsibility."

Barkley declared the British loan is "the key to the international relations of the United States."

Brewster Urging Big 3 Air Pact

Washington, May 3 (AP)—Senator Brewster (R., Maine) today advocated an American-British-Russian agreement on world commercial aviation as "one of the principal keys to peace."

Brewster said he considers it imperative that the State Department act at once to bring the Big Three together for an agreement subject to approval by the War Department and Congress.

The proposal calls for 3,000 pilots, 3,800 non-rated officers and 40,000 enlisted men in eighty-four squadrons at seventy-nine air bases in forty-eight States.

There would be seventy-two fighter and twelve light bombardment squadrons, aside from miscellaneous units. Equipment would include about 1,000 Mustang fighters, 800 Thunderbolts and 196 Invaders.

The Air Force National Guard would be ready for immediate combat. Officers and men would be paid one day's pay a week for attendance at drill, and pay and allowances for time spent in schools, summer camps and maneuvers. The air reserve program contemplates the training of some 50,000 officers and 120,000 enlisted men at 130 bases, with pay for fifteen days' intensive training annually.

Air Guard Units Proposed

Stratemeyer Reveals Plan for Reserve Force Also to Augment Regulars.

Washington, May 4 (A. P.).—The creation of an Air Force National Guard and an Air Force Reserve of 216,800 men was proposed today by the Army Air Forces to augment the nation's regular aerial defenses.

Lieut.-Gen. G. E. Stratemeyer told the National Guard Association that the A. A. F. plan calls for twenty-seven Air Force National Guard groups, equipped with 2,664 planes and thirty-four Air Force Reserve groups.

Stratemeyer is commanding general of the newly organized A. A. F. Air Defense Command with headquarters at Mitchel Field, N. Y. He said the National Guard-Reserve plans were which will head off the kind of economic rivalry he said may lead to future conflict.

Gives An Example

As an example of what he has in mind, Brewster said that the United States is especially interested in establishing and maintaining airways to South America, while Britain has critical interests in the Mediterranean and Russia is primarily interested in the Balkans and parts of the Middle East.

The Senate Commerce Committee yesterday called on the State Department for a full explanation of the progress of international air negotiations and for a statement of its overall aviation policy.

Brewster said he hoped this would point the way to American-British-Russian co-operation and not to the sort of competition represented in an exclusive contract signed by Transcontinental and Western Air, Inc., with Linee Aeree Italiane.

Has Assailed Contract

He has criticized that contract on the ground that neither Britain nor Russia was consulted or given an opportunity to share in it.

He expressed the opinion that Russia will be "seriously concerned" over this method of dealing with a defeated enemy.

"If we get involved in rivalries of this sort, we don't know where it will end," he declared. "I think we ought to have an agreement so that the major Allies will not cross each other up and so there will be no suspicion that Britain and the United States are ganging up on Russia."

Cites British Protests

Another member of the Commerce Committee said it was his understanding that the TWA-Italian contract had been brought up informally at the Paris meeting of Foreign Ministers.

Because of British protests, this senator said it is likely the State Department may ask that the contract be changed to give the British half an interest in the 40 per cent share TWA would hold in the internal Italian line.

5-POINT DEFENSE PLAN SET BY GOV. MARTIN

WASHINGTON, May 4 (AP)—Calling for a strong national defense, Gov. Edward Martin of Pennsylvania said today that Russia seemed to be planning "for a great army, and Great Britain for its largest peacetime force."

"We hope that they are for peace and will be aligned with us," Mr. Martin, a former commander of Pennsylvania's Twenty-eighth Division, told a meeting of State Adjutants General. He also had served as Adjutant General.

The Governor proposed this plan for national defense:

"The best trained Regular Army and Navy in the world."

A National Guard of "selected citizens, organized into units, with their training supervised by the best officers of the Regular Army."

"A great reserve corps" of citizens "willing to give some time to military training," backed up by training opportunity for officers in colleges, industry and technical schools.

"A system of selective training" which would have every young man "serve in the Regular Army for a certain period, or in the National Guard for a longer period, or in the reserve, or in certain industries and schools."

Inclusion of industry in the security plan and the maintenance of stocks of "the jigs, molds, dies, lathes and other special tools" required for military supplies.

"It is impossible to consider the size of the Regular Army or the power of the Navy" until the United States' position in the United Nations is determined," the Governor asserted.

Bowles Sees U.S. For Rationing if It Is Necessary

But Finds No Immediate Need for Step; Hints at 'Tougher' Relief Action

WASHINGTON, May 4 (AP).—Chester Bowles, citing the possibility of "some tougher" famine relief measures, said today he knows America will accept restoration of food rationing if it becomes necessary.

"At the moment," the Economic Stabilizer said in a radio address over the American Broadcasting network, "I don't see any immediate necessity for that.

"We are a rich country—rich in just about every kind of food. And there should be enough for all of us to go on eating well, and still do our food share for others.

"But if we should have to go back to some sort of food rationing, I know the American people would accept that."

Mr. Bowles thus echoed views expressed by President Truman. The President told his news conference this week that he didn't believe rationing could be reinstituted fast enough to do any good at this time.

But he added that he would not hesitate to order it if there should be disastrous crop failures.

Aids of Mr. Bowles as well as Office of Price Administration and Agriculture Department officials said that thus far there has been no actual planning of any rationing program, nor any discussion whether preparations should be made for printing ration books.

Except for rationing, Mr. Bowles did not elaborate on what tougher measures might have to be taken.

However, government officials who withheld use of their names said these might include the requisitioning of grain for shipment abroad, a cut in hog price ceilings to discourage feeding to heavier weights, and efforts to tighten up voluntary food conservation.

In his radio talk, Mr. Bowles suggested to housewives that instead of buying a loaf of bread each day, they buy one every two days. He also urged that they buy less fats and oils.

Mr. Bowles said that as shipment of wheat abroad increases, there will be less feed for livestock "and that may mean less meat for all of us later on."

Mr. Bowles said he had heard people say that the food crisis is a temporary one and that it will clear up as soon as Europe and Asia begin to harvest their crops.

"I believe," he said, "that this is a very short-sighted and altogether too optimistic view.

"To imagine everything will be all right once harvest time is here is the sheerest kind of folly."

Farm Body Asks Labor Help Get Anderson Out

Washington, May 4 (AP)—The tumult over continued price controls on meat increased today as the National Farmers Union called on organized labor to join in a drive for the ouster of Secretary of Agriculture Anderson.

President Truman's emphatic declaration that the Administration still stands for price controls on meat and live stock apparently had no dampening effect.

The Farmers Union claimed that Anderson had encouraged a "tremendous campaign" against meat-price controls, and said further that he was "principally responsible" for the country's present food shortages.

Views Of Anderson's Stand

Mr. Truman said Anderson saw eye-to-eye with him on the need for continued controls, but some congressmen declared the Agriculture Secretary had given them the impression he favored removing meat ceilings if the black-market situation did not clear up in 90 days.

Representatives of the farm organization said they are seeking to have Phillip Murray of the CIO and William Green of the AFL join with James A. Patton, the Farmers Union president, in urging Mr. Truman to replace Anderson with "someone more sympathetic with the policies" of the Administration.

Letter Sent Truman

The union has already made public a letter Patton sent to the President holding Anderson "principally responsible for the failure of the United States to produce enough and procure enough food to fulfill its responsibilities abroad."

Mr. Truman's statement that "price controls on livestock and meat will be firmly maintained" was issued yesterday. Its announced purpose was to clear up "a series of unfortunate misinterpretations" of Anderson's congressional testimony and the President's discussion of it.

The Disputed Statements

Anderson, appearing before the Senate Banking Committee on Wednesday, was asked by Senator Barkley (D., Ky.) whether the cure for black markets in meat "is to take off all controls and ceilings."

The Secretary replied that "if with the slaughter controls and with the increased force that OPA is now putting on this we are not able to direct these cattle into decent channels, then the only remedy is abandonment of these controls."

Mr. Truman was asked at his news conference Thursday whether he agreed with Anderson that "controls on meat" should be taken off if the black market were not broken. The President replied that if it is necessary to do that, we will do it.

Talking Of "Slaughter"

The White House statement said that confusion over the Administration's attitude "has apparently arisen from misunderstanding of the term 'meat controls' as it was used at the President's conference and at the Senate hearing.

"Both the President and Secretary Anderson," the statement explained, "took the term to mean, not price controls but rather the slaughter controls" that were instituted April 28 in an effort to force more meat animals to the pens of legitimate slaughterers.

The presidential statement said there is "every reason to believe that the slaughter-control program" will be effective. It added, however, that if it was not, "additional measures will be used to whatever extent seems necessary."

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GRAIN BONUS HELD STUPID

Senator Butler Predicts 'Wholesale Slaughtering'

Washington, May 4 (AP)—Senator Butler (R., Neb.) accused the Administration today of "plain, dumb, swivel-chair stupidity" for paying a bonus of 30 cents a bushel on wheat and corn for export while livestock and poultry producers are unable, he said, to buy feed.

The bonus was instituted to move grain off the farms for shipment to the hungry abroad.

"Private Black Market"

Butler declared the lack of feed would force the "wholesale slaughter" of pigs, chicks, calves and lambs.

"This is no way to restore a starving world," he commented in a statement.

Butler, a farmer and rancher, said that since only the Government can legally pay the bonus, it has created "its own private black market in corn and wheat." Grain farmers, he said, face the decision whether to sell their corn for $1.50 a bushel to the Government or for $1.20 to a neighboring stockman.

To Press Resolution

Butler said he is determined to press his resolution, now before the Banking Committee, to permit the private sale of wheat and corn at the same prices the Government is paying.

Meanwhile, the administrative board of the National Catholic Welfare Conference, closing a meeting here, issued an appeal for contributions in a campaign for food for the children of Europe and the Far East, beginning on Mother's Day, May 12.

Declaring that "relief of hunger is indeed the pressing need of the moment," the bishops and archbishops who make up the board said in a statement that they "earnestly urge our fellow Americans to heed the plea of our Government to release their reserve stores of wheat that the hungry may eat."

DIMES ON FOOD NAVY JUNKED

Norblad Finds Nothing Wrong With Much Discarded

Washington, May 4 (AP)—Representative Norblad (R., Ore) ate a luncheon in the House restaurant today of food which he said the Navy had classed as "garbage."

His meal consisted of canned meat, cranberry sauce and lemon juice which he said were from stores he reported the Navy had thrown away in "large quantities" on an Astoria (Ore.) dump yard.

"There's nothing wrong with this food," the legislator told onlookers. "It smells good, tastes fine and is perfectly all right."

He added that several Astoria friends of his had eaten similar items without any ill effects.

Tells Of Dysentery

A Navy official said the food had been thrown away because dysentery cases developed after use of some of the canned goods by personnel at the Astoria Naval Station.

This source, who asked not to be named, added that the food had been condemned my medical authorities.

Norblad told newsmen he believes the reports of dysentery cases "are untrue."

Never Heard Of It

He said, "I never heard of anyone there getting dysentery from the dumped food, and it looks to me like the Navy is just trying to get out from under a bad situation."

Norblad offered to share his meal with several congressmen and newspaper men—but he got no takers.

Norblad said the meat tasted just the same as the rations he received while serving in the Army Air Corps in Europe.

"It's completely ridiculous to have all this food thrown away, particularly when many people throughout the world are starving," Norblad commented.

Some In Case Lots

He said canned foods of other kinds, some in case lots, were placed on the dump yard by the Navy.

In addition, he asserted that cans of paint, paint brushes, rope and many similar items were found there by Astoria residents.

"Some individuals even did a brisk business in selling these supposedly spoiled goods to restaurants in Astoria," Norblad declared.

He said he would turn over the information he has to a House Naval Affairs subcommittee named to investigate.

Veterans Hold Big City Rallies To Save O. P. A.

A.V.C. Demonstrations Are Joined by Civic, Women's and Labor Organizations

By The Associated Press

The American Veterans Committee reported demonstrations throughout the country by 370 of its 450 chapters, along with other organizations, yesterday on what it proclaimed as "Save O. P. A. Day."

Six effigies were hanged from lampposts in Los Angeles and Hollywood with placards reading: "This Congressman committed political suicide. He voted against price control, sez A. V. C."

In Omaha fifteen labor and women's groups joined with veterans in holding a day-long meeting which they called an anti-inflation conference. They prepared petitions to Nebraska's Republican Senators, Kenneth S. Wherry and Hugh Butler, urging the retention of a strong O. P. A.

A "fight inflation" committee composed of representatives of forty-five civic and labor organizations has been circulating petitions in St. Louis for several days. Leaders said they had obtained more than 45,000 signatures to petitions urging the extension of O. P. A. controls.

The A. V. C. sponsored a petition campaign at the Georgia Institute of Technology, Atlanta, and said more than 2,500 signatures were obtained.

An outdoor play called "Life Without Further O. P. A.," lampooning O. P. A.'s enemies in Congress, was planned in Washington but rain caused it to be postponed for a week.

A planned A. V. C. rally at Milwaukee City Hall was called off because rain washed out signs and short circuited sound-truck equipment.

At Wichita, Kan., the Industrial Union Council of the Congress of Industrial Organizations called for the sending of letters and telegrams to Senators Arthur Capper and Clyde M. Reed and Representative Edward H. Rees, of Kansas, urging retention of O. P. A.

The question of extending price controls beyond the scheduled expiration date of June 30 is now before Congress. The House has voted an extension of nine months with amendments drastically reducing O. P. A.'s controls. The Senate Banking Committee is considering the question.

Bill on Housing Still Is Tied Up

In Conference

Fight Over Subsidies Will Be Referred to House as Legislators Disagree

WASHINGTON, May 4 (AP).—House and Senate conferees failed to agree today on a key provision of the Administration's housing bill—authority for $600,000,000 in subsidy payments to spur the production of scarce building materials.

The Senators offered to lower the subsidy figure to $400,000,000, but this was not acceptable to the House members. Representative Brent Spence, Democrat, of Kentucky, said the issue would have to be laid before the House—probably Thursday—before the conference could be resumed. The Senate voted the subsidies, but the House defeated them.

President Truman has called the subsidy provision the heart of the Administration's housing program, designed to produce 2,700,000 new homes by the end of next year.

The conferees got together on another section, agreeing to guarantee a market for 200,000 pre-fabricated dwelling units. The guaranty would protect manufacturers up to 90 per cent of the price.

The bill provides for continuation of the government's priorities and allocation power in channeling scarce building materials to home construction; preference for veterans in the purchase or rental of new dwellings and a $1,000,000,000 increase in government authority to insure mortgages on new homes.

The National Association of Real Estate Boards reported meanwhile that existing houses are selling for less than it would cost to replace them at present construction costs.

Its semi-annual survey of real estate market conditions in 276 cities, it said in a statement, disclosed this current situation:

"Sales prices have advanced 50 per cent, or a little over 8 per cent a year, since 1940, but are 8 per cent below reproduction cost. These are median figures for all the 276 cities.

"Lack of materials and uncertainty and fear of further government interference are delaying home building, with the result that price presures on existing houses have not abated.

"Prices for residential property are expected to advance further during the coming year in 92 per cent of cities."

Adjutants Re-elect Gen. Walsh

WASHINGTON, May 4 (AP).—Major General Ellard A. Walsh, of Minnesota, was re-elected today as president of the Adjutants General Association of the United States. Other officers, also re-elected for another year, are Brigadier General James C. Dozier, of South Carolina, vice-president, and Brigadier General Milton R. McLean, of Kansas, treasurer. New executive committee members are Brigadier Generals Frazier Arnold, of Colorado; Charles F. Bowen, of New Hampshire, and John A. Harris, of Missouri.

Eisenhower Recalls VE-Day

WASHINGTON, May 4 (AP).—General Dwight D. Eisenhower said in a VE-Day anniversary statement tonight that "the nations will not have fulfilled their obligations to those who won the victory until lasting and universal peace has been established." General Eisenhower and Secretary of War Robert P. Patterson paid tribute to the men of all services. The War Department released their statements in connection with the anniversary of VE-Day May 8.

Atoms Conversion Into Power Charted

Experiment To Be Conducted at Oak Ridge Plant

CHICAGO, May 4 (AP).—The world's first atomic pile designed specifically to produce power by generating high temperatures has reached the blue-print stage, the University of Chicago announced today.

The atomic pile, which was designed at the university's metallurgical laboratory, will be constructed at Oak Ridge, Tenn., one of the two huge plants built for production of the atomic bomb. Major General Leslie R. Groves, who directed production of the atomic bomb, disclosed recently that $2,500,000 would be spent on the power production experiment at Oak Ridge.

Dr. Farrington Daniels, director of the metallurgical laboratory and one of the designers of the experimental pile, said that at present the cost of producing atomic energy would not enable it to compete economically with coal but that new developments might change the picture.

"It is for outlying regions where transportation is difficult and for locations where neither coal nor water power is easily available that atomic power plants will probably find their first use," he said.

Composition, shape or other details of the atomic pile were not disclosed but experimental piles which led to production of the atomic bombs were made of uranium and graphite, and heat was generated when a controlled chain reaction was maintained. Heat, however, was an unwelcome by-product of the original piles.

Admiral And General Given University Posts

Philadelphia, May 4 (AP)—An admiral and a general today were named vice presidents of Temple University.

Twenty-four hours after retiring as commandant of the 4th Naval District, Rear Admiral Milo F. Draemel accepted leadership of the university planning commission, effective August 1.

Brig. Gen. David N. Hauseman, former director of the Army's readjustment division, becomes administrative vice president on June 1. He is 51, a native of Pottstown, Pa., and at one time was chief of the Philadelphia ordnance district.

Dr. Robert L. Johnson, Temple president, said military records of the two "are replete with outstanding contributions in the cause of public service," adding "too, they are vitally interested in young men and women and are entirely in accord with Temple's educational philosophy."

Taylor to Resume Post at Vatican

Washington, May 4 (A. P.).—Myron C. Taylor will continue to represent the White House at the Vatican.

President Truman announced yesterday that the financier and industrialist, sent to Rome by President Roosevelt, had agreed to return soon to the Holy City. He will retain the rank of ambassador.

The White House statement dispelled reports that Taylor planned to resign.

Pauley Mission Off Tomorrow

LOS ANGELES, May 4 (AP).—Edwin Pauley, recently appointed by President Truman as head of the United States Reparation Mission for Korea and Manchuria, arrived here last night en route to the Orient. He said he would stay at his Beverly Hills home until the scheduled arrival Monday of the eighteen members of the mission. The group plans to depart Monday night for Tokyo to confer with General Douglas MacArthur.

Citation for Joe E. Brown

HOLLYWOOD, May 4 (AP).—A special citation voted by the military Order of the Purple Heart has been made to Joe E. Brown, film and stage comedian, for "meritorious and conspicuous service" in entertaining service men and women at home and abroad in the last four years. The award was presented yesterday by David H. Thompson jr., commander of the Motion Picture Chapter of the Order of the Purple Heart.

LONDON, MAY 4—(AP)—THE EXCHANGE TELEGRAPH AGENCY, IN A DISPATCH, SAID TONIGHT THE WAR CRIMINAL TRIALS COURT AND PRISON WERE ROCKED TODAY BY BLASTS AND EXPLOSIONS AT AN AMMUNITION DUMP TEN MILES AWAY.

MILITARY AUTHORITIES DENIED RUMORS OF SABOTAGE, THE DISPATCH SAID, EXPLAINING THAT THE DUMP OF HEAVY AMMUNITION WAS SET OFF ACCIDENTALLY DURING THE COURSE OF PLANNED DETONATIONS.

LIGHT EXPLOSIONS WERE CONTINUING FOUR HOURS AFTER THE HEAVY BLASTS AND FIRES WERE SPREADING TO NEARBY VILLAGES, THE AGENCY REPORTED, ADDING THAT MILITARY PRISONERS IN A NEARBY AMERICAN POLICE STOCKADE HAD BEEN EVACUATED AND BROUGHT TO NUERNBERG FOR SAFETY.

MQ907PED

LONDON, MAY 4-(AP)-THE MOSCOW RADIO SAID TONIGHT THAT RUSSIA'S MINISTRY OF STATE CONTROL HAD CHARGED MANY COLLECTIVE FARMS AND TRACTOR STATIONS WITH CRIMINAL WASTAGE AND "WHOLESALE STEALING" OF MOTOR VEHICLE FUEL.

THE BROADCAST SAID THE GOVERNMENT WAS CONCERNED OVER PRESENT FUEL STOCKS.

ANOTHER MOSCOW BROADCAST ANNOUNCED THE CREATION OF NEW SOVIET MINISTRIES OF FOOD RESERVES AND MATERIAL RESERVES. D.I.FOMIN WAS NAMED FOOD RESERVES MINISTER AND M.V.ZANCHENKO MATERIAL RESERVES MINISTER.

MAY 5

MQ1106PED

ELYRIA,O.,MAY 4-(AP)-NICK MARSICO SAID TODAY HE PROBABLY WOULD DIVORCE HIS 22-YEAR-OLD ENGLISH BRIDE WHO CHANGED HER MIND ABOUT COMING TO AMERICA WHILE ENROUTE TO A SHIP WITH 20 OTHER GI BRIDES.

MRS.JUNE MARSICO, WHOM NICK MARRIED LAST AUGUST SHORTLY BEFORE LEAVING ENGLAND AFTER 27 MONTHS OVERSEAS, DECIDED SHE COULDN'T "FACE UP TO GOING TO AMERICA" AND GOT OFF THE TRAIN AT LONDON TO RETURN TO HER HOME IN CHESHIRE.

FOR LDN DAY

ASKED IF HE WAS SURPRISED BY HIS WIFE'S DECISION, MARSICO LACONICALLY REPLIED, "WELL, YES AND NO." HE ADDED THAT HE "PROBABLY WILL FILE FOR DIVORCE WHEN I GET WORD FROM HER THAT SHE'S NOT COMING HERE."

SINCE HIS DISCHARGE FROM THE NAVY LAST NOVEMBER, MARSICO HAS BEEN WORKING IN A MANUFACTURING PLANT. HE SAID HE HAD PURCHASED FURNITURE AND PREPARED A HOME FOR HIS BRIDE HERE.

F204PES NM

(ADD New York (DAY UN) XXX FASCIST (Brunswick)

BELGIAN FOREIGN MINISTER PAUL-HENRI SPAAK SAID "THE SECURITY COUNCIL WILL RECEIVE A NEW DOCUMENT, THE ONE IN WHICH WE WILL SHOW THAT SPAIN KEEPS ON HER SOIL A TRAITOR AND A FASCIST."

THE SUBCOMMITTEE WILL MEET MONDAY EVENING TO RECLASSIFY A STACK OF DOCUMENTS INCLUDING POLISH AND SPANISH REPUBLICAN CHARGES THAT SPAIN HARBORS NAZI WAR CRIMINALS AND WAR-MAKING SCIENTISTS AND MENACES WORLD PEACE.

THERE WAS, MEANWHILE, NO OFFICIAL REQUEST FOR THE COUNCIL'S ATTENTION TO THE SITUATION IN PALESTINE, BUT THE ARAB OFFICE IN WASHINGTON SAID THE QUESTION MIGHT BE LAID BEFORE THE COUNCIL IN A MOVE DESIGNED TO BLOCK ANY IMPLEMENTATION OF THE ANGLO-AMERICAN INQUIRY COMMITTEE'S RECOMMENDATION FOR IMMEDIATE ADMISSION OF 100,000 EUROPEAN JEWS TO THE HOLY LAND.

MK310AED

NIGHT LEAD FRENCH ELECTIONS

BY ROBERT C. WILSON

PARIS,MAY 4-(AP)-ONE OF THE CLOSEST VOTES IN FRENCH HISTORY IS EXPECTED N TOMORROW'S EMPIRE-WIDE BALLOTING ON A NEW CONSTITUTION FOR THE FOURTH REPUBLIC, SUPPORTED BY LEFTWING PARTIES.

THE CHARTER PROVIDES FOR THE CONCENTRATION OF GOVERNMENT POWER--LEGISLATIVE, EXECUTIVE AND JUDICIAL--IN A SINGLE CHAMBER NATIONAL ASSEMBLY. IT WOULD ABOLISH THE SENATE OF THE THIRD REPUBLIC.

COMMUNIST LEADER MAURICE THOREZ SAID HE ANTICIPATED A MAJORITY OF 58 PERCENT FOR THE NEW DOCUMENT, WHICH WOULD BE FRANCE'S 14TH CONSTITUTION SINCE 1791.

A RECENT COMMERCIAL POLL PREDICTED ITS PASSAGE BY 54 PERCENT OF THE VOTE, WITH 21 PERCENT OF THE 24,000,000 REGISTERED VOTERS ABSTAINING.

THE OPPOSING PARTIES, SPEARHEADED BY THE POPULAR REPUBLICAN MOVEMENT (MRP) AND MOST RIGHTIST GROUPS, HAVE NOT ADVANCED CLAIMS THAT THE DOCUMENT WILL BE TURNED DOWN BY THE VOTERS, WHO WILL BE ASKED A SIMPLE "YES OR NO" QUESTION:

"DO YOU APPROVE THE CONSTITUTION ADOPTED BY THE CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY?"

ACCEPTANCE OF THE CHARTER WOULD BE FOLLOWED BY SELECTION OF REGULAR DEPUTIES IN GENERAL ELECTIONS ON JUNE 2. IF IT IS REJECTED THE JUNE VOTING WILL BE FOR A NEW INTERIM ASSEMBLY TO WRITE A NEW CONSTITUTION.

MAY 5 1946

THE MAIN HOPE OF THE CHARTER'S OPPONENTS, FACED WITH THE 9,500,000 VOTES POLLED BY THE CONSTITUTION-SUPPORTING COMMUNIST AND SOCIALIST PARTIES IN LAST FALL'S ELECTIONS, WAS THAT A LARGE NUMBER OF SOCIALISTS WOULD FORGET PARTY LINES ON THE ISSUE.

ALL THE COLONIES WITH THE EXCEPTION OF INDOCHINA WILL VOTE.

IN ADDITION TO A NATIONAL ASSEMBLY OF 662 DEPUTIES, THE CONSTITUTION PROVIDES FOR TWO SUBSIDIARY HOUSES WITH NO LEGISLATIVE POWERS

1946

30.24-2665

--A 270 MEMBER "COUNCIL OF THE FRENCH UNION" WHICH SHOULD MAKE RECOMMENDATIONS ON ASSEMBLY LEGISLATION, AND A 130-MEMBER "ECONOMIC COUNCIL" WITH SIMILAR LIMITED POWERS.

THE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC, WITH POWERS SHARPLY RESTRICTED, AND THE PREMIER WOULD BE CHOSEN BY THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY, WHICH WOULD ALSO NAME A MAJORITY OF THE SUPREME MAGISTRATE'S COURT AND ALL 30 MEMBERS OF THE HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE.

THE CONSTITUTION'S OPPONENTS CHARGE THAT THIS WOULD LEAD TO A DICTATORSHIP OF THE COUNTRY BY THE MAJORITY PARTY IN THE ASSEMBLY, MEANING THE COMMUNISTS.

THE PREMIER AND HIS CABINET COULD BE OUSTED ONLY AFTER A FULL-SCALE VOTE OF CENSURE, AND THE ASSEMBLY COULD NOT BE DISSOLVED UNLESS TWO GOVERNMENTS FELL IN ONE YEAR, AND THEN ONLY AFTER THE ASSEMBLY HAD BEEN SEATED FOR AT LEAST TWO YEARS.

EVEN THE CHARTER'S MOST BITTER OPPONENTS CONCEDE THAT THROUGH THESE STRINGENT REGULATIONS THE CONSTITUTION WOULD CORRECT THE CONSTITUTIONAL INSTABILITY OF THE THIRD REPUBLIC, UNDER WHICH 105 CABINETS FELL IN 70 YEARS.

MJ1106AED

MAY 5 1946

KARDELJ CHARGED THAT THE FRONTIERS PROPOSED BY AMERICAN, BRITISH, AND FRENCH EXPERTS WOULD GIVE THE ITALIANS "FACILITIES FOR FUTURE AGGRESSION" AND WERE "HUMILIATING AND UNJUST TO YUGOSLAVIA."

HE SAID THAT ONLY THE BOUNDARY LINE PROPOSED BY RUSSIA, FAR WEST OF LINES SUGGESTED BY THE WESTERN POWERS, "CORRESPONDS TO ETHNIC AND ECONOMIC CONSIDERATIONS."

THE MINISTERS' CONFERENCE THIS MORNING WAS DESCRIBED BY A BRITISH SOURCE AS "TURBULENT," WITH APPARENTLY NO PROGRESS MADE AS TO HOW TO CARVE THE VENEZIA GIULIA AREA BETWEEN THE YUGOSLAVS AND ITALIANS. ADD PARIS (AL FOY. MIN.) XXX DISPUTE (DUNAN)

AN AMERICAN SOURCE SAID THE MINISTERS' POSITIONS REMAINED UNCHANGED AFTER EACH OF THE FOUR HAD PRESENTED STATEMENTS ON THE PROBLEM, WITH MOLOTOV STILL OPPOSED ON HIS STAND BY THE U.S., BRITISH, AND FRENCH MINISTERS.

MOLOTOV DECLARED THAT THE YUGOSLAV CLAIMS WERE "WELL-FOUNDED AND JUST," A CONFERENCE INFORMANT SAID, AND CRITICIZED THE OTHER POWERS' PROPOSAL AS PUNISHMENT OF YUGOSLAVIA, A WARTIME ALLY.

SECRETARY BYRNES DENIED THIS CHARGE, AND SAID THE BRITISH-AMERICAN-FRENCH PROPOSALS WOULD GIVE FIUME, 18,900 SQUARE MILES OF NEW TERRITORY, AND 375,000 INHABITANTS TO YUGOSLAVIA.

MOLOTOV WAS SAID TO HAVE ADMITTED THAT TRIESTE ETHNICALLY WAS ITALIAN, BUT HELD THAT YUGOSLAVIA SHOULD RECEIVE THE CITY BECAUSE IT WAS AN INTEGRAL PART OF THE COUNTRYSIDE WHICH ETHNICALLY WAS YUGOSLAV.

THE ENTIRE MORNING SESSION WAS DEVOTED TO THE BORDER DISCUSSION, ALTHOUGH THE AGENDA HAD SCHEDULED THE TAKING UP OF OTHER ITEMS, INCLUDING DEMILITARIZATION OF THE FRANCO-ITALIAN AND ITALO-YUGOSLAV FRONTIERS AND ITALY'S PREWAR BILATERAL TREATIES.

MJ258PED

BRITISH SOURCES SAID SOVIET FOREIGN MINISTER VYACHE[illegible]V M. MOLOTOV HAD INSISTED THAT YUGOSLAVIA'S CLAIMS, INCLUDING THE CITY OF TRIESTE, MUST BE MET BECAUSE THE AREA HAD BEEN "A SPRINGBOARD FOR FASCIST EXPANSION" WHICH THE "NEW ITALY" MUST REPUDIATE.

REPLYING TO MOLOTOV'S CONTENTION THAT GIVING TRIESTE TO YUGOSLAVIA WOULD SAFEGUARD THE CITY'S FUTURE, U.S. SECRETARY OF STATES JAMES F.BYRNES DECLARED SUCH AN AWARD WOULD ONLY CAUSE FUTURE TROUBLE, INFORMANTS SAID.

THE BRITISH ALSO REPORTED THAT FRENCH FOREIGN MINISTER GEORGES BIDAULT SAID HE HAD NO OBJECTION IN PRINCIPLE TO MOLOTOV'S IDEA FOR A PLEBISCITE COVERING ALL OF VENEZIA GIULIA, BUT HE WANTED COMPLETE DETAILS ON HOW THE VOTE WOULD BE TAKEN BEFORE HE COULD AGREE.

EDITORS:

PARIS-- INSERT, FIRST LEAD FOREIGN MINISTERS, AFTER FIRST GRAPH XXX IN LONDON."

YUGOSLAV FOREIGN MINISTER EDWARD KARDELJ SAID AT SOVIET HEADQUARTERS THAT HIS GOVERNMENT "COULD NEVER ACCEPT A BIG FOUR DECISION GIVING YUGOSLAV PEOPLES TO ANOTHER COUNTRY." IF SUCH A DECISION IS REACHED HIS GOVERNMENT WILL TAKE "ANY MEASURES IT MIGHT JUDGE NECESSARY," HE TOLD A NEWS CONFERENCE.

KARDELJ CHARGED THAT PROPOSED BOUNDARIES ADVANCED BY AMERICAN, BRITISH AND FRENCH EXPERTS WOULD GRANT ITALY "THE FACILITIES FOR FUTURE AGGRESSION." HE SAID ONLY THE LINE PROPOSED BY THE SOVIET UNION "CORRESPONDS TO ETHNIC AND ECONOMIC CONSIDERATIONS."

A MEMBER XXX ETC., SECOND GRAPH.

TU1243PED

--DASH-- ADD PARIS (ALFOY) XXX MOVE

THE UNITED STATES HAS BEEN SEEKING TO RETAIN FACILITIES AT AND NEAR MEEKS FIELD, ON THE REYKJANES PENINSULA 30 MILES FROM REYKJAVIK. THIS IS ONE OF THE LARGEST AIRFIELDS BUILT IN THE AMERICAN OFF-SHORE DEFENSE SYSTEM DURING THE WAR. THE U.S. STATE DEPARTMENT SAID RECENTLY AMERICAN ARMY FORCES IN ICELAND HAD BEEN CUT FROM 45,000 TO ABOUT 1,000 MEN. MOST OF THESE ARE STATIONED AT MEEKS FIELD. ONLY SMALL DETACHMENTS OF ARMY AND NAVY PERSONNEL REMAIN IN REYKJAVIK.

THE REYKJAVIK COMMUNIST PRESS HAS OPPOSED LEASING OF ICELAND BASES TO THE UNITED STATES AND A NUMBER OF COMMUNIST-INFLUENCED TRADE UNIONS HAVE ADOPTED RESOLUTIONS DEMANDING THE IMMEDIATE WITHDRAWAL OF ALL AMERICAN TROOPS. ICELAND IS ON THE DIRECT AIR ROUTE BETWEEN WASHINGTON AND MOSCOW.

THE UNITED STATES PROPOSED AN AGREEMENT WITH ICELAND LAST OCTOBER, SAYING THAT ANY FACILITIES LEASED MIGHT BE USED, IF ICELAND DESIRED, BY THE UNITED NATIONS, AND THAT THE UNITED STATES WOULD SUPPORT ICELAND'S ADMISSION TO U.N. MEMBERSHIP. THE REYKJAVIK GOVERNMENT SENT WORD IN NOVEMBER THAT IT WAS NOT READY TO DISCUSS BASES, BUT WAS PREPARED TO TALK ABOUT GETTING INTO THE UNITED NATIONS.

EZ925AED

MAY 5 1946

MOSCOW'S OPPOSITION TO THESE PROPOSALS WAS VIEWED IN AMERICAN AND BRITISH CIRCLES IN THE LIGHT OF THE PRECEDENT WHICH MAY BE SET FOR ESTABLISHING SIMILAR COMMISSIONS IN BULGARIA, ROMANIA AND HUNGARY.

THE MINISTERS HAVE NOT YET BEEN ABLE TO TAKE UP THE BALKAN TREATIES, BUT THIS FACT IS NOT IN ITSELF CONSIDERED A BAD OMEN, SINCE MANY ISSUES AT STAKE IN THE BALKANS ARE SIMILAR TO THOSE IN ITALY. THUS SETTLEMENT OF DISPUTED POINTS IN THE ITALIAN TREATY COULD LEAD TO AGREEMENT ON THE BALKANS.

MK340AED ADD PARIS (DAY FOR. MIN.) XXX ROME (NEVIN)

BREMEN, MAY 4--(AP)--FORTY-TWO AMERICAN CITIZENS WHO WERE FORCED TO REMAIN IN GERMANY THROUGHOUT THE WAR WILL LEAVE MAY 9 FOR THE UNITED STATES ON THE TROOPSHIP "MARINE SLASHER," WITH 826 EUROPEAN IMMIGRANTS.

THE AMERICANS, MOST OF THEM IN THEIR TEENS, ARE THE FIRST TO BE REPATRIATED FROM THE RANKS OF SOME 2,500 AWAITING SHIPMENT FROM THE STAGING AREA OF BREMEN. ALTHOUGH SOME OF THEM WERE FORCED TO WORK AGAINST THE UNITED STATES IN THE WAR, ALL HAVE CLEAR RECORDS, OFFICIALS SAID.

MAY 5 1946

THE CASE OF HERBERT SCHEID WAS PICTURED AS TYPICAL. THE 18-YEAR-OLD AMERICAN-BORN YOUTH HAD BEEN IN THE HITLER YOUTH DURING THE WAR AT A TIME WHEN HIS FATHER, A NATURALIZED AMERICAN, WAS SERVING IN THE U.S. ARMY. SCHEID AND HIS NOW 11-YEAR-OLD SISTER HAD BEEN TAKEN TO GERMANY ON A VISIT IN APRIL, 1939.

A FEW DAYS BEFORE THE OUTBREAK OF THE WAR HIS FATHER WAS ADVISED TO LEAVE OR FACE DETENTION. THE CHILDREN, WHO WERE TO FOLLOW HIM, WERE STRANDED WITH A GERMAN AUNT WHEN THE WAR BROKE OUT. YOUNG SCHEID WAS DRAFTED INTO THE HITLER YOUTH IN 1941, BUT RESISTED EFFORTS TO FORCE HIM TO FIGHT WITH THE S.S., INSISTING HE WAS AN AMERICAN. HE IS EN ROUTE TO JOIN HIS FATHER AT 984 WELLS AVE., BRONX, N.Y. HIS SISTER WILL FOLLOW LATER.

PRETTY AUBURN-HAIRED ALMA STEIGERT, 19, EN ROUTE TO WHAT WILL BE HER NEW HOME AT 2992 ABBOTT ROAD, LACKAWANNA, N.Y., ALSO WAS BORN IN AMERICA OF NATURALIZED PARENTS. SHE CAME TO GERMANY IN 1934 WITH HER MOTHER, FATHER AND SISTER. HER FATHER DIED SOON AFTER THEIR ARRIVAL.

ALMA BECAME ELIGIBLE TO JOIN THE GERMAN GIRLS' LEAGUE, AND WHEN SHE REFUSED, WAS FORCED INTO A GERMAN WAR FACTORY WITH FOREIGN SLAVE WORKERS. LATER SHE WAS SENT TO A DETENTION CAMP ON A CHARGE OF COMMITTING SABOTAGE IN THE FACTORY, AND WAS NOT RELEASED UNTIL JANUARY, 1945.

WHEN THE U.S.THIRD ARMY OCCUPIED STUTTGART, ALMA FELL IN LOVE WITH CORP.JAMES BRAGEWELL, WHO WAS REDEPLOYED TO THE UNITED STATES EASTER SUNDAY. THEY WILL BE MARRIED IN AMERICA.

WU1245PED

MOSCOW, MAY 4-(AP)-~~SOVIET CITIZENS~~ BY THE MILLIONS WERE REPORTED SUBSCRIBING TODAY TO RUSSIA'S NEW 20,000,000,000 RUBLE (NOMINALLY $3,774,000,000) INTERNAL LOAN--OFFERING RICH LOTTERY PRIZES AND DESIGNED TO FINANCE THE FIRST STAGES OF THE FOURTH FIVE-YEAR PLAN.

THE COJMUNIST PARTY NEWSPAPER PRAVDA SAID WAR-WRECKED KIEV SUBSCRIBED 93,000,000 RUBLES DURING THE FIRST FEW HOURS AFTER THE LOAN WAS ANNOUNCED. PEASANTS ALL OVER THE SOVIET UNION WERE REPORTED ESPECIALLY EAGER TO SUBSCRIBE, USUALLY PAYING SPOT CASH FOR THEIR BONDS.

THE LOAN RUNS FOR 20 YEARS AND THE BONDS DRAW NO INTEREST BUT ENTITLE HOLDERS TO PARTICIPATE IN TWO LOTTERY DRAWINGS A YEAR. THE LOTTERIES ARE BASED ON THE SERIAL NUMBERS OF THE BONDS AND THE HOLDER OF A 100-RUBLE BOND MAY WIN AS MUCH AS 50,000 RUBLES.

SUBSCRIBERS TO PREVIOUS WAR LOANS HAD A CHOICE BETWEEN LOTTERY

SOVIET SCIENTISTS WERE AMONG THE FIRST TO SUBSCRIBE TO THE NEW LOAN, WHICH WILL PROVIDE FUNDS FOR RESEARCH IN ATOMIC ENERGY AND OTHER SCIENTIFIC PROBLEMS.

SERGEI VAVILOV, PRESIDENT OF THE ACADEMY OF SCIENCE, SUBSCRIBED 100,000 RUBLES, AND A NUMBER OF OTHER SCIENTISTS PLEDGED TWO MONTHS' SALARY.

TWO NOTED SOVIET COMPOSERS, SERGEI PROKOFIEV AND DMITRI SHOSTAKOVICH, SUBSCRIBED 15,000 AND 50,000 RUBLES RESPECTIVELY.

FD1005AED

RUSSIAN LOAN (150)

MAY 5 1946

LONDON, MAY 4--(AP)--THE MOSCOW RADIO SAID TODAY THAT

RUSSIA'S NEW 20 BILLION RUBLE (NOMINALLY $3,774,000,000) DOMESTIC

RECONSTRUCTION LOAN, OFFERING RICH PRIZES THROUGH A COMPLICATED

30.24-2667

STATE LOTTERY, DREW MORE THAN 200 MILLION RUBLES (IN SUBSCRIPTIONS) WITHIN A FEW HOURS OF ITS ANNOUNCEMENT YESTERDAY. MAY 5 1948

THE BROADCAST, RECORDED IN LONDON, SAID MEMBERS OF THE ACADEMY OF SCIENCE OF THE U.S.S.R. PLEDGED A TOTAL SUBSCRIPTION EQUAL TO TWO MONTHS' SALARY EACH--DOUBLE THE QUOTA REQUESTED OF SOVIET CITIZENS. ACADEMY PRESIDENT S.I. VAVILOV SUBSCRIBED 100,000 RUBLES ($18,870), THE BROADCAST SAID.

FACTORY WORKERS AND OFFICE CLERKS RUSHED TO SUBSCRIBE, THE BROADCAST ADDED, AND NEARLY FILLED MANY FIRMS' ASSIGNED QUOTAS IN THE FIRST TWO HOURS.

THE LOTTERY, BASED ON SERIAL NUMBERS OF BONDS ISSUED, OFFERS PRIZES UP TO 50,000 RUBLES FOR A 100-RUBLE BOND. PRIZES TOTALING 17,811,200,000 RUBLES TO 66,000,000 BONDHOLDERS WERE ENVISAGED.

APL WEILS 00535 RBM AM 105A

BRUSSELS, MAY 4--(AP)--LOUIS PIERARD, SOCIALIST MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT, DEMANDED IN PARLIAMENT TODAY THAT THE BELGIAN GOVERNMENT TAKE CONTROL OF URANIUM MINING IN THE BELGIAN CONGO.

URANIUM PRODUCTION IN THE BELGIAN CONGO AMOUNTED TO

OF ORE
1,110 TONS IN 1942, 8,287 TONS IN 1943; AND 8,969 TONS IN 1944.

PIERARD'S DEMAND WAS VOICED DURING A DEBATE ON FOREIGN POLICY.

APRA VANVYVES 01850 AW 550A

MONARCHIST SOURCES HERE SAID LAST WEEK THE KING WAS SEEKING PERMISSION TO RESIDE IN EGYPT. PREVIOUSLY THEY HAD REPORTED THAT HE HAD CONSENTED TO ABDICATION TO STRENGTHEN THE MONARCHIST CAUSE IN THE JUNE 2 PLEBISCITE. ADD ROME (KING) XXX REACTION

VATICAN SOURCES DENIED REPORTS PUBLISHED IN ROME THAT PREMIER ALCIDE DE GASPERI AND PRINCESS MARIA JOSE, WIFE OF PRINCE UMBERTO, HAD CONFERRED RECENTLY WITH THE POPE ON THE ABDICATION.

TU125PED

IRAN (150)

TEHRAN, MAY 4-(AP)-WITHDRAWAL OF RUSSIAN TROOPS FROM THREE WESTERN AZERBAIMAN TOWNS NEAR THE TURKISH BORDER WAS ANNOUNCED BY THE IRANIAN GOVERNMENT LAST NIGHT AS THE MAY 6 DEADLINE NEARED FOR COMPLETE EVACUATION OF THE RED ARMY FROM IRAN.

TOWNS REPORTED EVACUATED WERE RIZAIYEH (URMIA), KHOI AND SHAHPUR (DILMAN). THE OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENT ALSO DISCLOSED THAT SOVIET OFFICERS HAD ATTENDED A "FAREWELL" PARTY AT PAHLEVI (ENZELI) ON THE CASPIAN COAST.

PREVIOUS REPORTS SAID THE RUSSIANS, IN COMPLIANCE WITH A SOVIET-IRANIAN AGREEMENT, HAD COMPLETED THEIR TROOP WITHDRAWALS EXCEPT IN THE NORTHWEST AZERBAIMAN PROVINCE.

MEANWHILE, NEGOTIATIONS BETWEEN PREMIER AHMED QAVAM'S REPRESENTATIVES AND THE KURDISH-AZERBAIJAN COMMISSION HEADED BY JAFAR PISHEVARI ON PROPOSALS TO REUNITE AZERBAIMAN WITH THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT, CONTINUED IN A HEAVILY-GUARDED DESERT VILLAGE NEAR HERE.

IP713AED

BATAVIA, JAVA, MAY 4-(AP)-THE DUTCH NEWS AGENCY ANETA QUOTED AN ALLIED COMMUNIQUE AS SAYING TODAY THAT FOUR BRITISH INDIAN SOLDIERS WERE WOUNDED BY EXTREMIST MORTAR FIRE ON ALLIED POSITIONS IN MEDAN, SUMATRA.

THE COMMUNIQUE SAID AN ATTACK BY 300 EXTREMISTS ON NETHERLANDS TROOPS IN MEDAN HAD BEEN REPULSED, AND THAT OTHER EXTREMISTS HAD CUT OFF VIRTUALLY ALL MEDAN'S WATER SUPPLY.

A 6:30 P.M. CURFEW WAS IMPOSED BY ALLIED AUTHORITIES IN MEDAN, THE COMMUNIQUE SAID, WITH A WARNING TO THE COMMUNIST-LED "PEOPLE'S FRONT" THAT FURTHER NIGHT TERRORISM WOULD RESULT IN STRICTER MEASURES.

MQ846PED

MAY 5

THIS IS THE KEYSTONE PROVINCE IN LEAGUE PRESIDENT MAHOMED ALI JINNAH'S PROJECTED INDEPENDENT STATE OF PAKISTAN. VATAN CARRIES JINNAH'S NAME ON THE MASTHEAD. ADD SIMLA (CIVIL WAR) XXX PUNJAB

CONGRESS PRESIDENT MAULANA KABUL KALAM AZAD DECLARED THE VATAN STORY WAS A "MISCHIEVOUS LIE FROM BEGINNING TO END" INSOFAR AS IT RELATED TO THE CONGRESS. HE DECLINED TO COMMENT ON THE REPORT ABOUT FORMATION OF THE PUNJAB GUARD.

FD1020AED

THIRD NIGHT LEAD POLITICS (160)

TOKYO, SUNDAY, MAY 5-(AP)-RETIRING PREMIER KIJURO SHIDEHARA OFFERED THE SOCIALISTS A CHANCE FOR THE PREMIERSHIP IN THE NEXT CABINET TODAY AFTER GENERAL MACARTHUR DISQUALIFIED LIBERAL PARTY CHIEFTAIN ICHIRO HATOYAMA AS HE WAS ABOUT TO RECEIVE THE POST.

TETSU KATAYAMA, SECRETARY GENERAL OF THE SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY, SAID SHIDEHARA TOLD HIM DURING A CONFERENCE TO PROCEED "AS QUICKLY AS POSSIBLE" TO FORM A COALITION AGREEABLE TO SERVING UNDER A SOCIALIST PREMIER.

KATAYAMA LEFT IMMEDIATELY FOR PARTY HEADQUARTERS AND A MEETING OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE. POLITICAL LEADERS DOUBTED, HOWEVER, THAT A FINAL SOLUTION WAS POSSIBLE TODAY.

WHETHER THE SOCIALISTS WILL RECEIVE AN IMPERIAL COMMAND TO FORM A GOVERNMENT DEPENDS UPON THE APPROVAL OF THELIBERALS, COMMUNISTS, COOPERATIVES AND OTHER POLITICAL GROUPS. SHIDEHARA---PRESIDENT OF THE PROGRESSIVES-TOLD KATAYAMA HE NEED NOT "WORRY ABOUT THE PROGRESSIVE PARTY BECAUSE IT IS TAKING A PASSIVE ATTITUDE."

THE ALLIED HEADQUARTERS MEMORANDUM BANISHING HATOYAMA FROM PUBLIC OFFICE BECAUSE OF PRO-AXIS SYMPATHIES WAS READ TO HIM YESTERDAY AFTERNOON BY SHIDEHARA. HATOYAMA INDICATED TODAY HE HOPES TO CONTINUE AS DOMINANT FIGURE IN THE LIBERAL PARTY HE NOW HEADS.

INFORMED JAPANESE SOURCES SAID SHIDEHARA ADVISED EMPEROR HIROHITO SHORTLY BEFORE MACARTHUR'S ACTION THAT THE RETIRING CABINET HAD DECIDED TO OFFER THE PREMIERSHIP TO HATOYAMA.

THESE SOURCES SAID MANY JAPANESE OFFICIALS KNEW THAT MACARTHUR WAS ABOUT TO BAR HATOYAMA FROM PUBLIC OFFICE BUT THEY HAD FAILED TO CONVINCE HIM HE SHOULD BOW OUT.

THUS THE SHIDEHARA GOVERNMENT, WHICH HAS RESIGNED BUT REMAINS IN OFFICE UNTIL A NEW CABINET IS FORMED, WAS FORCED TO BEGIN ALL OVER AGAIN.

SHIDEHARA'S FOREIGN MINISTER, SHIGERU YOSHIDA, REMAINED THE MOST LOGICAL CANDIDATE FOR THE PREMIERSHIP, BUT INFORMED JAPANESE DECLARED HE WAS "EXTREMELY RELUCTANT".

HATOYAMA, WHO OPENLY SOUGHT THE PREMIERSHIP AND SPENT THOUSANDS OF YEN TRYING TO GET IT, EXPRESSED SURPRISE AT MACARTHUR'S ORDER.

"IT IS NOT IN MY MIND TO APPEAL NOW," HE SAID IN AN INTERVIEW. "I DON'T BELIEVE I HAVE DONE ANYTHING WHICH COMES WITHIN THE RANGE OF THE PURGE DIRECTIVE."

A LITTLE LATER HE ADMITTED ONE OF MACARTHUR'S CHARGES--THAT HE WAS RESPONSIBLE FOR STIFLING FREEDOM OF SPEECH IN SCHOOLS BY MEANS OF MASS DISMISSALS AND ARRESTS OF TEACHERS" WHILE MINISTER OF EDUCATION. HE ALSO ONCE WROTE A BOOK PRAISING HITLER.

A184KX

HATOYAMA ADMITTED THE DIRECTIVE ALSO MIGHT DEPRIVE HIM OF LEADERSHIP OF THE LIBERAL PARTY, WHICH HOLDS A PLURALITY IN THE NEW HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THE RELUCTANCE OF MOST POLITICAL LEADERS TO TAKE THE PREMIERSHIP RISES FROM GENERAL BELIEF THAT THE NEXT GOVERNMENT WILL NOT LAST LONG AMID THE COMPLEX PROBLEMS OF RECONSTRUCTION.

K1242PCS

TOKYO...1ST ADD 1ST LEAD JAPANESE POLITICS...XXX GOVERNMENT.

INTERVIEWED BY MORRIE LANDSBERG OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS BEFORE HE HAD READ MACARTHUR'S DIRECTIVE, THE SAGGY-JOWLED HATOYAMA APPEARED CONFUSED.

"IT IS NOT IN MY MIND TO APPEAL NOW," HE SAID WITH A LOOSE GRIN. AFTER READING THE ORDER, HE ADDED "I DON'T BELIEVE I HAVE DONE ANYTHING WRONG," BUT QUICKLY CONCEDED THAT HE HAD BEEN "RESPONSIBLE FOR STIFLING FREEDOM OF SPEECH," AS CHARGED, "BY MASS DISMISSALS AND ARRESTS OF TEACHERS."

THE SUPREME COMMANDER'S HEADQUARTERS ISSUED A SCATHING STATEMENT WHICH BRANDED THE PRESIDENT OF JAPAN'S DOMINANT LIBERAL PARTY AS "A TOOL OF ULTRA-NATIONALIST INTERESTS;" SAID HATOYAMA ONCE PUBLICLY LAUDED THE SNEAK ATTACK ON PEARL HARBOR AS A "GREAT VICTORY;" EXTENSIVELY CITED HIS PRE-WAR PUBLIC RECORD AS ONE STIFLING ALL OPPOSITION TO THE RISE OF THE MILITARY CLIQUE; AND BLUNTLY NOTED THAT ACTION BY HEADQUARTERS WAS NECESSARY BECAUSE OF GOVERNMENT RELUCTANCE TO TAKE THE INITIATIVE.

HATOYAMA, WHO ONCE PUBLISHED A BOOK PRAISING HITLER AND MUSSOLINI, TOLD THE ASSOCIATED PRESS HE DID "NOT HAVE IN MIND" APPEALING FROM MACARTHUR'S DIRECTIVE BUT NOTED SUCH AN ACTION WAS BEING URGED UPON HIM BY ETSUJIRO UHARA, A LIBERAL PARTY CHIEFTAIN.

HATOYAMA SAID HE WAS NOT SURE THE ORDER BARRED HIM FROM HIS PRESIDENCY OF THE LIBERAL PARTY WHICH WON A SLIGHT PLURALITY AT THE APRIL 10 ELECTION.

"I BELIEVE I HAVE NOT DONE ANYTHING THAT COMES WITHIN RANGE OF THE PURGE DIRECTIVE," HE REMARKED, BUT A MOMENT LATER ADMITTED A HEADQUARTER'S CHARGE THAT, AS MINISTER OF EDUCATION, HE WAS "RESPONSIBLE FOR STIFLING FREEDOM OF SPEECH IN SCHOOLS" BY MASS DISMISSALS OF TEACHERS.

AS FAR AS IS KNOWN, HATOYAMA HAD NOT BEEN GIVEN AN IMPERIAL COMMAND TO FORM A CABINET REPLACING THAT OF BARON SHIDEHARA. HOWEVER, CABINET SECRETARY WATARU NARAHASHI SAID THE GOVERNMENT SENT AN OFFICIAL DOCUMENT TO HEADQUARTERS FRIDAY NIGHT, PRESUMABLY OUTLINING PLANS FOR HATOYAMA TO BE NAMED PREMIER.

JAPANESE INFORMANTS SAID THE DISQUALIFIED LEADER'S OWN STUBBORNESS LED TO THE PRESENT CRISIS. FOREIGN MINISTER SHIGERU YOSHIDA, HIMSELF MENTIONED PROMINENTLY FOR PREMIER, ARGUED FOR FOUR HOURS WITH HATOYAMA THURSDAY NIGHT, ATTEMPTING TO CONVINCE HIM TO WITHDRAW HIS PREMIERSHIP CLAIMS. THIS WAS AFTER YOSHIDA, IN CONVERSATIONS WITH AMERICAN OFFICERS, HAD BECOME CONVINCED HATOYAMA WOULD BE UNACCEPTABLE.

CY1149PPS.

NIGHT LEAD EISENHOWER

MANILA, MAY 4-(AP)-GENERAL EISENHOWER SAID TONIGHT THAT AMERICAN MILITARY STRENGTH IN THE PHILIPPINES WOULD DEPEND ON POLITICAL AGREEMENTS BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND THE PHILIPPINE REPUBLIC. HE ADDED THAT THE UNITED STATES HOPES ARRANGEMENTS CAN BE MADE FOR AIR BASES IN THE ARCHIPELAGO.

HIS REFERENCE TO BASES WAS REGARDED AS SIGNIFICANT IN THE LIGHT OF A STATEMENT TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS LAST THURSDAY BY PRESIDENT-ELECT MANUEL ROXAS ASSURING THE UNITED STATES OF CLOSE COOPERATION FOR DEFENSE.

"I WILL SO ARRANGE THE DEFENSE OF THESE ISLANDS," SAID ROXAS, "THAT IT MAY BE INTIMATELY COORDINATED WITH THE PLANS OF THE UNITED STATES FOR MAINTENANCE OF DEFENSIVE BASES IN THE PHILIPPINES."

ROXAS PLANS TO FLY TO WASHINGTON MAY 8 WITH HIGH COMMISSIONER PAUL V.MCNUTT FOR TALKS WITH PRESIDENT TRUMAN AND OTHER OFFICIALS.

EISENHOWER'S STATEMENT ON THE PHILIPPINES WAS MADE AT A PRESS CONFERENCE AFTER A TOUR OF MILITARY INSTALLATIONS IN THE MANILA AREA.

THE SPEED OF DEMOBILIZATION HAS SERIOUSLY HANDICAPPED THE MAINTENANCE OF VITAL U.S. MILITARY BASES IN THE PACIFIC, HE SAID.

"THERE ARE MILLIONS OF DOLLARS WORTH OF EQUIPMENT TO BE TAKEN CARE OF, AND NO ONE TO TAKE CARE OF IT," HE ADDED, CITING THE SHRINKAGE OF THE SEVENTH AIR FORCE AT HONOLULU TO ONLY 404 MEN AND REMARKING, "THESAME GENERAL CONDITIONS APPLY ELSEWHERE IN THE PACIFIC."

EISENHOWER PLANS TO FLY TO SHANGHAI WEDNESDAY AND THEN TO KOREA AND JAPAN.

30.24-2669

PRESIDENT-ELECT ROXAS, IN A DECLARATION CABLED TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS IN WASHINGTON TODAY, REITERATED HIS PREVIOUS ASSURANCES OF SUPPORT FOR AMERICAN OBJECTIVES AND SAID:

"I AM FIRM IN MY PURPOSE NOT MERELY TO COOPERATE WITH AMERICA'S MPOLICY IN THE PHI

IPPINES BUT ALSO TO DO EVERYTHING IN THE POWER OF THE PHILIPPINE GOVERNMENT IN ENABLING THE UNITED STATES TO SAFEGUARD ALL MILITARY, NAVAL AND AIR BASES IT MAY DESIRE PERMANENTLY TO ESTABLISH HERE IN THE PHILIPPINES."

A85KX

IN HIS STATEMENT THURSDAY ROXAS ALSO SAID HE WAS COMMITTED TO A POLICY OF STIMULATING THE INFLUX OF AMERICAN CAPITAL TO THE PHILIPPINES. HE EXPLAINED THAT AS A RESULT OF THE WAR THE PHILIPPINES CONSTITUTED "AN ALMOST COMPLETE ECONOMIC VACUUM," WITHOUT SUFFICIENT HOME CAPITAL, AND "THEREFORE UNLESS AMERICAN CAPITAL COMES TO OUR AID, WE WILL HAVE TO DEPEND ON OTHER FOREIGN CAPITAL."

HE SAID HE WANTED TO SAFEGUARD AGAINST SUCH OTHER OUTSIDE CAPITAL "IN ORDER TO AVOID ANY FUTURE POLITICAL COMPLICATIONS WHICH MIGHT PROVE MOST DANGEROUS TO THE INDEPENDENCE OF THE PHILIPPINES."

RA-EW657PCS

MANILA, MAY 4-(AP)-GENERAL EISENHOWER ARRIVED BY PLANE TODAY FROM THE MARIANAS AND BEGAN A SWIFT ROUND OF INSPECTIONS OF ARMY INSTALLATIONS.

"WHAT IN HELL ARE YOU GUYS DOING UP AT THIS TIME OF DAY?" HE ASKED IN JOVIAL GREETING TO TOP-RANKING OFFICERS ASSEMBLED TO GREET HIM AT 6:08 A.M. (5:08 PM FRIDAY EASTERN STANDARD TIME).

LT.GEN.W.D.STYER, COMMANDER OF ARMY FORCES IN THE WESTERN PACIFIC, WAS AMONG THEM.

THE ARMY CHIEF OF STAFF WILL VISIT CORREGIDOR, THE SAN FERNANDO SUPPLY BASE AND THE SUMMER CAPITAL OF BAGUIA BEFORE FLYING TO TOKYO WEDNESDAY.

FR449ACS

MANILA -- FIRST ADD LEAD EISENHOWER (A111FX) XXX DRIVEN OUT.

AT THE 86TH DIVISION HEADQUARTERS, EISENHOWER SHOOK HANDS WITH THE G.I."S AND PATTED SGT. ALVIN ROSE, 22, OF BRANDT, S.D., ON THE BACK WHEN THE VETERAN OF THE OLD 96TH DIVISION SAID HE HAD SIGNED FOR "ANOTHER HITCH" IN THE ARMY.

"ATTA BOY," EXCLAIMED THE GENERAL HEARTILY.

EISENHOWER PLANS TO LEAVE BY PLANE FOR SHANGHAI WEDNESDAY AND THEN TO VISIT KOREA AND JAPAN.

XZ1049ACS NM

MANILA,MAY 4-(AP)-COL.C.S.IRVINE, ASSISTANT CHIEF OF STAFF OF THE PACIFIC AIR COMMAND, IS PREPARING FOR AN ATTEMPT TO SET A NEW WORLD PLANE-WITH-PAYLOAD DISTANCE AND ALTITUDE RECORD FROM GUAM TO WASHINGTON IN AN ARMY B-29 BOMBER.

AIR COMMAND PUBLIC RELATIONS SAID IT COULD NOT CONFIRM THE REPORT UNTIL SCHEDULED TESTS WERE COMPLETED, BUT FELLOW OFFICERS SAID IRVINE LONG HAD BEEN PLANNING ASSAULTS ON ALL SPEED, DISTANCE AND ALTITUDE RECORDS FOR PLANES IN THE B-29 CLASS.

HE ALREADY HOLDS TWO RECORDS, INCLUDING THE LAND PLANE DISTANCE HAUL FROM GUAM TO WASHINGTON,D.C.

THE ALTITUDE TEST WILL BE MADE IN THE NEAR FUTURE, OFFICERS SAID, AS SOON AS FAVORABLE WEATHER DEVELOPS.

(DATA ON IRVINE'S RECORD OR ON THE ONE HE HOPES TO BREAK IS NOT AVAILABLE IMMEDIATELY.)

DS6APS

BY DON WHITEHEAD.

RONGERIK (MARSHALL ISLANDS), MAY 4-(AP)-BIKINI'S NATIVES ARE HOMESICK.

EVEN KING JUDA IS MOPING WITH HIS PEOPLE, LONGING FOR THE CORAL ATOLL THEY LEFT TWO MONTHS AGO SO THE ATOM BOMB COULD BE TESTED ON SHIPS IN BIKINI LAGOON.

IT IS UNLIKELY THEY EVER WILL BE ABLE TO RETURN TO THE CRESCENT-SHAPED ISLAND. THE BURNING BLAST OF THE BOMB PROBABLY WILL SHRIVEL EVERY COCONUT PALM AND PANDANNAS TREE.

KING JUDA WAS ASKED TODAY WHICH WAS BETTER, BIKINI OR RONGERIK.

"BIKINI WAS BETTER," HE SAID PROMPTLY.

"IT WAS BETTER BECAUSE IT WAS OUR HOME AND OUR REAL PLACE."

OTHER NODDED AGREEMENT, AMONG THEM ANCIENT LAUIAR WHO IS SO OLD NO ONE KNOWS HIS AGE. HE BENT OVER HIS CANE. THERE WERE TEARS IN HIS EYES.

"WE WANT TO GO BACK," KING JUDA ASSERTED.

"WE GOT MORE FISH AND COCONUTS ON BIKINI. THE COCONUTS WERE LARGER AND THE FISH WERE NOT POISONOUS AS THEY ARE HERE."

APPARENTLY NOTHING IS "AS GOOD" AS THEY REMEMBER AT BIKINI--EXCEPT THE STOCKS OF CANNED RATIONS WHICH THE NAVY LEFT TO HELP TIDE THEM OVER THEIR RECONVERSION PERIOD.

IN REALITY, RONGERIK IS LARGER, MUCH MORE VERDANT; THE COCONUTS ARE MORE PLENTIFUL--AND THE SAME KINDS OF FISH SWIM IN WATERS OFF BOTH ISLANDS.

"I SUPPOSE IT WILL TAKE ABOUT A YEAR FOR THESE PEOPLE TO FEEL THAT THIS PLACE IS HOME AND TO APPRECIATE ITS ADVANTAGES OVER BIKINI," SAID COMMODORE BEN H. WYATT, COMMANDER OF THE KWAJALEIN NAVAL BASE AFTER LISTENING TO THEIR STORIES.

HF127APS NM

(ADVANCE)..RONGERIK (MARSHALL ISLANDS) MAY 4-(AP)-THE MOST TRAGIC PEOPLE IN THE PACIFIC TODAY ARE THE NATIVES OF BIKINI WHO VOLUNTARILY QUIT THEIR ATOLL FOR THE ATOMIC BOMB TEST.

THEY ARE DISCONTENTED ON RONGERIK AND THERE IS A GROWING SUSPICION THIS IS NOT SOLELY HOMESICKNESS. IN A SHORT TIME, THEY HAVE LEARNED TO DEPEND HEAVILY ON OUTSIDE HELP--ON THE WHITE MAN'S FOOD, CLOTHING AND METHODS OF GETTING THINGS DONE.

COMMODORE BEN H.WYATT, COMMANDER OF KWAJALEIN NAVAL BASE, HAS WORRED ABOUT THE POSSIBILITY OF THE NATIVES BECOMING TOO DEPENDENT ON AMERICANS FOR HELP.

"YOU MUST REMAIN AS INDEPENDENT AS YOU WERE BEFORE WE CAME," HE TOLD THEM.

"WE WILL HELP YOU IN EVERY WAY WE CAN BUT YOU MUST NOT DEPEND ON US TO DO EVERYTHING FOR YOU. THE OVERALL JOB YOU HAVE DONE IS FINE BUT YOU MUST WORK HARDER."

KING JUDA ADMITS HIS MEN HAVE BEEN FISHING FOR FOOD ONLY ONCE A WEEK SINCE THEY CAME TO RONGERIK BUT SAID THEY HAVE BEEN BUSY BUILDING HOUSES, LEAVING LITTLE TIME TO GO TO SEA IN OUTRIGGER CANOES. MOST OF THE NATIVE FOOD HAS COME FROM BOXES OF K AND C RATIONS GIVEN BY THE NAVY TO HELP ALONG UNTIL THE NATIVES ARE SETTLED.

THE NAVY HAS PROVIDED FLOORING AND FRAMES FOR HOUSES. ALL ROOFS HAVE BEEN THATCHED WITH PANDANNAS LEAVES, REPLACING NAVY-SUPPLIED TENTAGE, BUT MUCH WORK REMAINS IN THATCHING THE SIDES OF THE HOUSES.

KING JUDA PROMISED THE HOUSES WOULD BE COMPLETELY THATCHED IN TWO WEEKS.

WHILE THE MEN TALKED WITH THE WHITE VISITORS, THE WOMEN SAT CROSS-LEGGED IN THEIR HOMES, WEAVING RUGS, MATS, BASKETS AND

BRACELETS OR WASHING THE CLOTHES OF THEIR NAKED CHILDREN, PLAYING IN THE SAND.

FOUR YOUNGSTERS, WEARING LOIN CLOTHS, PLAYED CARDS IN THE SHADE OF A WATER CATCHMENT WHILE A NAKED LITTLE KIBITZER LOOKED ON.

JOSIA, THE NATIVE SCHOOL TEACHER, CALLED THE CHILDREN TOGETHER IN CHURCH TO SING FOR THE VISITORS. SWAYING RHYTHMICALLY BEFORE THE GROUP OF AMERICANS AND UNAWARE OF THE IMPLICATIONS OF THE WORDS, THEY SANG THE OLD HYMN, "MY FAITH LOOKS UP TO THEE."

AS THEIR VOICES ROSE, MEN AND WOMEN CAME FROM THE HUTS AND QUIETLY SLIPPED INTO CHURCH TO JOIN IN THE SINGING. GNARLED OLD LAUIAU TAPPED HIS CANE IN TIME TO THE RHYTHM. A DOG LISTLESSLY CHASED ANOTHER ACROSS THE SAND. SOME VILLAGERS SAT UNDER COCONUT PALMS, STARING OUT TO SEA.

THERE WAS A FEELING OF SADNESS ON RONGERIK. EVERYONE SEEMED TO BE THINKING OF BIKINI.#

NIGHT LEAD COLOMBIA

MAY 5 1946

BY E. L. ALMEN

BOGOTA, MAY 4-(AP)-- ONE MILLION COLUMBIAN VOTERS ARE EXPECTED TOBALLOT TOMORROW TO CHOOSE A NEW PRESIDENT FROM THREE CANDIDAT

TWO IN THE SPLIT LIBERAL PARTY RANKS, AND THE THIRD A CONSERVATIVE.

LIBERAL STRENGTH IS DIVIDED BETWEEN GABRIEL TURBAY, THE PARTY'S OFFICIAL CANDIDATE AND JORE ELIECER GAITAN, INDEPENDENT LIBERAL. THREE CONSERVATIVES ARE PRESENTING A SOLID FRONT BEHIND MARIANO OSPINA PEREZ, A 5?-YEAR-OLD MILLIONAIRE BUSINESSMAN.

HALF OF THE 2,000,000 MALE CITIZENS OVER 21 ELIGIBLE TO VOTE ARE EXPECTED TOBALLOT. THE NEW PRESIDENT WILL HOLD OFFICE FOUR YEARS, SUCCEEDINGALBERTO LLERAS CAMARGO WHO HE IS FILLING THE UNEXPIRED TERM OF ALFONZO LOPEZ. LOPEZ RESIGNED A YEAR AGO.

THE LIBERAL PARTY HAS BEEN IN POWER SINCE 1930. FOREIGN POLICY IS NOT AN ISSUE, SINCE ALL CANDIDATES HAVE DECLARED THEY FAVOR COLOMBIA'S FULL PARTICIPATION IN THE UNITED NATIONS AND PAN-AMERICAN ORGANIZATIONS. CONGRESSIONALX ELECTIONS WILL BE HELD NEXT YEAR.

TURBAY, A 45-YEAR-OLD BACHELOR, FORMERLY WAS FOREIGN MINISTER AND AMBASSADOR TO THE UNITED STATES AND PERU. GAITAN, 43, ROSE FROM POVERTY TO BECOME ONE OF THE MOST SUCCESSFUL LAWYERS AND OUTSTANDING ORATORS OF COLUMBIA.

MAY 5 1946

OSPINA PEREZ HAS SERVED 14 YEARS IN THE CONGRESS AS BOTH SENATOR AND REPRESENTATIVE. HE WAS GRADUATED FROM LOUISANA STATE UNIVERSITY, AND HEADS A BOGOTA BUILDING AND REAL ESTATE FIRM.

WASHINGTON, MAY 4-(AP)-F.H.LAGUARDIA, DIRECTOR GENERAL OF THE UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION, SAID TONIGHT SHIPMENT OF RELIEF SUPPLIES TO FAMINE AREAS ARE FAILING TO MEET "ABSOLUTE MINIMUM NEEDS."

REPORTING THAT FOOD SHIPMENTS TO EUROPE AND ASIA FOR THE WEEK ENDED APRIL 29 SHOWED A "FURTHER CRITICAL FALLING OFF," LAGUARDIA SAID IN A STATEMENT THE MOST SERIOUS SETBACKS WERE IN BREAD CEREALS, FATS, RICE AND COAL.

LAGUARDIA SAID THAT FOR THE WEEK ENDED APRIL 29 UNRRA SHIPPED 89,000 METRIC TONS OF BREAD CEREALS, 2,440 TONS OF FATS AND 32 TONS OF RICE, COMPARED WITH WEEKLY REQUIREMENTS OF 161,500 TONS, 12,000 TONS AND 13,900 TONS RESPECTIVELY FOR THOSE COMMODITIES.

"THIS IS A PRETTY DARK PICTURE FOR THE MOMENT," HE SAID.

"THESE FIGURES SPEAK FOR THEMSELVES AND SHOW MOST CLEARLY WHAT I AM UP AGAINST," THE UNRRA DIRECTOR ADDED. "WE HAVE THE SHIPS AND WE HAVE THE MONEY TO PAY FOR THE FOOD, BUT WE SIMPLY HAVE BEEN UNABLE TO GET FOOD DELIVERED IN OUR HANDS. THE CONSEQUENCES MUST BE OBVIOUS TO EVERYONE."

EARLIER SENATOR BUTLER (R-NEB) ETC., FIRST GRAF.

J1138PES

30.24-2671

French Vote Down Proposed Constitution

MAJORITY OF 1,167,530 FOR NEGATIVE IS COUNT ON OFFICIAL RETURNS

Rejection Means New Constituent Assembly Must Be Elected To Prepare Another Draft—Proposal Backed By Leftists

MAY 6, 1946

NIGHT Wilson

Paris, *Monday*, May 6 (AP)—The Ministry of the Interior's official figures showed early today that France had rejected a Socialist-Communist supported proposed constitution for the Fourth Republic by more than 1,000,000 votes.

With only the vote from Corsica missing, the official vote from all of continental France and North Africa totaled 10,406,176 against the proposed constitution and 9,238,646 in favor of it.

The negative votes attained a majority of 1,167,530. The Ministry said that 20,116,522 of France's 25,063,490 registered voters cast ballots. Officials threw out 471,700 votes as invalid.

Must Elect New Assembly

The charter's defeat means that French voters must elect a new Constituent Assembly on June 2. If the constitution had been adopted yesterday, a permanent government would have been elected on that date.

The Constituent Assembly to be elected in June then will have the task of drafting another constitution to submit to the electorate.

The Left Wing carried Paris and its suburbs by a margin of less than 3,000 votes of a total of 2,400,000 ballots cast. It showed its greatest strength in the industrial Somme department, whose capital is Amiens, and in the south, particularly in the Marseille area.

The complete unofficial vote of Paris and the Seine department, embracing most of the industrial suburban region, a Leftist stronghold, was 1,204,098 for the constitution and 1,200,944 against.

Opposed By Conservatives

The proposed constitution was opposed bitterly by France's third major political party, the conservative Popular Republican Movement (MRP), which charged that its acceptance would lead to dictators.

The charter would have abolished the Senate of the old Third Republic and would have given to a one-house National Assembly of 669 members the right to elect the President of the Republic, the Premier, a majority of the Supreme Magistrates Court and all members of the High Court of Justice.

It would have provided further for two subsidiary houses, which would not legislate but whose function would have been to advise the National Assembly. The President of France was restricted in the proposal to formal functions with no actual power.

Reflects De Gaulle's Views

The MRP, reflecting the views of former President Charles de Gaulle, demanded a constitution creating a stronger executive branch of the Government, a Supreme Court with powers similar to those of the United States Supreme Court, and a second chamber in the Legislature.

Further, the MRP insisted upon a system of checks and balances in the Government. The Leftist bloc in its proposed constitution said it sought unchecked authority for the popularly elected Assembly and contended such an assembly would give France greater democracy.

Home Town Backs Gouin

General de Gaulle did not vote in yesterday's referendum. In retirement since his resignation from the interim presidency, he did not even have an elector's registration card.

Istres, the home of Felix Gouin, a Socialist and the interim President of France, supported his party by voting 2,241 to 350 in favor of the constitution.

The voters cast their ballots on the simple referendum question: "Do you approve the constitution adopted by the National Constituent Assembly?"

In the department of Moribihan the vote was 8,169 against the charter, compared with only 3,885 affirmative ballots.

In Brittany the vote was 16,503 negative and 7,170 affirmative.

The negative trend was reversed however, in the Gironde department—there 6,370 persons voted in favor of the charter, as compared with 3,762 against.

Election day weather was ideal and the voting was quiet.

Critics of the charter charged that its acceptance would lead to dictators, and its supporters contended it would bring stability to France's government.

Communists' Arguments

The Communist party chief, Maurice Thorez, had predicted a 58 per cent margin in favor of the constitution. The Communist organ *L'Humanité* said the instrument would show the world that France was capable of reconstructing her political institutions on "sound, solid bases, a republic resolutely democratic."

Le Populaire, journal of the Socialist party, said an unfavorable vote would mean "a new Assembly of seven months will ensue which will probably have the same majority as the old Assembly and would thus be incapable of making a new constitution."

Edouard Herriott, leader of the Rigth-Wing Radical Socialists, said in *L'Ordre* that "the single Assembly claims not only the legislative and executive power, but also would dominate the judicial power, and I say that when justice is not independent in a country there is no more any sort of freedom."

The charter's defeat means that French voters must elect a new Constituent Assembly on June 2. If the constitution had been adopted yesterday, a permanent government would have been elected on that date.

The Constituent Assembly elected in June then will have the task of drafting another constitution to submit to the electorate.

The Ministry of the Interior's official but slower count of votes ran parallel with the unofficial count and, at the same time, announced a majority of 871,362 negative votes.

The officia tabulation for 79 of France's 89 departments showed 7,740,759 negative votes and 6,869,397 affirmative.

The left-wing failed to carry Paris and its suburbs by a margin of 3,000 votes of a total of 2,400,000 ballots cast. It showed its greatest strength in the industrial Somme department, whose capital is Amiens, and in the south, particularly in the Marseille area.

Favorable News Will Lead to Removal of Issue from Agenda.

EXPERTS END VETO TALK

Discussions Halt Because of Differences between Russia, Western Powers.

NEW YORK, May 5 — (AP) Trygve Lie, secretary-general of the United Nations, today called a meeting of the Security council for Wednesday afternoon to take up the Iranian case.

The council will meet at 3 p.m., Eastern Daylight Time.

Some delegates expressed belief the Iranian case would be dropped at that time.

It was believed Iranian Ambassador Hussein Ala would submit a report before the Council stating that Russia had withdrawn all—or virtually all—her troops from Iran.

Midnight Is Deadline

Under terms of the Russian-Iranian agreements, Russia has until midnight tomorrow to complete the evacuation.

It was generally agreed that a favorable report from Iran would be accepted by the council as a basis for striking the case off the agenda.

Meanwhile, it was learned that the council's Experts on Procedure had temporarily shelved further discussions of the vital veto question—one of the most controversial issues before the United Nations.

Sources close to the committee of experts, which is drafting rules of procedure for the council, said the differences between Russia and the western powers were so great that further discussions at the present time were futile.

The committee has, therefore, turned to the consideration of less controversial matters in the hope that some form of compromise might eventually be worked out.

Views Unchanged

There was no indication, however, that the views of Russia and the other powers had changed any since the San Francisco conference, where the veto question proved to be one of the most controversial issues.

This was indicated in the Security council last week when Soviet Delegate Andrei A. Gromyko raised the veto question in connection with Australia's proposal to create a sub-committee to investigate Franco Spain.

Gromyko made it clear that, according to Russia's interpretation, the veto was applicable even in cases such as this, where nothing more was suggested than an inquiry into a controversy.

He avoided a showdown on the question, however, by abstaining from voting instead of attempting to invoke the veto.

Both U. S. Delegate Edward R. Stettinius, Jr., and Dr. Eelco N. Van Kleffens, representative of the Netherlands, reserved the right to dispute his interpretation. They and most of the other delegates, had privately expressed the view that this was definitely a procedural question and was, thus, not subject to veto.

The Russian position is that the use of the veto should be extremely broad, while the western powers feel that it should be used only in the most vital matters, such as voting punitive measures against a nation which has threatened international peace.

The whole controversy boils down to defining exactly what is meant by questions of "procedure" and questions of "substance," as the two terms are used in the United Nations Charter.

Until this issue is settled, the council must continue to procede without any clear rules as to what is subject to veto and what is not.

The Council's subcommittee on Spain will hold a closed meeting tomorrow afternoon to consider further the documents it has received on the Franco regime, which has been charged with endangering world peace.

Envoy Will Submit Report to Council

WASHINGTON, May 5 — (AP) The Iranian embassy said today that Ambassador Hussein Ala probably will go to New York tomorrow to report to the United Nations Security council on the withdrawal of Russian troops from Iran.

Whether the report actually will be made tomorrow or Tuesday is uncertain. American officials interpret the May 6 deadline for withdrawal as expiring Monday midnight, so that if some Russians remain in Iran until the last moment it may not be possible to give a final report to the council until Tuesday or later.

Reports reaching both the State department and Iranian embassy indicate that Red army forces have left all Iranian areas with the possible exception of border territories in the province of Azerbaijan. Even here the Russians may have withdrawn, officials say, but Washington information is inconclusive.

Italy's Assets Seen On 'Bargaining Counter'

MAY 6 1946

Rome, May 5 (AP)—The newspaper *Il Messaggero*, commenting today on the four-power Foreign Ministers conference in Paris, charged that Italy's colonies, home territory, fleet and other chattels were "on the bargaining counter in a big power game."

Several newspapers, including the monarchist *Italia Nuova* and the independent *Espresso*, have advocated scuttling the Italian fleet before surrendering it for partition, as has been proposed by the Foreign Ministers in Paris, and Italian war veterans have requested Premier Alcide de Gasperi to refuse to sign "an unjust peace."

Resigned To Colonies' Loss

When de Gasperi went to Paris to plead Italy's case before the Foreign Ministers, Italians were resigned to the loss of their colonies, to giving Yugoslavia a portion of the disputed Venezia Giilia area and the Dalmatian Islands, to sharp limitation of future armament and, perhaps, to token reparations.

However, developments at the Paris conference to which Italians now object, observers said, included:

1. Russia's insistence that Yugoslavia get the disputed port of Trieste.
2. Proposed partition of the existing Italian fleet.
3. Russian insistence on reparations, which the Italians claim they are unable to pay.
4. France's request for "rectification" of the French-Italian border.

DeGaulle Secret Service Leader Seized in Paris

MAY 6 1946

French Deny Political Tinge to His Arrest

PARIS, May 5 (Monday) (AP).—Colonel Andre de Wavrin, who organized and headed General de Gaulle's secret service, has been arrested, along with fifty of his secret service officers, French government sources said early today.

De Wavrin, under the name of "Colonel Passy," built up De Gaulle's war-time intelligence service from London. Since the liberation of France, Leftist sources frequently have charged that De Wavrin's Paris headquarters and his organization were being used for political purposes.

The secret service organization, known as "D. G. E. R." (General Direction of Studies and Research)

Council Meeting Called To Consider Iran Case

changed its name in the face of Leftist criticism, and later its leadership.

French government sources said the arrests "do not have a political character," but they would give no further explanation immediately.

cause this second treaty had not been discussed with other interested Pacific powers.

Still deadlocked over the Italian-Yugoslav boundary issue, the foreign ministers took a brief re-

Byrnes Irked by Attack On Plan for 25-Year Pact

Will Ask Molotov for Explanation of Charge on Moscow Radio

PARIS, May 5—(AP) An American informant said today that U. S. Secretary of State James F. Byrnes has decided to insist on an explanation from Soviet Foreign Minister V. M. Molotov concerning the Moscow radio's attack on a United States proposal for a four-power treaty to insure the demilitarization of Germany.

The American delegation to the foreign ministers' conference was understood to have been angered by Moscow's declaration that Byrnes' treaty plan was a cloak to veil American intentions to withdraw troops from Germany in violation of existing four-power agreements.

One member of the delegation said Moscow had broadcast "an attack on American good faith while the Soviets were negotiating with us."

Urged 25-Year Pact

Under Byrnes' proposal the United States, Russia, Britain and France would sign a 25-year mutual assistance pact providing a system of quadripartite inspection of Germany to ascertain that the Reich remained completely disarmed. The armed forces of the four Allied powers would stand ready to move promptly against Germany in the event of rearmament or other infractions.

Byrnes made his proposal public last Monday. He said that Premier Stalin had supported the idea when he discussed the matter with the Russian leader in Moscow at Christmastime.

However, Molotov during the Monday session of the foreign ministers conference opposed placing Byrnes' proposal on the conference agenda in connection with the general discussions on Germany.

Similar Pact on Japan

Byrnes also said he had drafted a similar pact concerning Japan but declined to reveal its details be-

spite today of the American plebiscite proposal.

Fatigued by their two sessions yesterday, the ministers decided to cancel an informal discussion on the explosive Trieste issue, scheduled for this afternoon.

Meanwhile Byrnes—who proposed yesterday that a plebiscite be held in the area between the different boundary lines suggested by the United States and Russia for Italy and Yugoslavia—met this afternoon with British Foreign Secretary Ernest Bevin.

They conferred for about an hour and a half, but the topic was not disclosed. Later Byrnes was a guest of Molotov at the Russia embassy.

Byrnes' plebiscite proposal was opposed by both Bevin and Molotov.

Molotov, who reportedly offered yesterday to meet Italian interests "half way" on colonial and reparations questions if Trieste was given to Yugoslavia, maintained that a plebiscite should not be confined to the district between the American and Russian lines, but should include residents of the entire Venezia Giulia area.

Conference sources said this would increase the number of Slavs eligible to vote.

Giral Gets Big Welcome As He Reaches London

Spanish Republican Leader to Address Parliament

LONDON, May 5 (AP).—An enthusiastic Spanish crowd welcomed Jose Giral, premier of the Spanish republican government in exile, as he arrived tonight by train from Paris for a two-day visit. Overriding police efforts to keep a lane open for passengers, the Spaniards surged around the sixty-six-year-old chemistry professor turned politician and shouted "Viva la Republica!" and "Down with Franco!"

Giral lost his umbrella in the struggle to reach an automobile.

A spokesman for the Spanish republicans in London said the exiled premier would address members of both houses of the British Parliament Tuesday at a private meeting, but that his primary aim in coming to the British capital was to talk with Spanish republicans here.

Giral arrived with Jose de Lizaso, general representative of the Spanish republicans in Europe, who met him at Dover. Lizaso, who recently went to Prague, said he soon would visit Norway and Denmark, presumably to pursue the efforts to have democratic governments in Europe break off relations with Generalissimo Franco's regime and support the exiled government in Paris.

Greek Monarchy Vote Date May Be Earlier

London, May 5 (AP)—The newspaper *Sunday Observer* said today the British Government had sent a memorandum to Washington proposing a plebiscite on the Greek monarchy at the earliest possible date. A foreign office spokesman declined to comment.

The newspaper said the memorandum proposed that British troops remain in Greece until after the plebiscite, and that the United States send observers.

The plebiscite on whether exiled King George II would be permitted to return to his throne had been set for 1948.

Russia Offers Oil To France

London, May 5 (AP)—The *Reynolds News*, London Sunday newspaper, said today it was understood that France had been offered 25 per cent of the oil Russia will obtain from northern Iran, as an aid to French recovery. The dispatch gave no further details.

200,000 In London Join Trade-Union Parades

London, May 5 (AP)—Two hundred thousand members of London trade unions paraded today in May Day celebrations which had as the keynote the plea of Prime Minister Attlee for the co-operation of the United Nations to keep the peace.

Addressing a laborite audience at the Royal Opera House, Attlee declared that "only with the full development of the United Nations Organization . . . can we avert another war."

London's May Day celebration, postponed from May 1 to avoid interrupting production, was the city's largest labor demonstration in history. Seven processions, representing 92 trade unions and 55 trades councils, converged on Hyde Park.

Calling for the "co-operation of all," Attlee asserted that "a dangerous ground swell remains as the aftermath of war."

Lord Templewood in Peru

LIMA, Peru, May 5 (AP)—Viscount Templewood, former British Ambassador to Spain, arrived here last night on a South American tour. The former Sir Samuel Hoare said that because of his four years' residence in Spain he was deeply interested in South America and that he had been impressed by what he had seen in Argentina and Chile.

9 Homeless Families Barricaded In House

Edinburgh, Scotland, May 5 (AP)—Nine families, members of the Edinburgh "Houseless Association," barricaded themselves in a vacant twelve-room house today with food, candles and fuel supplies to last a week.

The squatters, who entered the house last night, refused to open the doors to callers. Police said they would not disturb them unless a complaint were filed, since they did not know whether the house had been requisitioned by the City Council or was in possession of the owner. It was vacated last February by the Army.

Mrs. M. Anning, who is in the house with her seven children, said: "I am forced to do this and I am waiting for my husband who is in the Army to return to help with the fight."

upon hearing that she refused to join him as planned, had said he probably would seek a divorce. she said: "O.K. That will be all right by me. I suppose that is the only possible thing to do."

She insisted, however, that she would like to "talk things over."

Would Divorce Runaway Bride

Salisbury, N. C., May 5 (AP)—Warren H. Poston said today he would seek a divorce from his British war bride, Mrs. Evelyn Caroline Poston, who disappeared April 3, a day after her arrival at her husband's farm home near here.

Mrs. Poston, 16, was located a week later in New York and subsequently went to Bliss, N.Y., to visit relatives. She told New York detectives that her husband lived in a "one-room shack" and that she "couldn't stand" this part of the country.

Poston, quoting a news account to the effect that his wife was homesick for England, revealed here that he was "hunting a lawyer."

"It might be difficult," he explained, "to get a divorce if she is far away in England."

Poston said he had received a letter from one of his wife's brothers in England expressing his sympathy.

Balky British Bride Willing To Visit U.S., But Won't Stay

Wallasey, Cheshire, England, May 5 (AP)—Mrs. June Marsico, 22-year-old bride of an American soldier who declared she was too much in love with England to leave it, said today she was willing to visit her husband in the United States and discuss their future, but that she would not remain there.

June, the wife of Nick Marsico, of Elyria, Ohio, was traveling by train with twenty other GI brides to a staging area yesterday when she resolved to return home, because she couldn't "face up to going to America."

She'd Like To Talk It Over

Upon arriving home, she said, "I called my husband, telling him I had canceled all arrangements. After that, I sat down and wrote a letter to console him, because I knew he would be upset."

"I made it clear," she continued, "that I intend to stand by my decision not to resume married life—in America.

"But I am rather inclined to go there to see him and talk it all over. I hope to go in a couple of months and stay a short while there—but I shall return home again."

When told that her husband,

MUNITION DUMP BLAST STUDIED

Cause Sought For Explosions In Nuernberg Sector

Feucht, Germany, May 5 (AP)—Army ordnance experts today sought the cause of a series of explosions last night which set off over 15,000 tons of captured German munitions and caused damage over a wide area.

Detonation of the munitions, which included 173 V-2 bomb warheads, was to have been spread over several months. About 25,000 tons of munitions were awaiting demolition at the dump before the explosions.

Nuernberg Windows Broken

Numerous windows in Nuernberg, nearly 10 miles away, were broken by concussion from the explosions, which continued throughout much of the night at the Muna Werke ammunition dump outside Feucht.

Troops of C Battery, 351st Field Artillery Battalion, which was in charge of destroying the munitions, said the unscheduled explosions probably resulted from the spread of fire from small-arms ammunition which soldiers and German prisoners of war burned yesterday.

The fire spread slowly, igniting first a stock pile of incendiary bombs, which in turn spread the blaze among the V-2 warheads, serial bombs, T.N.T., and artillery shells.

Can Finish Job Seen

Demolition of the explosives had been in progress since last summer and was scheduled to be finished on December 1. Warren T. Johnson, of Buckeye, Ariz., battery ammunition dump officer, said the job can now be finished in a very short time.

Many windows in this village were broken, and some of the women and children were evacuated during the night.

About 130 tons of poison gas are still stored in underground concrete bunkers a short distance from the scene of the explosion.

Block Leader System Authorized In Saxony

Berlin, May 5 (AP)—Soviet authorities in Saxony have authorized reinstatement in slightly different form of the system of block leaders, which, under Nazism, placed petty functionaries in charge of blocks of houses.

The Russian-sponsored system, going a step farther than the Nazi one, cloaks the men and women placed in charge of blocks with the power of auxiliary police.

United States military government authorities abolished the block leader system in the American zone, asserting it bred "little Hitlers."

Austrians Demonstrate Against Big 4 Decision

Vienna, May 5 (AP)—Demonstrations were held today in scattered communities of Austria, including Salzburg and Innsbruck, to reassert Austria's claim to the southern Tyrol, ceded to Italy after World War I.

There was little indication, however, of any serious difficulties over the decision of the four-power foreign ministers conference in Paris to let Italy retain the territory.

At the Brenner Pass there was no atmosphere of tension, and British, French, Italian and Austrian border officials appeared to be working in complete co-operation. Reports that the frontier had been closed proved incorrect.

Soviet Loan By Lottery

Moscow, May 5 (AP)—Russia's 20,000,000,000 ruble internal loan to help finance the new five-year plan is the first such loan in the U.S.S.R. based entirely on lottery premiums. This is how it will work:

Bonds in denominations beginning with 25 rubles (nominally about $4.70), maturing in twenty years, will be offered for sale. They bear no interest. Instead, one third of the bondholders during the 25-year period will win some kind of premium—possibly as much as 50,000 rubles ($9,435) for a 100-ruble ($18.80) bond. The other two thirds will get their money back in twenty years, but will not win any premium.

Drawings will be held every six months, beginning in 1947. There will be 40 drawings during twenty years.

Drawings To Be Broadcast

The drawings—if carried out in the tradition of past loans—will be ceremonial occasions in such places as Moscow's Bolshoi Theater, attended by thousands of representatives of plants, collective farms and other enterprises, and will be broadcast. At each drawing there would be one 50-000-ruble winner, two 25,000-ruble winners, five 10,000-ruble winners, ten 5,000-ruble winners and down the scale to 7,507 200-ruble winners.

The 25 and 50-ruble bonds are regarded as fractions of the 100-ruble bond, and their top winnings could be only a fourth or a half of the 50,000 rubles, which is tops for a 100-ruble bondholder.

The 20,000,000,000 ruble loan may be followed by other loans floated in subsequent years of the five-year plan, which calls for a capital investment of 250,000,000,000 rubles (nominally about $47,175,000,000).

All Bonds Tax Exempt

During previous five-year plans and during the war, subscribers had the choice of lottery bonds or bonds bearing a straight four per cent interest. The present loan differs only in that there is no choice.

Subscriptions are on a voluntary basis. Workers usually sign up for a minimum equivalent of three or four weeks' salary, which is deducted from their pay in ten equal monthly installments.

Bonds winning premiums will be redeemed and excluded from further drawings.

All the bonds are tax exempt.

At present about 60,000,000 Soviet citizens hold bonds from one of the previous issues—some bearing interest and some eligible for lottery premiums.

30.24-2673

2 Die in Refugee MayDay Clash

ROME, May 5 (AP).—The Italian news agency Arisa reported today that two persons were killed and five wounded May 1 at a refugee camp at Reggio Emilia when Jews and Russians who planned to celebrate May Day clashed with White (anti-Soviet) Russians who objected. Police were forced to fire on the rioters to restore order, the agency said.

Taylor Returns To Rome

Rome, May 5 (AP)—Myron C. Taylor, accompanied by his wife, returned to Rome today by plane to resume his duties as President Truman's representative in the Vatican.

Prague Celebrates

Prague, May 5 (AP)—Men, women and children, wearing multi-colored costumes, marched in gay processions through the streets of Prague today in celebration of the first anniversary of German liberation.

GINA MUSSOLINI DROWNS IN ITALY

35.17

Daughter-in-Law of Duce Loses Life in Boating Mishap.

MILAN, May 5--(AP) The body of Bruno Mussolini's widow has been recovered from Lake Como, where she drowned during a midnight boating party with three British soldiers and another woman, police announced today.

A high police official said the body of the 30-year-old daughter-in-law of Il Duce was identified by documents in her clothing.

Police said Mrs. Mussolini, an attractive brunette, was already in bed Friday night when a friend, Isa de Marchi, invited her to join the boating party.

The boat sprang a lead and sank in a deep section of the lake. Two members of the party were rescued by fishermen, but a British army captain and an enlisted man were missing.

Bruno Mussolini, a pilot, was killed in 1941 while testing a bomber. His widow had been living in Como in modest circumstances for the past two years.

Mrs. Bruno Mussolini, the former Signorina Gina Ruberti, was the daughter of Prof. Guido Ruberti, a theater critic and head of the Education Ministry's Division of Contemporary Art during Il Duce's regime.

Members of her family were ardent Fascists. Her mother was a sister of Vicenzo Tangerra, first finance minister after the advent of Fascism.

She was married to Bruno Mussolini Oct. 29, 1939, in the Mussolini parish church of San Giuseppe, near Villa Torlonia, where Il Duce maintained a sumptuous home. She was 21 at the time of her marriage.

Poles Seek 7,000 Nazis Wanted For War Crimes

Warsaw, May 5 (AP)—Polish officials announced today they were seeking the extradition from Germany of 7,000 Nazis wanted on war-crime charges.

Among those sought are Rudolf Hoess, former commandant of the Oswiecim concentration camp; Josef Buehler, former secretary of state to the Nazi governor general of Poland, and Kurt Kurgsdrof, former governor of Krakow.

IRAN NOT SURE ON EVACUATION

Majority Of Russian Forces, However, Are Believed Out

Tehran, May 5 (AP)—With the deadline for the evacuation of Russian troops from Iran only hours away, official information was entirely lacking in Tehran today on whether all the Red Army forces had gone home.

Iranian Army officers say that the Russians have completed the evacuation of their troops under the terms of the Soviet-iranian agreement to withdraw entirely by tomorrow. They add, however, that they have no official information that the Russians have left Azerbaijan province.

Russian officials in the Iranian capital continued to maintain silence.

Out Of Four Provinces

An Iranian Government spokesman said that the Russians have left the four northern provinces and are rapidly quitting Azerbaijan, but added that his information was obtained from "returning travelers."

A foreign official who traveled over most of Azerbaijan and Kurdistan said, "I don't believe it is possible for the Russians to have quit the north since I left there a week ago. I'll belive they have gone when I am permitted to traved into the back country and survey the mountain valleys of Kurdistan."

Yesterday Prince Mozaffar Firouz, director of propaganda, told news men that evacuation of Azerbaijan was "almost" complete and that they could go into Azerbaijan province after tomorrow.

Rail Travel Difficult

Rail and road travel, however, is almost impossible, and the Soviet-operated airline refuses to sell tickets to foreign news men without Russian military permits, which are not obtainable.

In addition, the strictest secrecy surrounds the negotiations between Jafar Pishevari, head of the autonomous government set up in Azerbaijan, and the Central Government.

Correspondents are barred by Government troops from entering the village near here where negotiations on the return of the province to Central Government rule are taking place.

Firouz said "negotiations between us and the Azerbaijan delegation are continuing."

Word Of Agreement Heard

An Iranian Foreign Office employé said that word circulated in the Foreign Ministry that an agreement had been reached whereby the Azerbaijan Army would become a part of the Iranian Army with administrative officers named by the Central Government, and that Pishevari would become governor-general of Azerbaijan province.

Sources close to Premier Ahmed Qavam had said that an agreement on the army had been reached before Pishevari came to Tehran. Others speculated that the army problem was the factor holding up negotiations.

The average Iranian, asked his opinion on Azerbaijan and the Soviet evacuation, often termed the nation's "first problems," only shakes his head in puzzlement.

7 Arab States Will Confer on Palestine Issue

To Decide Measures To Be Taken Against Proposals of Anglo-U.S. Committee

CAIRO, May 5 (AP).—Representatives of the seven states in the Arab League voted today to hold a special league session for the purpose of taking measures against the recommendations of the British-American Inquiry Committee on Palestine.

No exact date or site was fixed, but the meeting will be held between May 15 and 20. Syria and Lebanon have been suggested as the meeting place.

Abdel Rahman Azzam Pasha, secretary-general of the League, said all the Arab states would protest to the British and American governments against the inquiry committee's report, which recommended that 100,000 European Jews be admitted to the Holy Land.

Azzam Pasha declared that if the British and American governments accept the committee's recommendations as their policy, such action will be interpreted here as opposing the Arab states.

A Damascus dispatch said the official Syrian disapproval of the committee's report had already been forwarded to the United States and Britain.

In Baghdad, Prince Emir Abdullah, of Trans-Jordan, said he expected the Arab League to take "most determined measures" against the committee's recommendations. The prince, soon to be made king of newly independent Trans-Jordan, said the Holy Land question "concerns all Arabs, who can never allow Palestine to be overwhelmed by any race through immigrationr o other means."

19 Injured By Cairo Bomb

Cairo, May 5 (AP)—Fifteen British soldiers and four girls were wounded today when a bomb thrown from a passing automobile exploded in the Cairo Y.M.C.A., popular meeting place of British soldiers.

Two of the girls are members of the Auxiliary Territorial Service and two are civilians.

Moslem Program In India Studied

Simla, India, May 5 (AP)—The British Cabinet mission and representatives of the Moslem League and the Congress Party tackled at their initial session today the Moslem League's demand that an independent Moslem state be set up in India as a prerequisite to full Indian independence.

A communiqué issued after nearly four hours of discussion said that the conferees had taken up the Moslem demand, the most troublesome point in the current negotiations between the British and the Indian political leaders. The communiqué did not disclose whether any progress had been made.

Shifted From New Delhi

The conferences were transferred to Silma from New Delhi because of the torrid temperatures now prevailing in the Indian capital. The British mission was sent here by Prime Minister Attlee to negotiate for full independence for India if Indian representatives desired it. Attlee expressed hope that India would choose to remain within the British Commonwealth of Nations.

Mahomed Ali Jinnah, president of the Moslem League, has insisted upon establishment of a separate Moslem state (Pakistan). Congress party leaders have opposed him.

What the day lacked in announced developments it made up in color and ceremony. Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, president of the Congress party, was the first of his delegation to arrive at the viceregal lodge. He came in a four-man rickshaw, and found the Cabinet delegation awaiting him on the doorstep.

TOJO, OTHERS FILE PLEAS OF INNOCENT TO WAR CHARGES

Jap Counsel Fails in Move to Disqualify Chief Justice.

COURT CHALLENGED

Defense Staff Contests Validity of Trial by International Tribunal.

TOKYO, Monday, May 6 — (AP) One by one, 27 Japanese who planned and dreamed of a great empire rose before black-robed justices of nine Allied nations today and pleaded innocent to charges they had plunged the Asiatic world into war.

The court announced the trial would start June 3 and adjourned until May 13, when it will hear arguments on a defense challenge of tribunal authority. Defense attorneys had requested at least two months for examination of evidence.

Defendants were called in alphabetical order for arraignment.

Little Hideki Tojo, premier when the fighting was broadened by the sneak attack on Pearl Harbor, was next to last on the role call. He stood up stiffly, paused for a second, then said in a clear voice:

"On all counts I plead not guilty."

Most simply stated "not guilty," as their names were called.

Tojo's Motion Rejected

The arraignments followed refusal of the international tribunal to disqualify its chief justice on a motion by Ichiro Kiyose, Tojo's defense attorney.

While his 27 fellow defendants entered their pleas, Dr. Shumei Okawa, former director of the East Asia Economics Research institute of Manchuria, was being examined by Allied psychiatrists.

Former Premier Teichi Suzuki flung out his "not guilty" like a challenge, standing stiffly with his lips in a pout.

Mamoru Shigemitsu, foreign minister who signed the surrender terms, was the only defendant to offer his plea in English.

The first to plead, Sadao Araki, started to explain:

"During the entire 70 years of my life I have not committed any one of the acts as charged. On the contrary—"

Court Interrupts

There the court interrupted him, to go on with its roll call.

Prosecutor Joseph B. Keenan, with pleas completed, immediately offered in evidence 11 documents evidently intended to establish the court's jurisdiction, which Defense Attorney Kiyose had challenged.

They began with the text of the Cairo conference, includeed an exchange of messages concerning Japan's acceptance of the Potsdam declaration, and the text of the declaration itself. Also introduced were the orders establishing the international trial tribunal.

Navy Capt. Beverly M. Noleman, chief of the defense staff, objected to the introduction of the documents, "for purposes of the record."

The documents, he asserted, picking up Kiyose's earlier challenge, "do not constitute any provisions for establishment of this tribunal" and its present jurisdiction.

Chief Justice Sir William Webb overruled the objection with the comment "it is anticipated that it would be contended that General MacArthur's authority is based on international law."

The court had speedily rejected Kiyose's earlier contention that Webb should be disqualified on grounds his investigation of atrocities in New Guinea would prejudice his hearing of the current cases.

Judge E. H. Northcroft, of New Zealand, announced the court's decision after a ten-minute recess conference in which Webb did not take part.

"Members are of the opinion that no objection can be sustained against any member of the tribunal," Northcroft announced.

Kiyose told the tribunal it would not be "fair from the standpoint of justice," and "improper" in accordance with the Potsdam declaration for the Chief Justice to participate in these trials.

Told by Sir William that he must be more specific, Kiyose said Webb had once investigated Japanese atrocities in New Guinea and submitted results to the Australian Government.

Dilitary Tactics Charged

Joseph B. Keenan, chief prosecutor, asked to reply to Kiyose's challenge on the question of application of the Potsdam declaration to organization of the court, but Webb commented without omplification that "perhaps it would be wise for the court to be reconstituted."

The court recessed for ten minutes without hearing Keenan.

Keenan earlier had declared "We again ask that the dilatory tactics cease and the pleas be taken."

Major Ned Warren, of Tulsa, Okla., defense staff assistant, complained that Keenan had grabbed the microphone away from him to make his statement.

Counsel Staffs Clash

Shortly before, the court witnessed it first clash between defense and the prosecution staff on the question of alleged errors in translation of an indictment against the 28 original defendants.

The Japanese counsel asked for correction of errors before the court proceeded to hear pleas of the accused.

Earlier, copies of a pamphlet which Webb called anti-Japanese propaganda had been found on the bench as members of the tribunal convened.

Source Undetermined

Webb said the pamphlet was entitled "Japan's Record and world security." He added that he did not know where the copies came from, nor was it established immediately how they found their way through the heavily-guarded courtroom.

The Chief Justice said tribunal members "would not be influenced in the slightest" by the pamphlets.

The clerk of the court took under consideration an appeal for special consideration for Yosuke Matsuoka, former Foreign Minister. His counsel said the haggard prisoner had been suffering from a serious ailment for six years and that his condition had become worse as the result of attending the first two arraignment sessions.

Fears Defendant's Collapse

The counsel, Shunzo Kobayashi, asked that Matsuoka be permitted to rest in another room during the sessions, appearing only at the time of pleading.

Webb asked if there were any danger of Matsuoka's collapse, and Kobayashi replied that "there is such anxiety."

Matsuoka is alleged to have been one of the engineers of the tripartite pact with Germany and Italy.

Chiang Returns to Nanking, Urges China to Hold Gains

NANKING, May 5. — (AP) Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, speaking at the tomb of the man who founded the Chinese republic, solemnly called upon all China to day to "consolidate our victory, in war-torn Manchuria as well as the rest of the nation."

The simple ceremonies in the mausoleum of Dr. Sun Yat-sen, marking the return of China's government to this historic capital, so moved the onlookers that many wept.

Cheered by Crowd

The Generalissimo and Madame Chiang Kai-shek appeared at the mausoleum at 8:45 a. m., refused sedan chairs and slowly climbed the 300 steps to the blue-tiled hall while the assembled crowd of several thousand government officials and army men burst into applause.

Inside the black-pillared hall, Chiang bowed three times before the marble statue of Dr. Sun and placed flowers at its base as a 101-gun salute started booming across the valley and the crowd sang the Chinese anthem.

Chiang read a formal proclamation on the capital's return from Chungking to Nanking and then addressed the throng.

Calls on Nation to Rally

Gravely he demanded that the nation rally in a "peaceful struggle" to preserve the gains achieved in nearly eight years of war with Japan.

He said he would not single out as a special area the rich territory of Manchuria—now a battleground between Chinese Government and Communist factions—but included it in his challenge to all China.

Exhorting the people to "advance toward our promising future," Chiang said this could be done by practicing the eight virtues embodied in the Chinese new life movement. These he enumerated as politeness, conservation, unselfishness, humility, neatness, discipline, thrift and frankness.

Chiang recalled that this was the 25th anniversary of Dr. Sun's leadership of the Canton provisional government in 1921, and reviewed the intervening years, including the Japanese sack of this capital city.

"The return of the government here is a result of a defensive war, of the national policy of fighting a war of perseverance, and of the people's bitter sacrifices," he said.

"In the same spirit we must explore the possibilities of national reconstruction."

Later Chiang addressed 20,000 persons before the National Assembly building, again reviewing the war years and declaring, "While the people suffered what humans could hardly endure, the nation must gird itself to prevent such future slaughters and insults."

Festive Air in Nanking

Nanking, hung with banners and bunting in bright sunshine, had a festive air, but the fraternal strife in China was still in progress.

Gen. Chou En-lai, chief Communist negotiator, and Gen. Hsu Yung-chang, a Government representative, flew to Hankow today to try to settle locally, with the aid of American truce headquarters representatives, the fighting that has broken out in central China.

It has been decided that the fighting on the Hunan-Hopeh border between an estimated 300,000 Government troops and 60,000 Communists, is a separate case from the Manchurian struggle.

If it is settled, then the way will be open for a new approach to the deadlocked Manchurian negotiations.

Filipinos Flee Villages As Fight Over Vote Grows

M. P.s in Armored Cars Hunt Anti-Roxas Guerrillas

Cabanatuan, Luzon, P.I., May 5 (AP)—Hundreds of refugees from outlying villages continued to crowd into this provincial capital today following clashes between Filipino military police and members of the Hukbalahap guerrilla organization in half dozen places in Nueva Ecija province.

Major Maximino Nocete, provincial military police commander, said the fighting was becoming more extensive and "plenty of trouble can be expected in the very near future, but we are ready for it."

Back Roads Searched

Excitement was high in this city of 47,000 as the military police, in armored cars, trucks and jeeps, took to the back country roads in search of "Huks" reported in various *barrios* (small communities.)

Several small local actions were fought at Penaranda, Laur, Bagong, Sikat, Aduas and Samon. The firing at Aduas and Samon was audible in Cabanatuan, leading to alarmist rumors.

Church of Christ officials told Major Nocete that homes of their members had been burned at Calyos and Penaranda.

Rival Groups Clash

From Baclor, in Pampanga province, came a belated report that at least ten Huks were killed Thursday in a clash with rival guerrillas at Gumi.

The military police post at Lubao reported that eight persons were killed in Arayat when someone threw a hand grenade into a throng observing Maundy Thursday.

The Hukbalahaps, war-time guerrilla organization, opposed President-elect Manuel A. Roxas at the recent election and accused Army officers and wealthy landowners of attempting to exterminate the organization.

18 Japs Missing, 7 Hurt After Series Of Blasts

Ogura, Japan, May 5 (AP)—The Kyodo News Agency reported today that eighteen Japanese workers were missing and seven suffered serious injuries in a series of explosions in a powder magazine at the town of Sone, 11 miles south of Ogura.

The agency said the blasts at the former Japanese Army Air Forces arsenal began at 10 A.M. Saturday and continued at intervals until 1 A.M. today.

The cause was undetermined. No American casualties were reported, although there were Marines in the area.

Hoover Arrives In Tokyo

Tokyo, May 5 (AP)—Herbert Hoover arrived at Atsugi Airfield (28 miles from Tokyo) today from Korea on his world study of food needs. He was met by Maj. Gen. W. F. Marquat, head of Allied headquarters' economic and scientific section. During his scheduled four-day stay Hoover will live at the American Embassy.

U. S. 8th Fleet Leaves Trinidad

PORT OF SPAIN, Trinidad, May 5 (AP)—The United States Eighth Fleet, under command of Vice Admiral Marc A. Mitscher, sailed today for sea to continue spring exercises. The fleet had spent several days at the United States naval operating base at nearby Chaguaramas.

'Operation Muskox' Ends In Canada Today

Edmonton, Alberta, May 5 (AP)—Canada's "operation muskox"—a 3,100-mile test of men and machines across the treckless snowbound Northwest—will end here tomorrow. Its participants will bring some answers to problems a military force faces in the Arctic.

the military trekers, who started February 15 from Churchill, Man., in a caravan of ten snowmobiles, will travel the last 107 miles from Grand Prairie, Alta., by train with their families.

The snowmobiles took a beating from the dust and gravel of the Alaskan highway, forcing the decision to complete the journey by train and save the vehicles from permanent damage.

Peron Promises to Ship Europe 500,000 Tons of Grain by June

By The Associated Press

WASHINGTON, May 5.—Colonel Juan D. Peron, President-Elect of Argentina, has advised the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration that his country expects to be able to ship to Europe before May 31 more than 500,000 tons of wheat and corn.

In a message made public today by F. H. La Guardia, U. N. R. R. A. Director General, the Argentine President reported 130,000 tons of wheat and 70,000 tons of corn already had been shipped for relief. He said 105,000 tons of corn already had been substituted for that amount of wheat "with a view to accelerating the shipment."

Mr. La Guardia also announced in statements these famine relief measures:

1. Air dispatch of one million doses of vaccine to prevent deadly rinderpest disease from killing cattle and water buffalo in China. Each animal saved for the plow means several hundred persons kept from starving to death, Mr. La Guardia said. The vaccine was donated by the Canadian and American governments.

2. A U. N. R. R. A. mission will leave this week for Korea to survey conditions and determine U. N. R. R. A. action needed. It was requested by United States and Russian military authorities there, the statement said. In January U. N. R. R. A. authorized $1,000,000 for emergency aid in Korea. The mission will determine further needs and be responsible for distributing supplies already authorized.

Bank and Fund Sessions Will Open This Week

Choice of Heads for World Agencies Offers Major Problem in Organization

WASHINGTON, May 5 (AP).—The men who will run the world bank and monetary fund meet here this week to tackle final major organizing problems—topped by selection of heads of the twin institutions.

The $7,670,000,000 International Bank for Reconstruction and Development will be led by an American. Fred M. Vinson, Secretary of the Treasury, who made the decision that this country should claim the presidency, has given no clew as to whom he favors.

A European or Canadian is expected to be named managing director of the $7,397,500,000 monetary fund to stabilize world currencies. The late Lord Keynes of Britain reportedly had the power of selection, and England presumably will govern the choice.

The fund's dozen directors will open a continuous business session tomorrow in the board room of the Federal Reserve governors, and the twelve heading the world bank will start their meeting Tuesday. They represent forty member nations.

Although several months may elapse before either can open for business, American representatives believe the two organizations started two years ago at Bretton Woods, N. H., may be in a position this fall to give a hand to war-suffering nations.

The word passed among government officials that "only Fred Vinson knows" who will be president of the bank.

Half a dozen names, including his own, have entered the speculation since Secretary Vinson's first choice, Lewis W. Douglas, former Budget Director, declined the job which pays $30,000 a year plus taxes. Rumor has touched on Chester C. Davis, Marriner Eccles, William McChesney Martin, E. E. Brown, of Chicago, and others.

Those discussed for head of the fund include Camille Gutt, of Belgium; Louis Rasminsky, of Canada, and G. W. J. Bruins, of the Netherlands. Each of these is an executive director and would have to resign that post if chosen for the managership.

Meanwhile Harry D. White, director for the United States, will preside. He was top choice for the permanent managership until this country decided to take leadership in the bank instead.

Another early decision facing the fund directors is a ruling on admission of Italy, Syria, Lebanon and Turkey to its membership, which now includes thirty-nine nations. Greece and Yugoslavia have opposed admission of Italy, but the United States favors it.

France, China, Poland, Greece, Yugoslavia and Italy are expected to be among the first seeking loans from the bank.

Nearly all the European and Asiatic nations which were in the war are expected to seek assistance from the monetary fund. The fund is counted upon to play a major part in maintaining a stable exchange rate for foreign currencies now fluctuating widely.

U. N. Atomic Commission Plans Mid-May Session in New York

NEW YORK, May 5—(AP) The United Nations commission for the control of atomic energy, complete except for the Mexican representative will hold its first meeting in New York May 15, an authoritative source said today.

This source, who would not be identified, said efforts were being made to have all representatives on the commission in New York in ample time for the mid-May meeting. The United Nations sectariat has not yet officially announced the date.

It was reported in informed circles that Dr. Manuel S. Andoval Vallarto, professor in the Polytechnic Institute of Mexico and former professor at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge, Mass., would serve for Mexico. A decision is expected by Monday.

Dr. Vallarta is a graduate of the National University of Mexico and is one of the nation's foremost physicists and mathematicians.

The atomic energy commission grew out of a decision by the foreign ministers of the United States, Great Britain, and Russia at their meeting in Moscow last December. They recommended to the general assembly of the United Nations the establishment of a commission to consider problems arising from the discovery of atomic energy and related matters.

The U.N. General assembly on Jan. 24, 1946, unanimously approved a resolution setting up the atomic commission and stating its task. It was decided that the commission would be made up of those nations on the security council plus Canada when Canada was not a member of the council.

Thus the commission membership will change as the security council membership changes, except for Canada and the five permanent members of the council, Russia, France, China, Britain and the United States.

The commission was instructed to inquire into all phases of the problem and to make these specified proposals:

(A) For extending between all nations the exchange of basic scientific information for peaceful ends.

(B) For control of atomic energy to the extent necessary to insure its use only for peaceful purposes.

(C) For the elimination from national armaments of atomic weapons and of all other major weapons adaptable to mass destruction.

(D) For effective safeguards by way of inspection and other means to protect complying states against the hazards of violation and evasions."

The commission will report to the security council, its parent body, and the council will decide what will be made public.

SENATOR FEARS WORLD REACTION HARMFUL TO U. S.

WASHINGTON, May 5—(AP) A bitter Senate clash this week over the Bikini atomic bomb tests was forecast today by Senator Huffman (D.-Ohio), who declared that Russia might well use the demonstration as an "excuse" of walking out on the United Nations.

Huffman told a reporter that he and Senator Lucas (D.-Ill.) intend to renew their fight to call off the tests, the first of which is scheduled for July 1. They will raise the issue when legislation authorizing the use of naval vessels for targets is called up.

Will Call Bill

Chairman Walsh (D.-Mass.) of the Senate Naval committee said he will attempt to bring the revised bill before the Senate as soon as it disposes of the British loan. As approved by the committee, the bill permits the Navy to use 33 combat vessels as targets for the first bomb.

Huffman said that while he recognizes that valuable scientific information may be gathered at the test, he believes the international reaction is likely to outweigh any

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of the benefits.

"Nobody knows what Russia is going to do," he said. "We all hope that she is going to support fully the efforts to secure peace through the United Nations. We certainly should not give her any excuse at this time for evading any of her cardinal responsibilities in that direction."

He added that if the bomb tests are carried out "Russia can say we are perfecting a terrible war weapon and she must look out for her own interests."

"That would give her an excuse for acting alone on many questions that ought to be decided by the United Nations," he said. "I don't think we ought to provide that excuse at this time."

Hatch Supports Test

But Senator Hatch (D.-N. M.) served notice that the Administration will have staunch support in its determination to carry out the tests on schedule. Hatch was named last week as chairman of a civilian committee to evaluate the results.

He said he thinks the United States would be "criminally negligent" if it fails to carry out what he called "primarily a defensive test."

"We have discovered and manufactured the atomic bomb," he told a reporter. "We are under obligation to the world and to ourselves to learn all we can about its effects and about the defenses that may be made against it.

"From a purely defensive standpoint, the Navy must have the information about what effect the bomb will have on ships. It would be criminal negligence to call the tests off now."

declared in a University of Chicago round-table discussion broadcast from the institute.

Reuben Gustavson, vice-president of the University of Chicago, declared biological warfare "most surely" would have been used in World War II had the atom bomb not ended the conflict.

He added that such biological warfare might be even more frightful and far-reaching than atomic warfare.

Mr. Gustavson and Dr. Urey were joined in the discussion by Joyce Stearns, of St. Louis, dean of the Washington University Graduate School.

Declaring it would be impossible to outlaw the atom bomb, Dr. Urey said that the police work involved certainly would lead to atom bomb attacks.

The scientists agreed with a three-point summation of the current atomic bomb situation outlined by Dr. Urey.

(1) The great destructiveness of the atom bomb, because it "will destroy civilization if we have another war."

(2) The advantage accruing to the United States is only temporary, because "we have no secrets which cannot be discovered by any other nation."

(3) There is no defense and none to be expected.

healthy bodies and trained minds.

In a broadcast, Ball said there is no easy path to a system "under which every individual has an opportunity to develop his own individual capacities to the limit compatible with the same freedom for all other individuals."

"Easy Path" To Authority

"The easy path," he said, "is that which the people of Germany, of Italy, of Russia took, when they closed their minds and surrendered to the siren call of the dictators: 'Give us the power, and you'll have bread and jobs and security. What do freedom and democracy mean if you and your children are hungry?'"

Fascists and Communists are authoritarian, alike "in their determination to force all individuals in society to fit into their particular theory of what is a perfect society, and they are at one in their opposition to freedom and dignity for the individual," Ball declared.

Need Of Principles

He defined authoritarian as the opposite of liberal and said the political liberal aims at: (1) Assuring the greatest economic and political freedom for the individual consistent with that of others, and (2) Equality for all individuals.

The Senator said it is necessary to agree on fundamental political principles because "the vast issues facing us and the world cannot be solved except in terms of principles."

He termed the United Nations "the only instrument in existence which might eventually achieve expanding opportunities and freedom for individuals internationally under law."

"To Raise Less Fortunate"

Unequal living standards mean unequal opportunity for children, Ball observed.

"The liberal solution," he said, "is not to pull down the more fortunate, but to raise the less fortunate to a minimum standard, leaving it to the individual's own enterprise to rise above the minimum."

While we can afford a relatively high minimum standard here, Ball declared, the standards of a social-security system should not be so high that they will discourage a large number from exerting themselves to achieve a higher standard.

Control of Atom Called No Key To Ending War

3 Scientists on Ohio State Radio Institute Cite the Threat of Other Weapons

COLUMBUS, Ohio, May 5 (AP).—Prevention of any type of war tops even atomic energy control in world importance because of other possible weapons of greater frightfulness, three scientists agreed today at Ohio State University's Sixteenth Institute for Education by Radio.

"Nothing in this century is more important than the prevention of war, not even control of the atomic bomb," Dr. Harold Urey, famed for his work with the bomb,

Senator Ball Outlines 'Liberal' Principles And Present Aims

Washington, May 5 (AP)—Senator Ball (R., Minn.) today said the "political liberal"—with the welfare of the individual in mind—favors:

1. Trimming or dropping the veto-power feature of the United Nations.

2. The loans to Britain and elimination of high tariffs in aiming at expanding freedom of individuals in world trade.

3. Draft extension and universal military training to "assure that the United States, as the leading proponent of liberal principles, will not become so weak that our voice is impotent in international affairs."

4. Expansion of social security to cover self-employed, professional people and farmers.

Stretching Before Raising

5. Stretching the minimum-wage plan to cover all employment "instead of proposing immediately to nearly double" the present standard.

6. Earmarking excess funds when the budget is balanced first to raise health and educational standards and particularly to give the underprivileged a better chance at

CLARE LUCE FLAYS RUSSIA'S POLICY

Urges Self-Government for Poland in Talk at New Britain.

NEW BRITAIN, May 5—(AP)—Attacking Russia's foreign policy especially in its relation to Poland, Representative Clare Boothe Luce this afternoon declared that our task here is to use every pressure possible to restore self-government in Poland, and to enable the Polish people there to feed, house and clothe themselves. She spoke at a largely attended meeting of the Polish American Congress, Connecticut chapter, in the senior high school auditorium.

Representative Luce said that a truly representative election in Poland will radically change the complexion of the present regime, but it is too soon to hope that such an election can change the present situation. She added, "it has not changed anything in Hungary where the Soviet occupation forces have just been increased, resulting in a further loss of food and freedom to the Hungarian people."

"Our efforts," she asserted, "not only in behalf of Poland but of all other oppressed European nations, are hampered at the source—right here—by too many individuals and groups whose only interest is in promoting the imperialistic aggressors. It is a fact that we must rid our own local and national administration of those who want to plunder and subjugate Europe, instead of restoring it to health and real freedom." All we need in Washington, Representative Luce told those present, is a handful of men like those who defended Warsaw and Monte Cassino.

She continued that Russia would want us to return to complete isolationism, give up our occupation armies, and give them the secret of the atomic bomb. "All this," she said, "is the price of Soviet friendship and would certainly lessen Russian's suspicion of us." But such a program, she added, is inconsistent with our ideals. "America must now live up to the promises of the Atlantic Charter and treat with firmness and vigilance the rehabilitation of Europe."

Returning to the question of Poland, Representative Luce forcible brought home the point that publicity, in the sense of unhampered flow of factual news, is our greatest weapon short of the atomic bomb. "It is the weapon most feared by those who practice imperialistic aggression in Poland, Hungary, Yugoslavia and Iran," she said.

Foreign Libraries To Get Books

Washington, May 5 (AP)—The Carnegie Endowment for International Peace said in a statement today it plans to replace its publications in some 200 libraries in Europe and Asia which lost their books in the war.

Truman Lauds Work of Jewish Welfare Board

Praises Convention Theme, 'From War to Peace' as Symbol of National Unity

WASHINGTON, May 5 (AP).—President Truman, in a message to the National Jewish Welfare Board today, said that "effective transition from war to peace requires the same kind of national unity and consecration to duty" as did the winning of the war.

The President's message was read by Frank L. Weil, president of the board, at a memorial service in Arlington Cemetery. The organization is holding its annual convention here.

The text of the message follows:

"It was a happy thought that prompted the National Jewish Welfare Board to adopt 'From War to Peace' as the theme of its first meeting since 1942.

"Coming on the eve of the first anniversary of V-E day, the keynote of your meeting serves to emphasize what too many have forgotten—that the laying down of arms and the signing of an armistice do not of themselves bring peace and that the effective transition from war to peace requires the same kind of national unity and consecration to duty as did the building of the arsenal of democracy and the winning of the war.

"As the united instrumentality of the American Jewish community for war service, the National Jewish Welfare Board's world-wide program of services and activities on behalf of the welfare, religious and morale needs of the men and women of the armed forces contributed substantially to victory. In training camps, on battlefields, in hospitals and now in veterans' facilities the six-pointed star of the Jewish Welfare Board is a universally recognized symbol of unselfish service to the nation.

"In common with all who fought and died for victory, these Jewish men and women were motivated by unity of purpose and animated by faith in the American way of life. The best monument to their memory would be the kind of world to justify their faith and their sacrifice.

"In planning how best your groups can facilitate the transition from war to peace, the annual meeting of the National Jewish Welfare Board will, I am confident, make a decided contribution to that end."

LONDON, MAY 5-(AP)-THE MOSCOW RADIO SAID TONIGHT THAT A DINNER IN HONOR OF PREMIER AHMED QAVAM OF IRAN WAS GIVEN SATURDAY AT THE SOVIET EMBASSY IN TEHRAN. ALL MEMBERS OF THE IRANIAN GOVERNMENT WERE PRESENT, THE RADIO ADDED. THE SOVIET AMBASSADOR, I.V.SADCHIKOV, SPOKE ALONG WITH QAVAM, THE BROADCAST SAID.

PARIS, MAY 5-(AP)-AN INFORMAL CONFERENCE OF THE FOUR-POWER FOREIGN MINISTERS ON THE EXPLOSIVE TRIESTE ISSUE WAS CALLED OFF TODAY BY MUTUAL ACCORD BECAUSE THE MINISTERS WERE STILL FATIGUED AFTER THEIR LONG DOUBLE SESSION YESTERDAY, AN AMERICAN INFORMANT SAID. TODAY'S CONFERENCE WAS TO HAVE INCLUDED A DISCUSSION OF SECRETARY BYRNES' PROPOSAL FOR HOLDING A PLEBISCITE IN THE AREA BETWEEN THE DIFFERENT BOUNDARY LINES SUGGESTED BY THE UNITED STATES AND RUSSIA FOR ITALY AND YUGOSLAVIA.

BYRNES' PROPOSAL MET OBJECTIONS BOTH FROM SOVIET FOREIGN MINISTER V.M.MOLOTOV AND BRITAIN'S ERNEST BEVIN, AND BYRNES HAD ASKED THEM TO MEET ITALIAN INTERESTS "HALF WAY" ON COLONIAL AND REPARATIONS QUESTIONS IF THE DISPUTED CITY OF TRIESTE WAS GIVEN TO YUGOSLAVIA, BUT MET WITH A COOL RECEPTION, BRITISH INFORMANTS STATED.

THE MINISTERS WILL MEET AGAIN AT 10 A.M. (4 A.M. E.S.T.) TOMORROW.

STILL IN DISAGREEMENT OVER THE ITALIAN-YUGOSLAV BOUNDARY ISSUE, THE FOREIGN MINISTERS TOOK A BRIEF RESPITE TODAY AND PREPARED TO RECONVENE TOMORROW MORNING FOR FURTHER DISCUSSION OF THE U.S. PLEBISCITE PROPOSAL ON THAT QUESTION.

ONE AMERICAN SOURCE SAID THAT THE U.S. DELEGATION, WHICH REFUSED TO ACCEPT ONE SOVIET OFFER TO BARGAIN ON THE ITALIAN PEACE TREATY, WAS CONSIDERING WHETHER OTHER TRADES COULD BE MADE ON BALKAN ISSUES

FOR RUSSIAN CONCESSIONS IN ITALY.

IT WAS LEARNED AUTHORITATIVELY THAT AT A CONFERENCE OF BYRNES, SEN.TOM CONNALLY (D-TEX), SEN.ARTHUR H.VANDENBERG (R-MICH) AND OTHER TOP AMERICAN ADVISERS IT WAS DECIDED THAT THE UNITED STATES WOULD NOT BUDGE FROM HER STAND ON THE PROPOSED ITALIAN PACT, INCLUDING AN AMERICAN WISH TO AWARD TRIESTE TO ITALY.

HOWEVER, MOLOTOV'S OFFER TO MAKE A DEAL WAS SEEN AS THE FIRST POSSIBILITY FOR A BREAK IN WHAT WAS BECOMING A DEADLOCK IN THE CONFERENCE.

GEORGES BIDAULT, FRENCH FOREIGN MINISTER, WAS SAID TBY ONE INFORMANT TO HAVE TOLD MOLOTOV THAT ANY TRADING THAT MIGHT BE DONE WOULD HAVE TO COVER THE ENTIRE CONFERENCE AGENDA, NOT ITALY ALONE.

OTHER SOURCES SAID BIDAULT APPARENTLY WAS REFERRING TO FRENCH ATTEMPTS TO HAVE THE RUHR AND THE RHINELAND SEPARATED FROM GERMANY. BIDAULT WAS REPORTED, HOWEVER, TO HAVE TOLD HIS ADVISERS HE THOUGHT THE BALKAN QUESTIONS SHOULD BE INCLUDED.

SOME QUESTIONS ON THE BALKANS WHICH IT WAS SAID THE UNITED STATES MIGHT USE AS BARGAINING POINTS INCLUDED THE RECOGNITION OF BULGARIA, AND THE ROMANIAN-HUNGARIAN DISPUTE OVER TRANSYLVANIA.

RUSSIA HAS MAINTAINED THAT ROMANIA SHOULD RECEIVE ALL OF TRANSYLVANIA, WHILE THE AMERICAN POSITION IS THAT PART OF THE DISPUTED TERRITORY SHOULD REMAIN HUNGARIAN.

THE MAIN AMERICAN DEMANDS CONCERNING THE BALKAN TREATIES HAVE BEEN PROVISIONS FOR INTERNATIONAL USE OF THE DANUBE RIVER AND EQUAL TRADE OPPORTUNITIES. WHILE THE U.S.DELEGATION HAS INDICATED IT WOULD ADHERE TO THESE PRINCIPLES, IT WAS POSSIBLE A WAY MIGHT BE FOUND TO MEET THE RUSSIANS ON THE FORM AND WORDING OF THE CLAUSES CONCERNING THESE POINTS.

MOSCOW, MAY 5-(AP)-TWO NEW MINISTRIES HAVE BEEN SET UP BY ORDER OF THE PRESIDIUM OF THE SUPREME SOVIET, IT WAS ANNOUNCED TODAY. THEY ARE THE MINISTRY OF FOOD RESERVES, WHICH WILL BE UNDER DMITRI POMIN, AND THE MINISTRY OF MATERIAL RESERVES, UNDER MIKHAIL DANCHENKE.

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MOSCOW, MAY 5-(AP)-PRAVDA TOOK BRITISH NEWSMEN TO TASK TODAY FOR USING "GAMBLING" TERMS IN DESCRIBING THE FOREIGN MINISTERS CONFERENCE, WHILE THE SOVIET PRESS IN GENERAL GAVE WIDE DISPLAY TO FOREIGN MINISTER V.M.MOLOTOV'S SPEECH IN PARIS SUPPORTING YUGOSLAV DEMANDS UPON ITALY.

"IT IS CHARACTERISTIC THAT SPECIFIC CIRCLES ARE TRYING TO CREATE AN UNHEALTHY ATMOSPHERE AROUND THE WORK OF THE FOREIGN MINISTERS COUNCIL," SAID PRAVDA. THE COMMUNIST NEWSPAPER CITED A DISPATCH FROM THE PARIS CORRESPONDENT OF REUTERS REFERRING TO U.S. SECRETARY OF STATE BYRNES AS PUTTING HIS "ACE OF SPADES" ON THE TABLE AND TO A LONDON DAILY MAIL STORY WHICH SAID THAT "ALMOST ALL THE STRONGEST TRUMPS HAVE BEEN PLAYED FACE UP ON THE CONFERENCE TABLE AND THE STRONGEST TRUMPS HAVE BEEN FOUND IN THE HAND OF BYRNES."

"THESE CARD PLAYERS SHOULD REMEMBER THAT LUXEMBOURG PALACE IS NOT A GAMING HOUSE AND THAT THE TASK OF THE CONFERENCE CONSISTS NOT OF OUTPLAYING SOMEONE ELSE BUT IN THE CONSTRUCTIVE WORK OF BUILDING A SOUND AND ALONG PEACE," ADMONISHED THE PRAVDA COMMENTATOR.

HE REITERATED PREVIOUS RUSSIAN CRITICISM OF BYRNES' PLAN FOR A 25-YEAR SUPERVISION OF GERMANY AFTER THE CURRENT OCCUPATION ENDS, AND CHARGED THAT OFFICIALS OF THE NEWLY-FORMED "SOCIALIST UNITY PARTY" REPRESENTING A MERGER OF COMMUNISTS AND SOME MEMBERS OF THE SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY WERE MEETING OPPOSITION IN THE NON-RUSSIAN ZONE.

"THE NEW UNITED PARTY OF GERMAN WORKERS HAS THE RIGHT TO EXPECT NOT OPPOSITION BUT A FAVORABLE ATTITUDE FROM THE SIDE OF ALLIED AUTHORITIES," SAID THE REVIEWER. "THIS IS DEMANDED BY THE PRINCIPLES PROCLAIMED AT THE BERLIN (POTSDAM) CONFERENCE OF THE THREE POWERS."

THE NEWS IN RUSSIAN NEWSPAPERS ABOUT THE PARIS CONFERENCE CONSISTED OF A TASS DISPATCH FROM THE FRENCH CAPITAL DEALING WITH THE MINISTERS' DISCUSSION OF THE YUGOSLAV-ITALIAN BORDER QUESTION. THE DISPATCH OCCUPIED A COLUMN AND A HALF SPACE, BUT PRACTICALLY THE ENTIRE STORY WAS DEVOTED TO MOLOTOV'S STAND AS OUTLINED IN A SPEECH TO THE MINISTERS.

TASS QUOTED MOLOTOV AS SAYING THAT THE DISPUTED PROVINCE OF VENEZIA GIVLIA WAS THE JUMPING OFF PLACE OF FASCIST EXPANSION AND THAT GIVING IT TO YUGOSLAVIA WOULD PUT AN END TO "HISTORICAL" INJUSTICE TO SOUTHERN SLAVS.

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BAGHDAD, MAY 5-(AP)-EMIR ABDULLAH OF TRANSJORDAN, WHO IS PAYING AN OFFICIAL VISIT TO IRAQ, SAID TODAY THAT THE PALESTINE QUESTION "CONCERNS ALL ARABS, WHO CAN NEVER ALLOW PALESTINE TO BE OVERWHELMED BY ANY RACE THROUGH IMMIGRATION OR OTHER MEANS."

THE PRINCE, SOON TO BE MADE KING OF NEWLY INDEPENDENT TRANSJORDAN, SAID IN AN INTERVIEW THAT HE EXPECTED THE ARAB LEAGUE TO TAKE "MOST DETERMINED MEASURES" AGAINST RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE JOINT AMERICAN-BRITISH COMMITTEE THAT 100,000 JEWS BE ADMITTED TO PALESTINE.

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CAIRO, MAY 5-(AP)-FOREIGN MINISTER LUTFI EL SAID PASHA INDICATED TONIGHT THAT AN AGREEMENT ON EVACUALTING BRITISH TROOPS FROM EGYPT HAD BEEN REACHED IN NEGOTIATIONS ON REVISIONS OF THE 1936 BRITISH-EGYPTIAN TREATY. THERE HAS BEEN NO OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENT ON THE SUBJECT AS YET, HOWEVER.

ASKED IF THE BRITISH HAD AGREED TO EVACUATE BRITISH TROOPS FROM EGYPT, LUTFI PASHA SAID:

"I THINK SO, BUT WHY DON'T YOU ASK THE BRITISH EMBASSY? AFTER ALL, THE BRITISH ARE OCCUPYING EGYPT AND IT IS UP TO THEM TO SAY IF THEY ARE GOING TO EVACUATE OR NOT."

AFTER A FOUR-HOUR SECRET MEETING OF THE EGYPTIAN DELEGATION, PREMIER ISMAIL SIDKY PASHA WAS ASKED THE SAME QUESTION. HE REPLIED "NOT YET" AND MADE NO OTHER COMMENT. LOCAL NEWSPAPERS HAVE CARRIED REPORTS THAT THE BRITISH HAD AGREED TO PULL OUT THEIR TROOPS.

SIDKY PASHA SAID THE EGYPTIAN DELEGATION WOULD ANNOUNCE TOMORROW THE DATE FOR THE FIRST FORMAL MEETING BETWEEN THE BRITISH AND EGYPTIAN REPRESENTATIVES.

A PUBLIC RELATIONS OFFICER AT THE BRITISH EMBASSY SAID A BRITISH ANNOUNCEMENT MAY BE ISSUED TOMORROW BUT DID NOT AMPLIFY THE STATEMENT.

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CAIRO, MAY 5-(AP)-PRIME MINISTER ISMAIL SIDKY PASHA REFUSED TODAY TO CONFIRM OR DENY REPORTS IN LOCAL NEWSPAPERS THAT BRITAIN HAD AGREED IN CURRENT CONVERSATIONS HERE TO EVACUATE HER TROOPS FROM EGYPT.

"THERE ARE STILL SEVERAL ISSUES CONNECTED WITH THIS WHICH WILL BE DISCUSSED TONIGHT BY THE EGYPTIAN DELEGATION," THE PRIME MINISTER SAID.

(IN LONDON A FOREIGN OFFICE SPOKESMAN SAID SPECULATION ON THE EVACUATION OF BRITISH TROOPS FROM EGYPT WAS "PREMATURE," AND THAT THE CONVERSATIONS NOW TAKING PLACE ON REVISIONS OF THE 1936 BRITISH-EGYPTIAN TREATY STILL ARE IN THE "PRELIMINARY STAGE.")

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HE WAS FOLLOWED QUICKLY BY THE THREE OTHER MEMBERS OF THE DELEGATION--VALLABHAI PATEL, JAWAHARLAL NEHRU AND KHAN ABDUL GAFFAR KHAN, A COLORFUL PATHAN FROM THE NORTHWEST FRONTIER.

THE MOSLEM LEAGUE GROUP, HEADED BY JINNAH, ARRIVED IN GOVERNMENT AUTOMOBILES.

HUNDREDS GATHERED OUTSIDE THE GATES OF THE VICE-REGAL GROUNDS. CONGRESS GROUPS SHOUTED, "LONG LIVE HINDUSTAN!" AND "LONG LIVE REVOLUTION!" MOSLEM LEAGUE FOLLOWERS YELLED, "WE WILL GET OUR PAKISTAN!" AND "WE WILL SMASH HINDUSTAN!"

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FIRST LEAD CHINESE

BY JOHN RODERICK

NANKING, MAY 5-(AP)-GENERALISSIMO CHIANG KAI-SHEK TOLD CHINA TONIGHT THAT "THE MAINTENANCE OF TERRITORIAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE INTEGRITY OF ALL MANCHURIA" AND THE CO-OPERATION OF ALL OUR COUNTRYMEN IS GREATLY NEEDED."

IT WAS THE SECOND TIME IN A DAY OF CEREMONIES COMMEMORATING THE RETURN OF CHINA'S CAPITAL TO NANKING THAT CHIANG HAD ALLUDED TO THE GOVERNMENT-COMMUNIST FIGHTING IN MANCHURIA.

EARLIER, IN AN ADDRESS AT THE TOMB OF SUN YAT-SEN, FOUNDER OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC, HE HAD CALLED UPON ALL CHINA TO "CONSOLIDATE OUR VICTORY IN WAR-TORN MANCHURIA AS WELL AS THE REST OF THE NATION."

HIS APPEAL FOR UNITY IN MANCHURIA TONIGHT WAS MADE IN A 10-MINUTE READIO ADDRESS TO THE NATION.

"ONLY BY SO DOING," HE ADDED, "CAN WE PRESERVE THE FRUITS OF OUR VICTORY AND GIVE CONSOLATION TO THE SPIRIT OF ALL THOSE WHO HAVE SACRIFICED THEIR LIVES DURING THE EIGHT YEARS OF WAR OF RESISTANCE."

CHINA, THE GENERALISSIMO DECLARED, HAD ABOLISHED UNEQUAL TREATIES AND "WIPED OUT THE HUMILIATIONS HEAPED UPON OUR PEOPLE DURING THE PAST 100 YEARS."

"AMID THE TEARS AND REJOICINGS OF THE RETURN OF THE GOVERNMENT TO THE CAPITAL," HE CONTINUED, "WE CANNOT BUT REALIZE ALL THE MORE KEENLY HOW DIFFICULT IT IS TO HAVE WON VICTORY AND HOW PRECIOUS IS THE OPPORTUNITY NOW AT OUR DISPOSAL FOR REBUILDING THE NATION."

CHIANG IN CONCLUDING HIS RADIO ADDRESS PLEDGED HIS EFFORTS TO BUILD A NEW CHINA FREE, STRONG AND PROSPEROUS UNDER INDEPENDENCE.

BY RUSSELL BRINTES

TOKYO, MONDAY, MAY 6-(AP)-DIRECTORS OF THE LIBERAL PARTY MET TODAY TO DECIDE WHETHER TO COOPERATE WITH THE SOCIAL DEMOCRATS, WHO WERE ATTEMPTING TO LINE UP A COALITION CABINET AFTER RECEIVING A GO-AHEAD FROM RETIRING PREMIER SHIDEHARA.

ALTHOUGH DEPRIVED OF GOVERNMENTAL LEADERSHIP BY THE DISQUALIFICATION OF ICHIRO HATOYAMA, THEIR PRESIDENT, THE LIBERALS STILL COULD MAKE OR BREAK SOCIALISTS HOPES OF GAINING THE PREMIERSHIP AND A MAJORITY OF PORTFOLIOS IN THE NEW GOVERNMENT. HATOYAMA WAS BARRED FROM PUBLIC LIFE BY GENERAL MACARTHUR BECAUSE OF PAST PRO-AXIS LEANINGS.

TETSU KATAYAMA, SECRETARY-GENERAL OF THE SOCIAL DEMOCRATS, WAS BELIEVED TO BE THE LEADING CANDIDATE FOR THE PREMIERSHIP SHOULD HIS GROUP SUCCEED IN FORMING A GOVERNMENT. HE IS CONSIDERED A CAPABLE PARTY LEADERY, BUT JAPANESE CHARACTERIZE THE 59-YEAR-OLD CHRISTIAN AS TOO MILD TO BECOME A FIRST-RATE GOVERNMENT LEADER.

MEANWHILE, MEMBERS OF THE DIET DAI DO CLUB--WHO HOLD ABOUT 50 SEATS--WERE REPORTED TO BE CONSIDERING MAKING A FORMAL REQUEST TO YUKIO OZAKI, 87-YEAR-OLD VETERAN TO TRY FOR THE PREMIERSHIP WITH THEIR BACKING. HOWEVER, OZAKI TOLD THE ASSOCIATED PRESS HE WOULD NOT ACCEPT.

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NEW YORK, MAY 5-(AP)-JAN STANCZYK, POLISH MINISTER OF LABOR AND SOCIAL WELFARE, SAID TODAY AT LA GUARDIA FIELD, WHERE HE BOARDED A PLANE FOR HURN, ENGLAND, THAT THE UNRRA FOOD PROGRAM WAS MEETING ONLY 30 PERCENT OF HIS NATION'S NEEDS.

HE ADDED, HOWEVER, THAT "I HAVE ASSURANCES THAT UNRRA WILL DO WHATEVER IS POSSIBLE TO SEND MORE."

STANCZYK SPENT TWO MONTHS IN THIS COUNTRY ATTENDING THE UNRRA CONFERENCE AT ATLANTIC CITY, AND MEETING WITH AMERICANS OF POLISH DESCENT AT CHICAGO, DETROIT, MILWAUKEE, BUFFALO AND NEW YORK.

BLISS, N.Y., MAY 5-(AP)-MRS. EVELYN CAROLINE POSTON, 16-YEAR-OLD BRITISH WAR BRIDE, SAID TONIGHT SHE WANTED "TO COOPERATE" WITH HER HUSBAND, WARREN H. POSTON, WHO HAD COMMENTED EARLIER IN SALISBURY, N.C., THAT HE WOULD SEEK A DIVORCE.

THE WAR BRIDE WHO CAME HERE TO LIVE WITH RELATIVES AFTER SPENDING ONLY 30 HOURS AT HER HUSBAND'S FARM HOME IN SALISBURY, DECLARED IN AN INTERVIEW SHE WANTED TO RETURN TO ENGLAND BUT WOULD NOT GO BACK "FOR A WHILE."

"I'LL BE HERE," SHE SAID WHEN TOLD POSTON HAD SAID IT MIGHT BE DIFFICULT TO OBTAIN A DIVORCE IF HIS WIFE WERE IN ENGLAND.

MRS. POSTON SAID SHE HAD HOPED TO HAVE HER MARRIAGE ANNULLED BUT HAD TAKEN NO ACTION TO DATE.

IRAN IS UNCERTAIN ON TROOP STATUS

Envoy Tells U. N. 'Interferences' Prevent Check on Reds in Azerbaijan

NEW YORK, May 6.—(AP) Iranian Ambassador Hussein Ala declared to the United Nations Security council tonight that "interferences" in Azerbaijan province had prevented Iranian officials from checking on the status of Russian army evacuations into the Soviet Union.

He said in a memorandum that Soviet troops were known to have evacuated completely four other northern provinces ahead of the midnight deadline for their withdrawal under the terms of the April 5 Soviet-Iranian agreement.

Unable to Check

"The Iranian government has been unable, because of the interferences complained of, to exercise effective authority within Azerbaijan since 7 November 1945, and from that time to the present has had no opportunity to ascertain through its own officials what are the conditions prevailing throughout that province," Ala's report said.

He said Iran had been "informed through other sources" that the evacuation of Soviet troops from Azerbaijan has been going ahead and "it is said will have been completed before 7 May 1946," but he emphasized that "these reports have not been verified" by Iranian officials.

Four Provinces Cleared

Ala said it was impossible to make a complete report now but on the basis of information he had received from Tehran up to 5 p. m. today it was known that Soviet troops have been completely evacuated from the provinces of Khorassan, Gorgan, Mazanderan and Gilan.

"This information is based upon investigation by responsible officials of the government of Iran," Ala said in a memorandum to the council late tonight.

These developments came as the council's sub-committee on Spain held its second closed meeting to investigate charges that the Franco regime threatens world peace.

After a two hour and a half meeting, the sub-committee announced that it had studied new evidence submitted by members of the United Nations to response to last week's request for information.

It also disclosed that it had asked the U. N. War Crimes commission to communicate to it the names of wanted war criminals "at present on Spanish territory."

U. S. Prepares Report

The sub-commitee will meet again at 10:30 a. m. tomorrow. Meanwhile, informed quarters said the U. S. State department was drafting a comprehensive report to give the sub-committee all information the U. S. government has on the situation inside Spain. This report is expected to be ready by the end of the week.

Madrid dispatches said the Spanish Foreign office had flatly denied charges voiced by Poland that Spain has become a "refuge for

German Nazis and a custodian of Nazi funds."

The sub-committee, however, has received no statement from the Franco government, Secretary-General Trygve Lie said today.

Another important development during the day was the completion of the roster of the U. N. Atomic Energy commission. Lie's office announced that Mexico—last of the 12 governments on the commission to name a representative—had chosen Dr. Manuel Sandoval Vallarta.

gan, Mazanderan and Gilan. This information is based upon investigations made by responsible officials of the government of Iran.

So far as the Province of Azerbaijan is concerned, the government has been informed through other sources that the evacuation of Soviet troops from that province has been going forward and it is said will have been completed before May 7, 1946. These reports have not been verified by direct observations of officials of the Iranian government. The reason for this is that, as previously pointed out to the Council, the Iranian government has been unable, because of the interferences complained of, to exercise effective authority within Azerbaijan since November 7, 1945, and from that time to the present has had no opportunity to ascertain through its own officials what are the conditions prevailing throughout that province. While it is hoped that arrangements can be made which will remove the unfortunate results of the interferences complained of, it is impossible to forecast at this time with certainty what the subsequent developments will be.

As soon as the Iranian government is able to ascertain through its official representatives the true state of affairs in the Province of Azerbaijan, the facts will be reported promptly to the Council.

I have the honor to be, sirs, your obedient servant,

HUSSEIN ALA.
Iranian Ambassador.

HIS EXCELLENCY DR. HAFEZ AFIFI PASHA, President of the Security Council.

Iran Report to U. N. Council

N.Y. Tribune

Following is the complete text of the message from Hussein Ala, Iranian Ambassador, concerning removal of Russian troops from Iran, which was delivered last night to the United Nations Security Council:

May 6, 1946.

Sir: On April 4, 1946, the Security Council resolved "that the Council defer further proceedings on the Iranian appeal until May 6, 1946, at which time the Sovie government and the Iranian government are requested to repor to the Council whether the withdrawal of all Soviet troops from the whole of Iran has been completed and at which time the Council shall consider what, if any, further proceedings on the Iranian appeal are required." . . .

The Iranian appeal set forth in the letter of March 18, 1946, related to two matters which it was stated were likely to endanger international peace and security. The first of these referred to the maintenance of Soviet troops on Iranian territory after March 2, 1946; and the second (which was first presented to the Council at its meetings in London) referred to Soviet interferehces in the internal affairs of Iran.

With respect to the withdrawal of the troops, the Soviet Union has officially informed the Security Council that the evacuation would be completed during a period of one and one-half months from March 24, 1946.

For the reasons hereinafter stated, it is impossible for me to make a complete report at this time. On the basis of the information received by me from my government up to 5 o'clock this afternoon, I am able, however, to present to the Council the following report:

Soviet troops have now been completely evacuated from the Provinces of Khorassan, Gor-

U.N. Amendment To Clarify Veto May Be Asked

D. Hagerson

New York, May 6 (AP)—Trygve Lie, secretary general of the United Nations, said today that unless the Security Council eventually was able to agree on the vital veto question, the issue might have to be tossed back to the 51 United Nations in the form of a Charter amendment.

Lie, speaking at a press conference, confirmed reports that the Security Council's procedure, experts were deadlocked on the veto question, which he said must have the unanimous agreement of the Big Five powers for settlement.

Would Require Approval Of All

If the Council itself failed to reconcile the views of Russia and the Western powers, he said, the question would have to go to the General Assembly for possible amendment of the Charter to define specifically in what type of action the veto would apply.

Such an amendment would require the ratification of the 51 governments in the Uunited Nations and would take many months.

No Report on Iran

Lie also

DAY

No reports had yet been received from either Iran or Russia on the progress of Soviet troop withdrawals from Iran. Under terms of a Russian-Iranian agreement, the deadline for complete withdrawal is midnight tonight.

He did not know whether Soviet Delegate Andrei A. Gromyko would attend Wednesday's session. He recalled Gromyko's statement that he would take no part in any further discussions of the Iranian question and said:

"Let's wait and see."

No Request On Palestine

He had not yet received a request to place the Palestine question before the Security Council.

Replies had started to come in on the Spanish case in response to a request to the 51 United Nations for any evidence that the Franco regime was threatening world peace. He said he could not give any specific information on the replies.

The Atomic Energy Commission would meet before the end of the month.

Satisfied With Work

Lie, asked to comment on the work of the Security Council so far, said:

"I think we can be satisfied. There are differences of opinion between the big powers and the little powers and among the big powers themselves, but that was to be expected, I think that is why we have the Council."

In response to another question, Lie said he disagreed with some of the delegates who had expressed the belief privately that he had overstepped his authority when he recently submitted an opinion that there was some doubt whether the Iranian case could be kept on the agenda after Iran withdrew her complaint against Russia.

Defends Statement

He said he believed he had ample authority under the Charter to submit such an opinion, but that the Council's committee on rules and procedure had not yet reached a decision as to his exact relationship with the Council.

Iranian Ambassador Hussein Ala was expected in New York late today to report to the Council that all Russian troops—or virtually all—have been withdrawn from Iranian soil.

Will Be Ready Wednesday

It is not known whether he would submit his report immediately or wait until tomorrow, but in any event it was expected to be in the hands of the delegates when the Council meets to take up the Iranian case.

This report, unless questioned by a member of the Council, was expected to open the way for the Council to officially close the case.

Reports reaching both the State Department and the Iranian Embassy in Washington yesterday indicated that all Russian forces had left Iran, with the possible exception of some in the border territories of Azerbaijan province.

Russ May Publish Report

Similar reports have been received by British officials in New York.

Some delegates expressed the belief that Russia might make an official announcement in Moscow sometime today or tonight that the evacuation of Iran had been completed. Such a move, it was pointed out, would enable Russia to get her statement before the Council without making a formal report.

Only Spanish Case Left

Disposition of the Iranian case, which first came before the Council in London January 19, would leave only the Spanish case on the agenda.

The five-man subcommittee now investigating Poland's charges must report by May 31.

The subcommittee was scheduled to hold its second closed meeting this afternoon. So far its activities have been confined to working out its procedure and sifting almost 500 documents already submitted on the case.

Evacuation Of Iran Near Completion

Tehran, May 6 (AP)—Prince Firouz, Minister of Propaganda, said today that the Iranian Government was "completely satisfied" that the Russian evacuation would be completed by midnight tonight.

Neither the Iranian nor Russian Government issued a formal announcement of the evacuation, however.

DAY

"As far as we know, everything is complete," Firouz said, "but we have no official information."

"A Military Affair"

A Russian Embassy official said: "This is not our affair. The evacuation is handled by the military."

A Government spokesman said the Russians had left four northern provinces and were quitting Azerbaijan rapidly. A foreign official expressed doubt, however, that the Russians possibly could evacuate Azerbaijan by today, deadline for the withdrawal of their troops.

Secret negotiations between Iranians and Azerbaijan officials continued in a village near Tehran.

Pravda Charges U.N. Domination Principle

London, May 6 (AP)—The Moscow newspaper *Pravda* said today the United Nations "faces a grave danger of being converted into a tool of the policy" of the United States and Great Britain, "which are seeking domination over the whole world."

An article in the Communist party newspaper, broadcast by the Moscow radio, said the United Nations could "achieve success . . . only if it is built on the principle of the equality of states and not on the principle of the domination of some powers over other countries."

The article said Ernest Bevin, British Foreign Secretary, proposed at Moscow a tripartite commission for Iranian affairs and that the United States supported the plan, but Russia rejected it as a "brutal violation" of Iran's sovereignty.

When the Iranian Government also rejected the plan, *Pravda* added, "the hypocritical defenders of Iranian sovereignty" chose the United Nations to "pursue their aim, which consisted in frustrating the Soviet-Iranian agreement."

British Interests In Iran Safe, McNeil Believes

London, May 6 (AP)—Foreign Under Secretary Hector McNeil expressed belief in Commons today that Iran will "carry out adequately its duty to insure the protection of British interests" in southern Iran.

Holdings there are largely Anglo-Iranian oil-company concessions. The safety of these was questioned by F. H. MacLean, Conservative, who pointed out that British troops were withdrawn two months ago.

YUGOSLAVIA BARES CHARGES AGAINST GEN. MIHAILOVIC

L. Lery

LONDON, May 6 — (AP) The Yugoslav government tonight accused Gen. Draja Mihailovic, former leader of the Chetniks, of planning the annihilation of 1,600,000 Yugoslavs in order to create an "ethnically pure" greater Serbia.

Mihailo NIGHT Allied acclaim early in the war when he led his Chetnik army against the Axis invaders of Yugoslavia, was captured March 13 in a mountain hiding place by the forces of his rival, Premier Marshal Tito. Mihailovic now is awaiting trial in Belgrade on war crimes charges.

The Yugoslav embassy in London released a volume containing copies of 81 documents which the text described as being, for the most part, correspondence and military orders issued by Mihailovic's headquarters.

The volume charged Mihailovic with "direct treasonable commerce with the enemy" and with planning "a fantastic totalitarian Yugoslavia."

The Chetnik leader, the book said, proposed "to transform complex Yugoslavia into a greater Serbia of orthodox faith alone, to which would be uneasily appended a purely Catholic rump Slovenia, and a truncated Catholic Croatia."

"To this end, it was proposed in Bosnia and Heregovina to eliminate upwards of 1,000,000 Moslems and over 500,000 Catholics," the volume alleged, "while in the historic Sandzak x x x the best part of 100,000 more Moslems were to lose their lives or else suffer forcible conversion to the orthodox faith which they had resisted for generations in the past."

Russian Loan Oversubscribed

London, *Tuesday*, May 7 (AP)—The Moscow radio today said Soviet citizens already have oversubscribed the new 20,000,000,000-ruble domestic loan announced May 3 by 447,000,000 rubles. The ruble has a nominal value of approximately 19 cents.

Germans to Aid British Study

LONDON, May 6 (AP)—Twenty-five "non-Nazi" German scientists will be brought to England soon to assist in developing jet propulsion aerodynamics, the Ministry of Supply announced today.

'AUNTIE MAY' IS HONORED

Donor of Gifts to British Seamen Identified as New Yorker

LONDON, May 6 (AP)—"Auntie May," known throughout the British Navy for the gifts she sent anonymously to seamen during the war, returned to London today with a gift those seamen had given her at Devonport on Saturday—a silver model of a destroyer.

The 65-year-old Mrs. M. Hanrahan of Hampshire House, New York, whose identity as "Auntie May" had just been disclosed, still preferred anonymity and declined to comment on the honor bestowed on her or her wartime activities.

Labor M. P. Is Starting 3d Week on German Diet

Vernon's Average 1,010 Calories; Reports No Ill Effects

LONDON, May 6 (AP).—Major Wilfred F. Vernon, Labor M. P., started his third week today on a diet equivalent to the ration for Germans in the British occupation zone, after losing five pounds in the first two weeks.

He started the diet as an experiment to determine its effect on mind and body. He attends sessions of Parliment and works in his garden.

DAY

"My diet during the week has varied between 920 and 1,120 calories, giving an average of 1,010 calories a day," he said. "Apart from a general feeling of hunger, I have not felt any ill effects, nor am I conscious of any loss of efficiency."

At the end of the first week Major Vernon had said the diet left his body weak and his mind slow.

PARLEY DEADLOCK BLOCKS DECISION ON ITALIAN TREATY

Foreign Ministers' Conference Shifts Attention to Balkan Issues

TRIESTE ISSUE REMAINS

Russia Firm in Effort to Win Gains for Yugoslavia.

J. Dynan

PARIS, May 6 — (AP) The Foreign Ministers' conference, conceding failure, at least temporarily, of its attempts to write an Italian peace treaty, shelved the

deadlocked Yugoslav-Italian frontier issue today and decided to begin examination of treaties with former Axis satellites in the Balkans.

NIGHT

Soviet Foreign Minister Vyacheslav M. Molotov was reported to have indicated Russian willingness to abandon the Soviet Union's demands for $300,000,000 in reparations from Italy and a dominant position in Tripolitania if Yugoslav were given Trieste, but U. S. Secretary of State James F. Byrnes was said to have been adamant.

Trieste Issue in Dispute

Some sources here said that if the conference ends in stalemate, the issue upon which it will founder will be the Yugoslav-Italian question, embracing the dispute over ownership of strategic Trieste. The Americans insist upon Italian sovereignty over the port, the Russians upon Yugoslav ownership of that historic gateway to the central European plains.

Acting on a proposal by Byrnes, who observed that the conference seemed deadlocked on the issue, the foreign ministers instructed their deputies to prepare data on the Balkan treaties. The deputies met and placed the Romanian treaty first on the agenda of tomorrow morning's session, conference sources said.

Delegations Attend

Delegations from Romania, Bulgaria and Hungary converged on Paris to present their cases. The procedure will be the same as for the Italian treaty. The deputies will draft a list of unsolved issues for submission to the conference.

The small, informal session today concentrated on the most important issues of the Italian treaty—the Yugoslav-Italian dispute, Italian colonies and reparations.

The Russians were reported to have indicated they might support a French proposal to assign the colonies to Italy under a single nation United Nations trusteeship.

Molotov accused Britain at one point in the discussion, French officials said, of asking independence for Lybia and Greater Somaliland only to cloak plans to maintain British bases in the two areas. Ernest Bevin, British foreign secretary, was said to have replied that Britain in the campaigns of 1942—a low point in Allied fortunes—promised the natives never to allow Italian administrators to return.

Differences on Balkans

An American informant said tonight the deputies listed the points of difference they found still existed in the Balkan treaties, but that they agreed on a proposed treaty with Finland which would be referred to the conference.

For Romania, differences were said to exist concerning Transylvania, other frontiers, the Danube and on the existence of fascist organizations.

For Bulgaria, the questions of reparations and its frontiers, and possibly claims for western Thrace and access to the Aegean sea still were open.

For Hungary, disagreements were listed over the annulment of the Vienna arbitration in which Hitler assigned lands to Hungary, the question of Hungarian and Czechoslovak frontiers, and reparations.

Observers noted that the question of disarmament in the Balkans, a sore point at the London conference, was not listed.

British sources, meantime, said it was learned that Molotov had offered to yield the Dodecanese islands to Greece as one of the concessions on the Yugoslav question.

Molotov's insistence that Yugoslavia be given Trieste as well as most of Venezia Giulia was assailed by Byrnes as violating a decision reached at the previous conference in London that the new frontier would be based on ethnic grounds.

It was learned that Byrnes' proposal of Saturday for a plebiscite in Venezia Giulia was not raised again at today's session. (1400)

BIG FOUR SHIFT ATTENTION TO BALKAN PACTS

Reach Deadlock in Talks on Italian-Yugoslav Frontier Issue.

U. S. MAY OFFER CONCESSIONS

Any Decisions Are Expected to Cause Violent Reactions in Countries Affected.

Paris, May 6 (A. P.).—Deadlocked on the Italian-Yugoslav frontier issue, the Foreign Ministers Council instructed its deputies today to start examination of the Balkan treaties, beginning with Romania, an American informant said.

DAY

The four [illegible] ministers of Russia, Britain, France and the United States reviewed their position on the Italian treaty and found the question of Trieste and the Italian-Yugoslav frontier was the key difficulty. Thereupon United States Secretary of State Byrnes proposed that the deputies be instructed to start work on Balkan treaties.

Neither the Americans nor the Russians would budge from their stands on the Italian treaty at the meeting today. Byrnes told his three colleagues, the informant said, that he was willing to accept either the proposed British or Franch frontier lines between Italy and Yugoslavia but that acceptance of the Russian proposal would violate the London conference decisionn to set the frontier on ethnic grounds.

Byrnes's proposal of Saturday to hold a plebiscite in the disputed region between the proposed American and Russian lines was not raised at today's meeting.

Other disputed points reviewed at the three-hour session were the future of Italy's colonies and reparations. It was stated that a report of a reparations study commission would be ready in a few days.

May Offer Concessions.

With the switch to Balkan problems, the possibility was seen that the United States might offer concessions in the Balkans to break the deadlock on Italy.

Coincidentally, reports reaching Paris indicated that whatever decisions were reached by the Foreign Ministers might result in violent reactions from the countries affected. These reports included accounts of open defiance in Italy, strikes and strife in Austria and veiled threats from Yugoslavia.

Russian Foreign Minister Molotov was reported to have offered Saturday to meet Italian interests "halfway" on colonial and reparations questions if Trieste were given to Yugoslavia. This proposal, regarded in some quarters as the first possibility of a break in the deadlock, was rejected. But an American informant said that the United States might be willing to trade with Russia on the Balkans in return for Russian concessions in Italy.

Some questions which the United States might be willing to use as bargaining points involved differences over recognition of Bulgaria and the granting of a portion of Transylvania to Romania, it was said.

An American informant, meanwhile, said that Byrnes had decided to insist on an explanation from Molotov of an attack by the Moscow Radio Friday on a United States proposal for a four-power pact to insure disarmament in Germany. The broadcast, which quoted a Tass dispatch from Paris, said the proposal was a curtain to hide American intentions to withdraw troops from Germany. One member of the American delegation said the broadcast was "an attack on American good faith while the Soviets were negotiating with us."

Hints of Trouble.

Among the indications that, whatever the actions of the ministers, some nations would be dissatisfied were these:

1. Italian sailors were reported to be considering the possibility of scuttling their ships if final terms for the division of the Italian fleet are too harsh.

2. General strikes and demonstrations were reported in the Tyrol, following the ministers' refusal to meet Austria's demand for the return of the South Tyrol from Italy.

3. Edward Kardelj, Yugoslav Deputy Premier, told a press conference here Saturday that his country "could never accept a Big Four decision giving Yugoslav peoples to another country."

French Avoiding Crisis Now

Paris, May 6 (AP)—Victorious in its battle against the Left-Wing-supported draft of a constitution for the Fourth French Republic, the Popular Republican Movement (MRP) pledged itself today to remain in the Cabinet and avoid a Government [illegible]

NIGHT

The national rejection of the Communist-Socialist draft engendered bitterness in Communist quarters against their Socialist allies, but an open break between the two parties was considered unlikely.

Both Communists and Socialists plainly were chagrined by their defeat in yesterday's referendum. Political analysts, however, believed neither party wished to provoke a Cabinet rupture in the short time before the June 2 elections.

"There Must Be No Crisis"

Francisque Gay, MRP Minister of State in the three-party coalition government, indicated his Moderate party had no intention of upsetting France's position in the current negotiations of the four-power Foreign Ministers by precipitating a crisis.

France's representative at the conference is Foreign Minister Georges Bidault, an MRP leader.

"There must be no crisis in the Government," Gay said. "It must stay as it is because of the negotiations now going on in foreign affairs."

Earlier there had been speculation that the strong MRP might walk out of the Government it formed with the Socialists and Communists. Its leaders repeatedly had threatened, before the referendum, to withdraw in opposition to the Socialist-Communist draft of a charter providing for an all-powerful single-house legislature.

Scrapped Or Overhauled

The charter now must be scrapped or thoroughly overhauled by the new constituent assembly which will be chosen in June. MRP and Rightist groups who opposed the charter en bloc expressed confidence that a principal result of the referendum would be creation of a legislature like the United States Congress—in a constitution providing checks and balances in the executive, legislative and judicial branches.

The charter was turned down by 1,170,497 votes in France, North Africa and Corsica. The still missing colonial vote was small and could not change the result.

Twenty million people voted in the referendum from France's total of 25,063,490 voters. There were indications that some Socialists abstained rather than vote for the charter, but since abstention could not explain the outcome, it appeared there had been other defections in the ranks of the Socialist and Communist parties which officially gave the constitution their full backing.

The final vote as announced by the Interior Ministry was:

Against the constitution	10,450,883
For the constitution	9,280,386

While the Socialist-Communist bloc lost out at the polls, it drew only 400,000 fewer votes than in last October's elections, when the Communists emerged as France's largest single party and the Socialists as the third largest.

Communist-Socialist Campaign

Little change could be expected in the political scene as a result of the referendum except for an anticipated stepped-up Communist campaign for a more solid alliance with the Socialists. The Communists would gain little from a break with the Socialists, since alone neither party could muster a majority in the Assembly.

Daniel Mayer, Socialist party leader, said the Socialists would not complain about the result of the vote, but he urged that the new Assembly to be elected in June work speedily to form a permanent government as soon as possible. Like the old, the new Assembly will be empowered to sit a maximum of seven months for the purpose of drawing up a charter.

30.24-2679

Leftist Constitution Rejected In France by 1,170,497 Votes

Referendum Gives Sharp Setback to Bloc of Communists and Socialists—New Assembly Must Be Elected.

U. Pond

Paris, May 6 (A. P.).—French voters, delivering the sharpest setback to the left wing bloc since the liberation of France, rejected a Communist-Socialist supported constitution in yesterday's referendum, complete official returns showed today.

Totals announced by the Ministry of the Interior indicated that the constitution was defeated by more than 1,170,497 votes. These figures, complete for the ninety-three departments of France, including all three in North Africa, were:

Against the constitution—10,450,883.

DAY

For the constitution—9,280,386.

Approximately 80 per cent of the registered voters participated.

Defeat of the proposal means that France will elect a new Constituent Assembly June 2. This assembly will name a new provisional government and draft another proposed constitution for the Fourth Republic.

The leftist-supported constitution would have established an all-powerful unicameral legislature, empowered to appoint executive and judicial branches of the Government. The proposal was opposed bitterly by the conservative Popular Republican Movement (M. R. P.) and other right-wing parties, on the grounds that it would give a virtual dictatorship to whatever faction won control of the legislature.

Opponents of the measure also maintained that it failed to provide "checks and balances" necessary for a democracy, and pointed out that the President of France would be merely a figurehead.

The MRP and Gen. Charles de Gaulle, former president, had advocated a two-chamber legislature, and strong executive and judicial branches of government. De Gaulle, now in retirement, did not have an elector's registration card and did not vote in the referendum.

The issue now arises anew as to whether any of the three major parties—Socialist, Communist or MRP—can gain control of the new provisional government, or whether there will be another coalition.

There was a strong indication that many Socialists either abstained from voting in the referendum or voted against the constitution. Belief was expressed by some observers that this might mean that the Socialist-Communist accord would crumble. The well-regimented Communist vote was probably solid in favor of the constitution.

In general, despite the heated campaign which preceded the referendum, the voting was orderly. Even Paris and its "Red Ring" of industrial suburbs voted against the proposal by a slight margin.

The vote for the constitution was strongest in the heavily industrialized areas around Amiens and Marseille. The provinces were generally against the proposal. (1400)

FRENCH AGENTS REPORTED HELD

Paris, May 6 (A. P.).—Col. Andre de Wavrin, chief of Gen. de Gaulle's wartime intelligence service, and up to fifty of his secret service officers have been placed under arrest, authorized French informants said today. Charges were not disclosed.

These informants were quoted by the [illegible] Press agency as

DAY

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saying De Wavrin and a number of his officers were placed under close arrest. He was known during the war as "Col. Passy."

Later, both the Cabinet and the Ministry of Interior announced that it was "inexact" to say that "Col. Passy and a certain number of his collaborators were under close arrest." Neither agency would elaborate.

De Wavrin's organization was formed in London shortly after France was liberated. Left-wing elements frequently have charged that the service was being used for political purposes.

NAZI BANK CHIEF DENIES HE KNEW SOURCE OF GOLD

N. NORGAARD

NUERNBERG, May 6—(AP) Walther Funk admitted today that S. S. (elite guard) troops had deposited gold taken from Nazi concentration camp victims in the Reichsbank when he was its president, but denied that he knew the gold was extracted from the victims' mou

NIGHT

When Assistant U. S. Prosecutor Thomas Dodd during cross-examination referred to the practice of S. S. troops in removing gold fillings from their victims' teeth to be taken to the Reichsbank, the little moon-faced defendant told the International Military Tribunal:

"I don't know anything about it. I only know there was a deposit by the S. S. I thought it was gold taken from the inmates of concentration camps, mostly gold coins."

Dodd also drew from Funk an admission that he had planned to use war prisoners to make up the deficit in the German labor supply as early as 1939.

The former Nazi economics minister and Reichsbank president sought to prove he was only chief of Nazi civilian economics, but Dodd introduced a letter showing that Funk sought control over war economics as well.

"I was only trying to clarify my position," Funk protested. "The fact is I was never successful. Goering said he never would turn over war economics to me."

He wound up his defense with a statement that he stuck to the Nazi regime "to save the Reich from becoming a nation of cowherds x x x the only way possible to do that was for everyone to remain at his post to the end. I never had any talent to be a betrayer or conspirator."

Funk portrayed himself as a mere stooge for the topflight Nazis, saying that Hitler considered conversations with me superfluous." He denied having any part in advancing "aggressive warfare."

Nazi Money Tactics Told Of By Funk

The Hague, May 6 (AP)—Queen Wilhelmina today rejected an appeal by Anton Mussert, Dutch Nazi leader, for reversal of his conviction for treason before a war-crime court. It was Mussert's last hope of evading the death penalty imposed by the tribunal.

NORGAARD

Nuernberg, May 6 (AP)—Walther Funk told the International Military Tribunal here today that Germany had kept her currency stable throughout the war and had "overthrown the old thesis that war disturbs monetary values," but he quickly disowned any share in Nazi economic policies.

The former Nazi Economics Minister and Reichsbank president, testifying in his own defense, said that Hermann Goering, as plenipotentiary of the four-year plan, had dictated to the Ministry of Economics until 1942. After that it was Albert Speer who called the signals as Minister of Munitions, he said.

DAY

Defe[illegible] Decrees

Funk admitted that he had issued decrees barring Jews from economic life after the anti-Semitic riots of 1938, but defended his actions on the grounds that they served to insure the Jews from further terror.

He said he gave them compensation for their confiscated businesses.

The defendant, who also served the Reich as press chief, said he had protested to Propaganda Minister Paul Joseph Goebbels against anti-Jewish terrorism, but specified that his complaint was based upon the fact that "valuable goods were being destroyed and relations abroad damaged."

Pictures Self As A Stooge

Portraying himself as a mere stooge for top-flight Nazis, Funk testified that "Hitler considered conversations with me superfluous."

He insisted that Hitler's plans for the attack on Russia astonished him, because "Russian deliveries of ore, oil and grain to us were made very promptly, while our deliveries on machines had lagged."

DUTCH QUISLING WILL DIE TODAY

THE HAGUE, May 6—(AP) Anton Mussert, small Dutch quisling, will be shot to death tomorrow for high treason.

Queen Wilhelmina rejected his plea for clemency today, sealing his doom.

NIGHT

Mussert [illegible] Hitler's appointee as "leader of the Netherlands people." He was convicted last Dec. 12 of three counts of attempting to bring Holland under foreign domination, aiding the enemy and seeking to overthrow lawful authority.

His attorney said Mussert was "prepared for death."

He will be the second person to be executed in Holland in peace time since 1854. Max Blokzijl, who became a radio commentator for the Germans, died before a firing squad in March.

Arnold Meyer, head of the Nazi "black front" in Holland during the occupation, was transferred from Tilburg prison to Den Bosch in preparation for a trial by a special tribunal. He sought to recruit Dutchmen for German forces on the Russian front.

Citizens Stranded Since 1939 Leaving Reich

77-year-old Naturalized American Revealed to Have Led Yanks to Sauckel Hide-out.

Bremen, May 5 (Delayed) (A. P.).—Another group of American citizens, who were caught in Germany by the war, arrived today at the Bremen staging area to be repatriated aboard the troopship Marine Slasher, sailing in May 9. A tota of sixty-five Americans are now scheduled to return in the first repatriation contingent of 900.

One of the repatriates, 77-year old Paul Sixtus, was a German who became a naturalized American in 1904, and in 1945 gave the American Counter-Intelligence information leading to the arrest of Fritz Sauckel, one of the top Nazis now being tried for war crimes at Nuernberg.

Sixtus brought his wife and daughter Elsie to Germany in 1937, after he had been advised to go to Europe for his headth. When the Americans entered the war in 1941, the Germans refused either to recognize the family as American aor to permit them to leave Germany. The daughter was forced to work in the Diesel research plant in Nuernberg and continued to work there until bombing destroyed everything she possessed.

After the family's liberation by the American Third Army, the father worked for the American Commander-in-Chief. He had heard that Sauckel and his gang were hiding in a natural cave near where his family lived, and he led a C.-in-C. detachment which one night surprised the gang as they returned to the cave, and captured all but three who committed suicide.

The family is going to join Sixtus's brother-in-law and sister, Mr. and Mrs. John J. Salvator of Hazleton, Pa.

New York Girl on Hand.

Blonde, blue-eyed, 16-year-old Zeta Kuhl, born in New York city of naturalized parents, came to Germany at the age of nine, in June, 1939, to visit her grandmother in Chemnitz. When the war began, she could not return to America alone. She went to a German school, where "the teachers gave me a bad time because I refused to join the German Girl's League," she said, and added that in 1945 "they told me I was not American any more and not German either but Stateless." That point of view was soon reversed by the arrival of the American Army, and Zeta is now en route to rejoin her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Willi Kuhl of 230 East 78th street, New York.

Before her repatriation, Zeta met an American seaman, Wayne Schultz of Rockford, Ill. They became engaged and hope to be married soon.

Herbert Larisch was born in 1930 in Far Rockaway, Queens, and brought to Germany in 1939 by his mother to visit his grandparents. The mother returned to the United States, intending to bring her son back to America later in the year. The war intervened, however, and the Nazis tried to force the nine-year-old boy into the Hitler Youth movement. For three years he evaded them with the help of his German grandfather, but finally in 1943 he was drafted into the organization.

Shortly afterward he escaped and hid with an aunt in a remote mountain village, where he was liberated by the American Third Army in 1945. Herbert is now on his way back to his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Larisch of Hewlett, Long Island.

On Way to Port Chester.

William John Guman was born in Port Chester, N. Y. His father was born in the United States. He was brought to Germany at the age of 9 and had forgotten every word of English he knew.

Guman was barred from high school and forced to work in a German war factory in Leipzig. When the Russians captured the city, he was picked up by a Russian patrol and placed in a prisoner of war camp. The Russians refused to believe he was an American because he spoke only German.

He spoke highly of the Russians, however, and said he knew of no case of ill treatment by Russian guards. After four months in camp he succeeded in obtaining his birth certificate and was released. Brought across the interzone border by the French Red Cross, he then made his way to Frankfurt, where he obtained a passport to rejoin his parents, who live at 189 Pemberton Road, Port Chester.

Coming Without Her Parents.

Brunette, 15-year-old Anne May Sutor looked like a typical American girl. She was born in New York city and came to Germany with her parents in 1938 to visit her grandmother in Bavaria. When the war came, her parents, who were not naturalized, were unable to return to the United States and they refused to permit the daughter to return alone.

Miss Sutor helped her parents in a Munich bakery throughout the war. Several times, the Gestapo threatened to send her to a concentration camp for giving food to British prisoners of war working in the city. Then, shortly before the war ended, the bakery was destroyed by bombs, and the family moved to Ingolstadt, which the Americans captured.

Miss Sutor then worked for the American Military Government and became engaged to Lieut. Richard Finkler of Syracuse, N. Y., a member of the Ninth Division's champion hockey team. Finkler is being deployed to the United States this week, and the couple expect to be married as soon as possible, she said. She intends to devote all her energies to obtaining immigration permits for her parents, who still live in Bavaria. Meanwhile, she will live with her uncles and aunts, Mr. and Mrs. Ludwig Simon and Mr. and Mrs. John Maier, both of 588 Amsterdam avenue, New York. Asked what she remembered about the United States, Miss Sutor laughed and said: "Nothing, only that it's kinda nice."

BATTLEFIELD TOURS TO BEGIN IN JUNE

Frankfurt, May 6 (A. P.).—Americans will be permitted to make regular tours of European battlefields under United States Army auspices, beginning next month, "for the purpose of professional study of military operations," the Army announced today.

Eligible tourists, to be designated by the War Department, will include "certain important personages, historians and a few correspondents." Army officials sad they have arranged to handle groups of up to 800 persons.

General Betts In Critical Condition

Frankfurt, May 6 (A. P.).—Brig. Gen. Edward C. Betts, 56 years old, Judge Advocate-Gen-Europe, was reported to be "in a Europe, was reported to be 'in a very critical condition" today, a week after he suffered a heart attack.

Crop Planting Well Advanced In East Prussia

German Farmers Praise Russia for Letting Them Go On With Their Plans

By Eddy Gilmore

KOENIGSBERG, May 6 (AP).—The farmers of East Prussia, the land of the German Junkers (landed gentry) which has become a part of the Soviet Union, have done what appears to be a surprisingly good job of spring planting.

Russian authorities give no official figures on East Prussia's planting, but as the first foreign correspondent to visit this former capital of East Prussia I have been able to piece together a comprehensive picture of the situation.

"Crops are not going to be what they were before the war, of course," a German told me, "but everything considered, it won't be too bad."

Flying over East Prussia one could see evidence to back up his prediction. Thousands of square miles of farm land were being tilled.

The Russians have not as yet introduced their collective farm system to East Prussia, although they have broken up all the big estates, just as they have done in other occupied areas. Collectivization probably will come, for the Soviet people regard this area now as an integral part of their nation.

Three German farmers were interviewed, without arrangement by the Russians. These Germans said a large amount of their farm machinery had been lost in the war, but that some of it had been saved and was in operation. With the co-operation of the Russians, the Germans said, they were able to move available machinery from farm to farm.

A very large proportion of the Germans who were on their farms when the Red Army fought into East Prussia are still on their land, bu', of course, many of the men who were called into the German Army have not come back. The Russians have brought a fairly large number of settlers into the district, but the Germans said there were not as many of these as they had expected.

These Germans praised the Russians for realizing that East Prussia is one of the best food-produc-

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ing areas of Europe and for letting them go ahead with their plans.

The Germans had some seed, and they said the Russians supplemented this. These Germans said they were confident they would be allowed to keep a large part of their harvest, although they said nothing definite has been promised them.

They added that except in the cases of members of the Nazi party the Russians have let them go their way. Red Army troops now in the area are well behaved and go about their own business, they reported.

Koenigsberg is badly battered from the fighting. Most of the debris has been cleaned up, but no progress has been made toward reconstruction.

'Pravda' Calls Trieste Center Of a Slav Area

Port Is Declared Essential to Venezia Giulia and Yugoslavs' Access to Sea

MOSCOW, May 6 (AP). — An article in "Pravda" asserted today that it would be an injustice to leave Trieste as a part of Italy and cut off a considerable portion of Yugoslavia from access to the Adriatic Sea.

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The frontier dispute is now before the foreign ministers of Russia, the United States, Great Britain and France in Paris. The conference entirely dominated the foreign news pages of "Pravda."

A signed article by N. Gruzdev said the central fact in settling the Italian-Yugoslavia frontier dispute is that Trieste for ten centuries served as the economic center of "the ancient Slav district" of Venezia Giulia. The newspaper printed a large map showing the Soviet, British, American and French lines of demarcation proposed at the Council meeting.

The 2,000-word article by Gruzdev cited population statistics, and concluded that Venezia Giulia has been and still is overwhelmingly Slavic and that Trieste, is in its center.

"There are not two different problems—of Trieste and Venezia Giulia—there is only one Slav Venezia Giulia, and its historical and economic center is Trieste," the article said.

Trieste was termed the Slav hinterland's traditional "window on the sea," paraphrasing an old description of Leningrad.

"The economic ties of Trieste and Venezia Giulia are such that Trieste can develop only with the common boundary," the "Pravda" story said. "It is hard to find another port in Europe which in such a measure is inseparable from its immediate hinterland."

The writer contended Italy had enough ports before she got Trieste from old Austria-Hungary, and that the real reason Italy wanted Trieste was political. He charged that Trieste had been used as a base for the preparation of Fascist aggression in the Balkans.

SPANISH DENIAL SENT TO COUNCIL

Madrid Points To Action On German Refugees And Funds

Madrid, May 6 (AP)—The Spanish Foreign Office tonight flatly denied charges voiced by Poland before the United Nations Security Council that Spain has become a "refuge for German Nazis and a custodian of Nazi funds."

A copy of that statement was handed Philip Bonsal, United State chargé d'affaires, shortly before it was given to the press. It was assumed a copy also was given to Sir Victor Mallet, British Ambassador.

The statement recounted in detail the actions of the Spanish Government in connection with German property since the fall of Hitler.

NIGHT

"Although the falsity and bad faith of these (Polish) declarations is evident, the Spanish Government desires to show it has in no way obstructed the labor of the Allied Control Council (of Germany)," the statement said.

It added that Germans who remained in Spain did so, not because the Spanish Government obstructed efforts to repatriate them but "because difficulties are presented in a study of each case and special situations are encountered in various cases.

"At the demand of the Allied Control Council of Germany there has been repatriated to that country a good portion of those German subjects who came to Spain as officials, and others to whom political activities were imputed."

The statement said some of the "difficulties" encountered in repatriating Germans were "their health, advanced age and disputed nationality" as in the case of Austrians.

It said the case of members of the old German colony was different:

"After long years of residence in our Fatherland, most of them married Spanish women, and with children born in Spain they have a moral claim which the Spanish Government cannot do less than take in consideration, the same as all governments, including belligerents are doing with their German colonies."

German Funds Blocked

With regard to property, the statement cited Spanish blocking of German funds, the handing over of German Government buildings to the Allies along with quasi-governmental businesses valued at $9,000,000.

"It can be affirmed roundly," the statement said, "that no governmental or quasi-governmental German business in which the Reich had direct or indirect interest is outside control."

Comment was not available immediately from Allied quarters. However, only about one third of the Germans scheduled for repatriation by air have left Spain so far. It was estimated recently that the Allied Control Council has been able to acquire only $20,000,000 of a total of $100,000,000 in German assets in Spain.

DUTCH HEED AP PROTEST

To Review Ban On Cameramen During Churchill Visit

R. Wheeler

Amsterdam, May 6 (AP) — A spokesman for the Dutch Foreign Office said today the Government would review its order barring foreign news photographers from two events during Winston Churchill's visit to the Netherlands this week.

The Government, spokesman said, would consider claims for equal representation of the foreign press.

The announcement came, after the United States and British embassies intervened today in behalf of free photographic coverage of Churchill's address to the Dutch Parliament on May 9 and a ceremony at the University of Leiden on May 10 when he will receive an honorary degree.

Follows Vigorous AP Protests

A spokesman for the British Embassy also said the Dutch Ministry of Justice and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs had agreed to review the order limiting photo coverage to the Dutch agencies ANEFO and ANP.

The American Embassy said representations had been made, but reported no immediate Dutch reply.

Intervention of the embassies followed vigorous protest by the Associated Press to prevent discrimination against foreign press coverage of Churchill's visit.

The Foreign Office spokesman said the limitation of photographers occurred when the president of the University of Leiden refused to permit more than two in the chapel.

Photographers' Pool Suggested

In the event places for four photographers were approved, he said, the foreign press services would arrange their own pool, designating two photographers by lot. The final decision, howeved, was said to rest with Foreign Minister H. A. van Roijen and probably would be made tomorrow.

There appeared to be no prospect that the Government would withdraw its ruling that only the chief editors of Dutch newspapers would be allowed to interview Churchill May 10.

The Foreign Office spokesman said Dutch authorities considered that foreign news services "could reach Churchill at any time" and remarked that similar arrangements prevailed when Prince Bernhard and Princess Juliana of the Netherlands visited Scandinavia recently.

He declined to comment on a rejoinder that Churchill's press conference in Belgium last week had been open to all.

G. B. Rebel, chief of the Government press section, which is directly concerned with carrying out Government rulings, said he had no new instructions.

Churchill will arrive in Holland by air May 8.

Army Purchases Danish Food

COPENHAGEN, Denmark, May 6 (AP)—United States forces in Germany have purchased Danish agricultural products worth $4,000,000 to be delivered before Dec. 15. The purchases include milk, 6,128,000 pounds of butter and 3,000,000 pounds of cheese.

DAY

Antonescu, 15 Others On Trial In Bucharest

Bucharest, May 6 (AP)—Sixteen of Romania's major war criminal defendants, including the former Marshal Ion Antonescu, the country's wartime dictator, went on trial for their lives today before a special people's tribunal.

Antonescu, 61 and known as the "conductor" because he is generally held chiefly responsible for leading Romania into the war on Germany's side, in answer to a routine question said he once was tried for bigamy.

Eight other defendants are being tried in absentia. They are former Iron Guardists who fled to Germany in 1941 and 1942 after an abortive revolt in which they tried to take power from Antonescu. They are believed to be in a camp near Rome.

GRAZIANI TRIAL SET

Rome, May 6 (A. P.).—Marshal Rodolfo Graziani, War Minister in Mussolini's puppet Fascist Government and former Italian commander in North Africa, will be brought to trial on May 24 on a charge of collaborating with the Germans. The Special Court of Assizes that will try him has power to order him shot in the back—Italy's capital punishment for traitors.

Meanwhile today police experts investigating the removal of Mussolini's body from its grave at Milan returned to Rome with ten suspects.

Honeymooners and tourists on the Isle of Capri woke up yesterday to find the place plastered with Fascist symbols and manifestos.

UNRRA AIDE QUITS TO PROTEST USE OF FOOD IN TRIESTE

F. Brutto

TRIESTE, May 6—(AP) An administrative officer of UNRRA here said today he has submitted his resignation in protest to what he termed mishandling by Yugoslavs of UNRRA goods.

There have been frequent reports here that UNRRA goods earmarked for the world agency's program of rehabilitation in Yugoslavia recrossed the Morgan line into the Allied Military zone and were distributed among elements who supported the claims of Marshal Tito's regime to Trieste and Venezia Giulia.

NIGHT

The officer, a former U. S. 15th air force major, who asked that his name be withheld pending a complete report to Washington, is an inspector who frequently crossed the temporary Morgan line dividing Yugoslav-controlled territory in Venezia Giulia from the Allied military area. He said that three times he saw a truck labelled "from Tito," bringing UNRRA food into the Allied military area, where roads are plastered with signs calling for Yugoslav annexation.

Berry K. White, UNRRA chief in Trieste, said tight civil police control had kept such use of the supplies to a trickle, compared with the full rehabilitation program which has been under way in Yugoslavia.

White praised the head of the UNRRA mission in Yugoslavia, Michael Sergeichic, a Russian, and said no obstacles had been placed in the way of distribution of UNRRA supplies there.

An authoritative source said Allied military authorities have impounded 120 reels of Canadian newsprint, labelled "UNRRA supplies for Yugoslavia," which this source sade were brought back in to Trieste for use by three Trieste newspapers favorable to Tito.

TITO BELIEVED ABUSING UNRRA

Paper Sent to Yugoslavia Found in Trieste.

F. Brutto

Trieste, May 6 (A. P.).—Allied military authorities have impounded 120 reels of Canadian newsprint, marked "UNRRA Supplies for Yugoslavia," but brought here for use by three Trieste newspapers. An authoritative informant said today that the newsprint was sent from Yugoslavia to the newspapers Il Lavatore and Primski, both favorable to Premier Marshal Tito, and to Corriere di Trieste, which calls itself independent. Civil policemen seized the reels which were impounded in warehouses pending reshipment to Yugoslavia.

There have been frequent reports here of the return of UNRRA Yugoslavia supplies across the Morgan Demarcation Line for distribution in the military territory where roads are plastered with signs calling for the annexation of Trieste to Yugoslavia, and praises of Tito.

Berry K. White, UNRRA chief at Trieste, said tight civil police control had kept such use of the supplies to a trickle, compared with the full UNRRA program of rehabilitation in Yugoslavia. However, one administrative officer of UNRRA here, a former major in the United State Fifteenth Air Force, said in his frequent inspection trips across the Morgan Line that he had seen trucks on three occasions marked "From Tito" and bringing UNRRA food into the disputed Venezia Giulia military area.

He said he had resigned from UNRRA in protest over alleged mishandling of UNRRA goods after delivery to Yugoslavia. His resignation has not been acted upon and he asked that his name be withheld pending a complete report to Washington.

White praised the head of the UNRRA mission to Yugoslavia—Michael Sergeichic of Russia—and said no obstacles had been placed upon the distribution of UNRRA supplies in Yugoslavia.

Among the sixty-five Americans on the mission, Wilfred E. Johns is deputy chief of the mission for supplies. George Perazich, who recently returned to Washington, heads the industrial rehabilitation section.

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BOMB INJURES TWO

CAIRO, May 6—(AP) A prominent woman, Hania Hanem El Khashab, and her daughter were injured tonight when a bomb was thrown from a passing car in the Cairo suburbs. Witnesses described the car as a military vehicle.

King of Saudi Arabia Pledges Support In Battle Against Report on Palestine

C. DAVIDSON

JERUSALEM, May 6—(AP) King Ibn Saud of Saudi Arabia, assailing the British-American inquiry commission report on Palestine as "an injustice without precedent," pledged to the Arab Higher committee today his full support in the Arab battle against the commission's recommendations.

Ibn Saud, most powerful monarch in the Arab world, added his pledge to those of the rulers of other Arab league states in a united front against the British-American proposals.

Arab leaders were reported preparing charges to be presented to the United Nation's International Court of Justice that the report violated Britain's League of Nations mandate.

Ibn Saud sent his promise of support in the form of a telegram to the Higher committee, asserting:

"We found in the inquiry commission report recommendations just what you found—that the whole report is an injustice without precedent. We shall not fail, with God's help, to do what we can for your cause."

From all the Arab state came pledges of support for the Higher committee's battle against the report which recommends immediate immigration of 100,000 Jews. A committee spokesman said telegrams from Mustapha Nahas Pasha, head of Egypt's Wafdist party, Emissaries from Iraq and Transjordan were said to have brought similar promises.

Second Strike Planned

An Arab office spokesman declared unofficially that a second general strike in token of protest to the report would be convoked Friday among the Arabs of Palestine, supported "by the whole Arab world."

Arab Catholics here were reported to have cabled protests to King George VI of England, Pope Pius XII, Prime Minister Stalin, President Felix Gouin of France and Generalissimo Chiang Kai-Shek of China, asserting that acceptance of the committee recommendations would mean Arabs, including Christians, eventually would be forced out of the birthplace of christianity.

Auni Bey Abdul Hadi, described here as "a leading legal mind of the Arabs in Palestine," was said by an associate to be preparing a legal case for the International Court of Justice at the Hague, charging that Britain violated Article 22 of the League of Nations Covenant.

Hadi, considered one of the most conservative politically of Arab leaders, was reported contending that the inquiry report "violates the mandate, and if accepted provides sufficient grounds for dissolution of the mandate." His associates said Hadi hoped to have the case ready for presentation to the the International court before the week's end.

Trustees of the newly created Arab National Fund named a subcommittee to outline methods of raising defense money.

Palestine police and military forces halted a noon procession of some 800 Arab women, led by Natel Maghaani, a Christian, and Zepha Chedaby, a Moslem, from the mosque of Omar to the Jaffa gate. The women carried banners protesting the inquiry commission recommendations.

Police immediately closed the Jaffa gate, which is only a few yards from the ruins of David's tomb. A barbed wire barricade was erected across the road, preventing the demonstrators from moving outside the old city. The women dispersed a short time later.

Arabs May Go to Hague Court

Reported Preparing Case Against British—800 Women Stage Protest Demonstration.

C. DAVIDSON

Jerusalem, May 6 (A. P.).—A prominent Arab lawyer was reported preparing today an international legal contesting of Britain's right of mandate over Palestine, and telegrams from other Arab States poured in pledging unity against the Anglo-American Committee report.

King Ibn Saud of Saudi Arabia, in a telegram to the Arab Higher Committee, promised to do all in his power in opposition to the inquiry report which recommended that 100,000 Jews be admitted to Palestine.

Higher Committee spokesmen said telegrams also had been received from the president's of Syria and Lebanon and Mustapha Nahas Pasha, head of Egypt's Wafd party. Emissaries from Iraq and Trans-Jordan were said to have brought promises of support.

Ibn Saud's message said:

"We found in the Inquiry Committee report recommendations just what you found—that the whole report is injustice without precedent. We shall not fail with God's help to do what we can in your cause."

Trustees of the newly created Arab National Fund named a sub-committee to outline methods of raising defense money.

Question Mandate.

The legal case being prepared for presentation to the international court at The Hague was understood to contend that the inquiry report was a violation of Britain's mandate.

Auni Bey Abdul Hadi, described by Arabs as the leading legal mind among Arabs in Palestine, was reported by an associate to be preparing the case. His brief, it was said, will state that implementation of the report would be sufficient grounds for dissolution of the mandate under article 22 of the dissolved League of Nations Covenant, the associate said.

Some 800 Arab women, led by a Christian and a Moslem, paraded from the Mosque of Omar to the Jaffa Gate at noon today in a demonstration against the report, which recommended the admission of 100,000 Jews to Palestine.

Police Halt Procession.

Palestine police and troops halted the procession at Jaffa Gate and prevented it from continuing outside the old city. Policemen closed the gate immediately and erected a barbed wire barricade across the road. The demonstrators carried banners proclaiming in Arabic "This decision is not democratic policy" and "Our grandfathers were born here and we are the voice of this land."

An Arab official spokesman said the Arabs of Palestine would stage another general strike Friday, and "this time we are supported by the whole Arab world." Dispatches received by prominent Arabs said Arabs in Egypt and Iraq would join the protest strike.

A number of top-flight Arabs had not yet returned today from week-end tours of Palestine in which they made a series of speeches urging Arab mass meetings to oppose the Inquiry Committee report but advising them to delay "forceful moves."

Arab States Plan Meeting.

Cairo, May 6 (A. P.).—The seven member States of the Arab League planned today a special meeting between May 15 and 20 to take measures against the recommendations of the British-American Inquiry Committee on Palestine. League officials indicated the meeting probably would be convened in Syria or Lebanon.

Jews Allowed to Sail.

La Spezia, Italy, May 6 (A. P.).—The British Government has authorized 1,014 Jewish refugees who have been held up here for several weeks to sail for Palestine.

Two ships, the Fede and Fenice, are expected to sail for Haifa Wednesday. The Jews held a joyous demonstration last night.

MOSLEM ISSUE SAID TO BE UP AT SIMLA

Simla, May 6 (A. P.).—Representatives of the British Cabinet, the Moslem League and the Congress party were today reported to have begun their discussions of the Indian independence problem by plunging immediately into the league's demand for a separate Moslem State. A communique said that the conferees had met for four hours at their initial session yesterday, but did not disclose whether any progress had been ma

The Moslem League's demand for a separate State (Pakistan) has constituted one of the most troublesome problems facing the British Cabinet mission, which was sent here by Prime Minister Attlee to try to find a formula for Indian independence. The Congress party has steadfastly opposed all proposals for a divided India.

A crowd of several hundred strong gathered outside the grounds of the Vice Regal Palace to watch the arrival of the delegates and there were minor demonstrations by opposing Indian elements.

The appearance of Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, president of the Congress party, was greeted with cries of "Long Live Hindustan!" and "Long Live Revolution!" The arrival of the Moslem group, headed by Mahomed Ali Jinnah, touched off shouts of "We will smash Hindustan!" and "We will get our Pakistan!"

CHINA MUST BACK ALL HER PLEDGES, CHIANG DECLARES

NANKING, May 6—(AP) Agreements for a unified constitutional government of all China must be honored fully, Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek told leaders of his regime today in an address calculated to ease the distrust among Chinese factions.

There [illegible] dissent within the powerful Kuomintang governing party over the commitments made last January for including Communists, the Democratic league and other parties in the government.

Two months ago Chiang insisted to his party executive committee that the promises must be kept, but the continued civil strife in Manchuria and elsewhere has stalled progress toward unifying the government.

Repeats Pledges

Reiterating today that the agreements must be observed to the letter, Chiang told high-ranking government officials the various parties still were trying to get together on a constitution and that he hoped the Constitutional Assembly could be held soon. It had been scheduled for May 5 but was postponed when the Communists and Democratic league declined to name delegates.

Shao Li-tze, chairman of the Assembly Preparatory committee, told some members that their efforts to go ahead with the assembly in defiance of the postponement were illegal.

Less optimistic than Chiang, he predicted the assembly would not open until Nov. 12, birthday of the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen, founder of the Chinese republic.

Chiang made a pilgrimage Sunday to the ornate mauseoleum of Dr. Sun and from its steps called upon all Chinese to "consolidate our victory in war-torn Manchuria as well as the rest of the nation." He spoke in similar vein on two other occasions during the day.

The government's Central News agency reported, however, that representatives of the government, Communists and the United States had failed thus far to reach "any concrete solution" of a new outbreak of fighting in central China.

These representatives, accompanied by 40 correspondents, were due to go to the scene of conflict on the Honan-Hupeh border, some 200 miles northwest of Hankow, for a first-hand investigation, the agency said.

The Communists have accused the government of pitting 300,000 government troops against 60,500 Communists in that area.

CHIANG STATES UNITY RULINGS MUST PREVAIL

Tells Government Leaders Conference Decisions Must Be Followed.

WANTS NEW MEETING SOON

Assurance by Generalissimo Is Expected to Help Allay Fears of Communists.

J. Roberts

Nanking, May 6 (AP)—Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek told Nationalist Government leaders today that decisions reached at last January's all-party unity conference, which put together the framework for constitutional government in China, must be carried out to the letter.

Chiang, speaking at China's first postwar Sun Yat-sen memorial meeting of high-ranking officials, said the parties represented in the National Constitutional Assembly were trying to reach an agreement.

He hoped, he added, that the conference, which he postponed when Communists and Democratic League members failed to name delegates, would be held soon. The Assembly meeting had been scheduled to open May 5.

Session Called Illegal

Meanwhile, Shao Li-tze, chairman of the Assembly preparatory committee, flatly told members of that body, which is planning a session in defiance of the postponement order, that they had no legal right to go ahead.

The Generalissimo's categorical assurance at this time that the program laid down by the political consultative council in Chungking would be carried out should do much to allay fears of the Communists and Democratic League.

Statement A Little Tardy

The Chiang pronouncement, though a little tardy in view of the seriousness of the Manchurian situation, may persuade the two minor parties to name delegates to the National Assembly, which is expected to ratify the revised constitution.

Generally, it was believed that Gen. Marshall, United States truce envoy to China, had been anxious to have Chiang indicate he would support the council resolutions. Today's action should clear up the major ground of distrust between the two sides which has developed since the Kuomintang Central Committee criticized the Unity Conference decisions.

Shao made a personal prediction that the assembly would convene on November 12, and told the delegates without mincing words they were wrong in attempting to hold it now.

Meanwhile Communist Gen. Chou En - lai and Government Gen. Hsu Yung-chang met with United States Brig.-Gen. Henry A. Byroade in Hankow "without arriving at any concrete solution" to reported fighting in Central China, the Government controlled Central News Agency declared today.

The three-man truce team, together with Gen. Wong Tien-ming, new vice-chief of staff for Chiang Headquarters, is scheduled to leave today for Shuanhuatine with more than forty correspondents for a first-hand investigation of Yenan reports that 60,000 communist and 300,000 Government troops were beginning an annihilation campaign.

Immediately after arriving in Hankow yesterday, Chou, Hsu

and Byroade conferred long into the night. Discussion of this new threat to peace in China overshadowed the protracted Manchurian problem.

However, the Manchurian squabble received the principal attention of Chiang, who asked his countrymen to help bring unity to his strife-torn land. He asked the co-operation of all Chinese in maintaining "the territorial and administrative integrity of all Manchuria," where Government forces have fought for weeks to enlarge their slim holdings.

Fly U. S. Reporters Out of Changchun

Shanghai, May 6 (A. P.)—Five American correspondents, caught in Changchun when the Chinese Communists attacked and captured that capital of Manchuria, were flown to Peiping today by the United States Army.

The correspondents had been held under house arrest by the Communists since April 16. Tom Masterson of the Associated Press was one of them.

Singapore War Court Dooms 2

SINGAPORE, May 6 (AP)—A Japanese Lieutenant Takasaki and a Korean camp guard named Kaneshiro, who complained that he was haunted by the ghosts of his victims, were sentenced today to be hanged for murdering four British prisoners of war and mistreating others. Takasaki and Kaneshiro were known as "Frog" and "Undertaker" to thousands of Allied prisoners who were forced to labor on the enemy's Burma-Siam rail line.

Hawaii Tries 3 Japanese

Men Who Flew Enemy Flag Linked to Alien Secret Society

HILO, Hawaii, May 6 (AP).—Detective Louis B. Race, of the Hilo Police Department, said today he had seized documents showing that a secret Japanese alien society exists on Hilo. Race made the statement at the opening of the trial of three Japanese aliens charged with illegally flying the Japanese flag April 25—birthday of Emperor Hirohito. The documents were placed in evidence.

Attorneys for the defendants entered demurrers, contending the war-time ruling which prohibits possession of a Japanese flag is a violation of the American constitution. The demurrers were overruled and the defendants pleaded not guilty.

Bikini Atoll's Face Lifted In Preparation For Test

Bikini, May 6 (AP)—This once sleepy and remote little coral atoll rapidly is being transformed into a huge scientific laboratory.

If the homesick natives who migrated to the Island of Rongerik two months ago could return to Bikini they would be appalled to see what the Americans have done to the place they remember as home.

They would understand why they can never come back here to live, even if the blast of an atomic bomb fails to make ash heaps of every tree and bush growing on the island.

Assault Tactics Used

Seabee bulldozers have ripped and torn their way over the island, clearing roadways through the coconut trees. Trees have been uprooted to clear sites for installations. Thatched huts have either been torn down or are being used to store supplies.

Bikini looks like an atoll in wartime two days after an assault landing by American forces; assault techniques are being used to get the stuff ashore.

"It is just like amphibious landing, except that no one is shooting," said Commander Kenneth C. Lovell, of Mountainburg, Ark. And that is a good description of the operation.

Concrete Mixers At Work

LST's (landing ship tanks) are tied up to floating piers, or are on the beach, where a few weeks ago the natives put out to sea in their outrigger canoes to hunt for food.

Enlisted men are building roads and installations. Amphibious ducks, concrete mixers, stone crushing machinery and huge stock piles of supplies are scattered among the palms.

Where naked little Bikinians once chased each other across the island sands, Seabees are building concrete tennis, basketball and volley ball courts and frame clubhouses for officers and enlisted men. A tennis court is laid in two days and twenty-four hours later is ready for use.

Bikini's Face Changed

Some 40,000 army and navy men will be in this area during the operation and Bikini is about the only place they can get ashore for swimming or other recreation. Whether or not the clubhouses will be standing after the explosion, no one can say.

The 53d Seabee Construction Battalion Unit, under Commander K. D. Burky, of Eureka, Cal., is the one that has changed the face of Bikini, under the overall direction of Lovell, who is construction officer for Rear Admiral W. H. Purnell Blandy, commander of the atomic tests. The staff directs the 1,000 Seabees who arrived March 13 with construction machinery which originally had been intended for the invasion of Japan.

Bombproof Power Plants

One of the biggest projects has been to build twelve steel towers and bombproof steel vaults with concrete bases for housing electric power plants. Electricity will power the recording instruments.

The towers rise 75 feet above concrete piles sunk deep into the atoll's sand—towers which will house the cameras, television and radar equipment for recording the explosion of an atomic bomb.

The power plant vaults are each twenty feet square, built three feet above the floor of the island and constructed so that if a tidal wave is created by the explosion it will not drown out the generators.

The arched steel domes of the vaults look much like heavy quonset huts set in concrete and have been covered with sand on their sea side to absorb a part of the shock from the blast or from the possible following wave.

Five of the towers have been built on Bikini; four on Aomoen, 7½ miles northwest of Bikini, and three on the Island of Enyu, 5 miles southward.

While construction is in progress, Bikini is the recreation center for the sailors anchored in Bikini Lagoon. Each man gets one day's liberty in each four days. They have an excellent beach for swimming and in a few days the game courts will be ready.

WAR TRIALS IN TOKYO WILL OPEN ON JUNE 3

TOKYO, May 6 (AP)—Twenty-seven wartime leaders of Japan were ordered to trial on June 3 after their arraignment today before an international court on charges of unleashing a war of aggression and murder in the Far East. All entered pleas of innocent.

The trial was fixed June 3 as the trial date despite defense protests that the time was too short to allow adequate preparation. Its president observed that it would take the prosecution a month to complete its case, which should give the defense sufficient leeway for preparation.

The British Minor War Crimes Liaison Section has joined Supreme Headquarters' legal section to help prepare and prosecute cases against the Japanese.

Australian and Canadian representatives have been assigned to the section and a Chinese delegation was reported to be en route to Tokyo.

The British mission is headed by Lieut. Col. Robert Ian MacDonald Henderson, who won the United States Legion of Merit in the Mediterranean theatre of operations.

The Indian members of the international prosecution staff for the war crimes trials here arrived today.

They were Govinda Menon, former Crown Prosecutor of the Madras High Court in India, and his junior counsel, Krishna Menon.

India and the Philippines have representation on the court by virtue of a recent decision.

One Man Absent.

Kiyose had said he intended to object to each of the justices but the ruling prevented him from pursuing the point.

Kyose has already contended that, under terms of the Potsdam Declaration, war crimes can be charged only to persons who violated international law after the outbreak of hostilities and that the court therefore cannot try high Government officials who held their posts prior to the war. The indictments go back to Japanese activities in Manchuria as early as 1928.

The only defendant not entering his plea today was Dr. Shumei Okawa, who was undergoing a sanity examination by Allied psychiatrists as a result of his slapping Tojo's bald head in court last week and other antics in the prisoners' box. Okawa, former director of the East Asia Economics Research of Manchuria, is accused of instigating the Mukden Incident that set off Japanese agression.

Fixes Trial Date.

Sadao Araki, former War Minister, was the first to plead. He stood stiffly and in clipped Japanese began a lengthy statement; but Webb cut him off, confining him to a simple plea of not guilty. Then, one by one, the others used the same sharp words: "Not guilty to all charges.

Tojo was the next to the last man called, but it was no different when he arose. The olive-skinned little man, in a uniform-like garb, simply spoke the words and sat down. After the last defendant had entered his plea, Webb announced that trial would begin on June 3. The defense protested that the staff of American attorneys to be assigned to individual defendants were still en route from the United States. Webb replied that defense evidence will not be presented for a month after the prosecution completes its case and that he considers the interval sufficient.

He also ruled that the American defense staff of eight and the Tokyo bar now available were sufficient to conduct the protest against the court's jurisdiction next Monday.

Tojo Enters Plea of Not Guilty

26 Others Also Face War Crime Tribunal—Tokyo Trial Is Set for June 3.

Tokyo, May 6 (AP.).—Hideki Tojo and twenty-six other wartime leaders of Japan today entered staccato pleas of not guilty to charges that they unleashed a war of aggression and murder in the Pacific. They were ordered to trial on June 3 over the protest of their counsel that the interval is too short.

The Far East Tribunal, before which they appeared for their first formal hearing, however, will convene again next Monday to permit the defense to renew its emphatic challenge that the court has no jurisdiction in the pending cases.

Tojo's attorney, Ichiro Kiyose, lost no time today in attacking the tribunal. He declared that the court's president, Sir William Webb of Australia, has been so biased by his investigation of Japanese atrocities in New Guinea that he cannot judge fairly. The motion was denied after a ten-minute recess conference from which Webb was absent. Eight of the ten other justices ruled that no objection to any member can be sustained because the court's charter provides that the members shall be of Gen. MacArthur's choosing.

HOOVER CONFIRMS JAPAN'S NEED FOR FOOD SHIPMENTS

TOKYO, May 6. — (AP) Herbert Hoover today stressed the need for 600,000 tons of food for Japan by July 1 if occupation forces are not to be endangered by disorders and the disease that follows starvation.

The ex-President told a press conference that without food imports, all Japan "will be on a ration little better than that which the Germans gave to Buchenwald and Belsen concentration camps."

Hoover, on a food survey, said in a statement that the whole world food situation would be "greatly helped if Russia would release to China and Korea a part of the foodstuffs they have secured in Manchuria."

The "utmost cooperation" of all nations is necessary, he asserted, if the world is to pull through until "abundant supplies" become available after next fall's harvests.

"Hundreds of millions of people will have short rations until the harvest is in," he added, "but we believe those rations are enough to get by."

A summary of the food situation in Japan, presented to Hoover by Allied headquarters, said that without imports there would not be enough food "to maintain life and mass starvation would be inevitable."

The former President praised the Allied food staff here as one of the best he had seen. Asked about black marketing of foodstuffs, he replied, "People are not living on black market to any great extent."

Hoover said he was in favor of feeding everyone equally when asked whether it wouldn't be better to maintain some people at relatively high standards and allow others to starve or distribute food so all would have some but still be hungry.

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HOOVER SAYS REDS SHOULD RELEASE FOOD

Declares Supplies Obtained in Manchuria Would Aid China and Korea.

IN FORMAL STATEMENT

Former President States Japan Must Be Fed to Protect Yanks Stationed There.

Tokyo, May 6 (A. P.).—"The whole (world food) situation would be greatly helped," Herbert Hoover said today, "if Russia would release to China and Korea a part of the foodstuffs they have secured in Manchuria."

The former United States President and chairman of President Truman's Emergency Famine Committee made the assertion in a formal press conference statement which began:

"Japan must have some food imports. Without them, all Japan will be on a ration little better than that which the Germans gave to Buchenwald and Belsen concentration camps. . . .

"Aside from any Christian spirit, food imports are required if American boys here are not to be endangered by disorders and not to be involved in a sweep of epidemics that are inevitable from starvation."

Praises MacArthur.

Hoover told the press conference he based his statement on information from Gen. MacArthur's Headquarters and praised MacArthur's food staff as one of the best he had seen.

"I take it," he added, "that we will rely on their presentation of facts" as to the food situation in Japan.

He dismissed a question as to the effect of black markets on the food situation with the assertion:

"People are not living on the black market to any great extent."

"The amounts (of food imports) required for Japan," the statement said, "will not prejudice supplies to China, India, the Philippines or Korea—provided there is full co-operation in supply and distribution over the entire world during the crisis between now and next harvest."

Without the imports, the statement said, the Japanese people will not have strength to work in the fields to harvest their next crop. The delivery, he said, of 600,000 tons of food to Japan by July 1 will make possible only about 900 calories a day for nonself suppliers for the next five months and "will not insure against mass starvation and civil disturbances."

3 Jap Parties Get Coalition Bid

Tokyo, May 6 (AP)—The Social-Democratic party, with little optimism, attempted today to bring Communists and right-wing Liberals into a coalition cabinet to succeed the resigned Shidehara Government.

The Social Democrats received the go-ahead from retiring Premier Shidehara to try to form the coalition cabinet.

Liberals Reluctant

The Liberals showed reluctance to participate in any government with the Communists. Supreme headquarters had blasted the Liberals' chances for the premiership by disqualifying the party president, Ichiro Hatoyama, for pro-Axis sympathies. Yet the Liberals still are strong enough to make or break Socialist hopes of gaining the majority of portfolios in the new government.

Representatives of the three parties, together with delegates from the Co-Operative party, will meet tomorrow to discuss formation of the Cabinet. (ADD)

some of the quandies of the Nipponese, but most concluded their observations with the stout reaffirmation of faith in American womanhood.

Likes 'Spoiled U.S. Girls'

"American women are spoiled—and I like them just that way," observed Tech. 4/g Harlow E. Swarthout, of Ludington, Mich. "I want a girl to act like an equal, not like she felt inferior. I couldn't change 'em."

Among the few who thought the Japanese girls had something to teach the American girls was Seaman 1/c Earl F. Levine, of Peoria, Ill., who asserted that "Japanese girls think more of a man than the women do back home."

Tech. 4/g Gerald R. Grabert, of Boyertown, Pa., observed that Japanese girls "seem more co-operative—outwardly," which was promptly countered by Pfc. Morgan Williams, of Scranton, Pa., with the declaration that American girls don't have much to learn.

Cites Japs Docility

Tech. 3/g Charles G. Matheus, of Connersville, Ind., straddled the question with the decision "there's something to be said on both sides" and wound up with the comment that some American girls might "copy the docility of the Japanese."

The girls back home got a top-flight plug from Pfc. Don Bockman, of Aurora, Ill., who finished off with the statement:

"These Japanese girls are all right—not that I've done any personal research to speak of—but I don't see that they have anything that American girls don't have—and have more of."

All Troops in Japan Free of Cholera

Tokyo, May 6 (A. P.).—Despite an epidemic of cholera among repatriated Japanese at Uraga, not a single civilian or military member of the occupation forces in Japan has contracted the disease, Col. Albert R. Driesbach declared today. He is in the Preventive Medicine Division, Chief Surgeon's Office, United States Army Headquarters for the Pacific.

GI's Are Canny Diplomats On Views About Jap Girls

Tokyo, May 6 (AP)—An "inquiring reporter" for the army newspaper *Stars And Stripes* wandered around the streets today asking servicemen if they saw any traits in the Japanese girls which American women might copy—and encountered the canniest diplomats in uniform.

Some of those questioned hinted that American girls might consider

G. I. Dependents Sail For Japan June 10

Tokyo, May 6 (A. P.).—A radio message from Washington today said that the first vessel carrying dependents of military personnel in Japan, the F. C. Ainsworth, would sail from Seattle on June 10 and arrive in Yokohama about June 21.

MacArthur Host To Sir Bruce Fraser

Tokyo, May 6 (A. P.).—Admiral Sir Bruce Fraser, who is soon to relinquish his command of the British Pacific Fleet, lunched with Gen. MacArthur at the American Embassy during a visit to Tokyo yesterday.

Arriving from Kure aboard his flagship, H. M. S. Swiftsure, Fraser was taken to the British Embassy, where he was welcomed by Lieut.-Gen. C. H. Gairdner, head of the United Kingdom Liaison Mission in Japan. After lunching with MacArthur, he went on a sightseeing tour of Tokyo and in the evening was a dinner guest at the British Embassy.

Some Officers To Return

Yokohama, May 6 (AP)—Orders were issued today to all officers who will have 42 months' service by June 30 to report to the 4th Replacement Depot on May 16 for return to the United States.

TEST SHIPS REACH HAWAII

Pennsylvania and Two Cruisers Are En Route to Bikini

PEARL HARBOR, May 6 (AP)—The battleship Pennsylvania and the cruisers Salt Lake City and Pensacola arrived today en route to Bikini for the atomic bomb tests.

The battleship New York and the aircraft carrier Saratoga are due tomorrow, while the battleships Nevada and Arkansas, other members of the guinea pig fleet, are expected Wednesday.

Roxas, McNutt Itinerary Given

MANILA, May 6 (AP)—President-eelct Manuel A. Roxas and High Commissioner Paul McNutt will visit Tokyo, Adak and Seattle en route to Washington, D. C., the official itinerary disclosed today. They will leave Manila by plane on Wednesday.

Conservative Wins Colombia President Race

Liberals Concede Election of Ospina, First of Party To Be Chosen Since '30

BOGOTA, Colombia, May 6 (AP). Liberal party spokesmen conceded tonight the election of Senator Mariano Ospino Perez, fifty-five-year-old millionaire business man, as the first Conservative party President of Colombia since 1930. Nearly complete but unofficial returns from yesterday's balloting gave Ospina a lead off more than 115,000 votes.

The re[illegible] Ospina 461,473 votes; Gabriel Turbay, official Liberal party candidate, 345,582, and Jorge Eliecer Gaitan, Independent Liberal, 291,962.

Despite the bitterness of the campaign, the election was one of the most orderly in the country's history. Three persons had been killed and at least fifteen wounded in campaign disorders, but there was no violence at the polls. Both Liberal and Conservative leaders praised President Alberto Lleras Camargo for his efforts in guaranteeing an honest election. Camargo is filling the unexpired term of Alfonso Lopez, who resigned as President a year ago.

Ospina is expected to take office for the four-year term in August. He faces opposition from Congress, which is controlled by the Liberals. Congressional elections will be held next year.

In a post-election statement Ospina offered his hand in friendship to his adversaries, and said his administration will represent all Colombians. During the campaign he declared himself in favor of collaboration between the Conservative and Liberal parties, such as was achieved by the thirty-nine-year-old retiring President.

The triumph of the Conservative party was attributed to the split in the Liberal vote by the presentation of two candidates. The Conservatives dropped out of power sixteen years ago because of a similar split in their ranks.

Incumbents Lead Bolivia Race

LA PAZ, Bolivia, May 6 (AP).—Incomplete returns announced today on yesterday's elections for the Bolivian Congress show a clear trend in favor of the candidates of the Novimiento Nachionalista Revolucionario (MNR), the party now in control of the government.

Camille Gutt, Of Belgium, Heads World Fund

Washington, May 6 (AP)—The World Monetary Fund made a flying start today by electing Camille Gutt, of Belgium, as its chief and disclosing that Argentina has asked for information on how she may become its fortieth member nation.

The data, an embassy spokesman said, has been forwarded to Buenos Aires for study and prospects are the South American nation may formally seek membership.

Gutt, former Belgian Minister of State, was elected unanimously, after his nomination by Harry D. White, United States member on the twelve-nation board of executive directors.

Chief Quickly

The Belgian thus became managing director—in other words, operating boss—less than two hours after the first directors' session started behind closed doors.

This evidence of prearrangement made it appear likely that the World Bank, which opens its continuous sessions tomorrow, also will be prompt in electing its president. By tacit agreement, he will be an American.

"Fancy Salary Schedule"

However, an outraged cry arose from Capitol Hill at the "salary grab"—as Senator Butler (R., Neb.) called it—represented by the $30,000 net salaries to be paid the Fund and Bank chief executives, and the pay of lesser officials. The salaries are in addition to taxes.

In a Senate speech the Nebraskan declared that the American people "who will have to foot most of the bill for an international bureaucracy are not going to look kindly on this fancy salary schedule which Harry White and his Treasury friends fixed up for themselves."

White, like the directors from other nations, will receive $17,000 besides taxes. Senator Butler was particularly critical of the two top salaries, however, asserting each was "almost equivalent to the net salary of the President of the United States."

This country decided two months ago to claim the presidency of the bank, which was conceived along with the fund at Bretton Woods, N.H., in 1944.

Fred M. Vinson, Secretary of the Treasury, in whom the choice of the American Bank candidate reposes, has not yet named his man.

White Advises Careful Start

The goal of promoting "monetary stability, a high level of international trade and world prosperity" was set before the directors in a brief welcome address by White, who will act as chairman for a few days until Gutt takes over.

White advised his fellows to "proceed very carefully" toward the stabilization of the world's currencies because, he said, the Fund's influence will grow only "as we earn the confidence of the world."

The Bank and Fund offices will occupy one floor of an office building now filled by the State Department.

Disclosure that Argentina—long a hold-out among the Latin-American countries on the question of co-operation in the Bank and Fund—has inquired about admission, came at a news conference held by White.

Argentine Move Revealed

No countries have applied since Italy, Turkey, Syria and Lebanon sought membership at the Savannah Monetary Conference in March, he told questioners. Then, when pressed about Argentina, he said that nation had made "an exploratory move."

"Well, it was more than exploratory," he added after a pause," but not in the form of a formal application, and nothing that could be acted upon."

This was the first official confirmation of any move by Argentina, although it had been rumored she had sent a note to the United States State Department. Argentina was not represented at Bretton Woods, and was not a member of the United Nations at that time.

BELGIAN IS HEAD OF WORLD FUND

Gutt Named as Argentina Hints at Joining.

Washington, May 6 (A. P.).—The International Monetary Fund today elected Camille Gutt of Belgium, its managing director—the chief executive job—and hinted that Argentina has made an informal feeler toward membership in the world economic organization.

Gutt, former Belgian minister of state, and finance minister, was elected unanimously in a surprisingly quick vote of the fund's twelve-power executive directorate at a two-hour initial session here.

His selection reportedly was sponsored by Great Britain, but he was nominated by Harry D. White, United States director, who will serve as temporary chairman for about a week before the Belgian economist formally takes over.

White Announces Choice.

White announced the action at a news conference immediately after the closed midday meeting in a small room of the Hotel Washington, where the bank has temporary quarters.

When questioned, White said there had undoubtedly been an exploratory move by Argentina in the direction of membership in the thirty-nine-nation fund.

White told the directors that the fund has the goal of promoting "monetary stability, a high level of international trade and world prosperity."

He set forth the objectives in a brief address. The extent to which the goal will be achieved, he said, will depend on the extent to which "we earn the confidence of the world."

To Name a Chief Executive.

The session was held behind closed doors, as all the directorates deliberations will be. The directors are expected within the week to choose their permanent chief executive, a managing director paid $30,000 a year tax-free.

Senator Butler (R.-Neb.) in a speech prepared for Senate delivery criticized what he called an outrageous salary grab under which he said that fifty officials of the nIternational Fund and its companion institution, the World Bank, will receive $750,000 yearly in tax free pay.

Butler said that White, who received $9,800 yearly subject to taxes as Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, will get $17,000 yearly tax free as an official of the international organization.

The Nebraskan said that a tax free salary of $30,000 a year for the managing director of the fund and the president of the bank, with an allowance for travel and other expenses, "is almost

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equivalent to the net salary of the President of the United States."

"Twenty-four directors of the fund and bank are to receive $17,000 after taxes plus travel and 'reasonable expenses,' which is equivalent to about $25,000 or more at American tax rates," he said.

"Each of these directors is to have an alternate 'to act for him when he is not present'; and each of these twenty-four alternates is to receive $11,500 tax free, with the usual expenses."

BRITISH LOAN VOTE FACES NEW DELAY

Senate to Get Bill Aimed at Striking Mine Union.

WASHINGTON, May 6.—(AP) A move to force strike control legislation before the Senate threatened today to delay further any test vote on the proposed $3,750,000,000 British loan.

With Administration leaders predicting an early end to debate on the loan authorization measure, Senator Lucas (D-Ill.) announced his intention of attempting to force it aside for consideration of a bill he said he hopes will end the coal strike.

Lucas told reporters he is drafting a bill which would make it unlawful to conspire to interrupt health and utility services to the point where national safety is involved.

There were some indications that Administration lieutenants might be willing to consider a strike control bill if a coal settlement is not forthcoming in the next day or two.

They continued, meanwhile, attempts to get an informal agreement to limit debate on the British loan bill, certain that a petition to put on a gag rule will be beaten if it goes to a vote at 1 p. m. tomorrow as scheduled.

In any event, leaders thought that most of the long speeches are out of the way so that voting on amendments can begin by Wednesday at the latest.

First up will be an amendment by Senator McFarland (D-Ariz.) to require the British to yield title to Atlantic bases and commercial rights to other areas before they receive any loan funds. This amendment appeared to be gathering strength and leaders were not too confident they could defeat it.

Senator Edwin C. Johnson (D-Colo.) led the day's principal attack on the loan with the declaration that if the United States begins lending money in large sums to other nations democracy in this country may become bankrupt.

A loan to Britain, he said, is certain to be followed by pleas for similar advances to Russia, France, China, Turkey, Poland and other nations. He doesn't think, the Colorado senator said, that there is enough money in American vaults to "change the world's political trends with nicely placed loans."

Declaring that Britain is spending $4,364,000,000 on rearmament, Johnson said a disarmament conference should be called before a loan is made.

Johnson's Proposals

Johnson contended that the $3,750,000,000 would carry Britain for only five years. He said the British debts of nearly $14,000,000,000 to countries within the so-called "sterling bloc" cannot be solved by any such loan.

He proposed, therefore, that these countries be called together and told that they must scale down this debt before the United States would advance any funds. He suggested, also, a world disarmament conference at which expenditures for military preparations would be restricted.

Without some check on lending, Johnson said, the United States is headed toward inflation, adding that on its present course the country is "careening crazily to its own destruction and at breakneck speed."

Asserting that he does not share the fear of Russia which he said seems to prompt some of his colleagues to support the British loan, Johnson added:

"But if I were afraid of Russia I should not want to weaken the United States by lavish world-wide loans or otherwise."

British Loan Hit As First Of A Ruinous Series

Washington, May 6 (AP)—Senator Edwin C. Johnson (D., Col.) criticized the proposed $3,750,000,000 British loan today as the beginning of a lending program that may bring "the end of a great and good experiment in democracy."

Johnson claimed the Senate floor to oppose the measure as Administration leaders waited impatiently for a break in debate that they hope will bring a showdown vote this week.

Before the Senate session, Majority Leader Barkley (Ky.) told reporters after an hour-long conference with President Truman that he thought the "chances are good for disposing" of the legislation "this week."

In a prepared address, Johnson said that it "does not worry me to be in the minority" against the loan.

"Country In The Wrong"

"It does worry me to have my country in the wrong," he continued.

Asserting that Britain has no more dependable ally than the United States, Johnson said he is convinced that the present proposal is only the first of $20,000,000,000 in loans this country will be called upon to make. That, he said, would threaten the solvency of the United States.

"The titanic program of lavish lending which this loan launches is in my opinion the beginning of the end of a great and good experiment in real democracy," he declared.

Cloture Vote Tomorrow

Senator Hill (Ala.), the Democratic whip, said the opening wedge he and Barkley have been looking for may come tomorrow with the return of some senators who have been away patching political fences.

Barring unforeseen developments, the Senate will vote at 1 P.M. tomorrow on whether to invoke "cloture." This rule—unused for more than nineteen years—would limit each senator's future discussion of the loan proposal to one hour.

Cloture Called Unlikely

But there is ample evidence that Administration lieutenants are not counting on that action to break the dam that has held back any vote on amendments since the loan-authorization measure was first brought to the floor April 15.

The debate-limiting rule cannot be put into effect unless two thirds of the members voting approve it. And with loan proponents apparently holding only a shaky bare majority, it seemed unlikely that they could crack down on the talk in this way.

In fact, they stand to lose some of the proponents on such a vote.

Senator Hoey (D., N.C.), who represents the viewpoint of some Southerners who favor the loan, said he is "against cloture" and will not support the petition filed by Senator Ball (R., Minn.).

Similarly, Senator Hickenlooper (R., Iowa), a loan supporter, said that as long as the debate does not become an outright filibuster, he cannot vote to limit any colleague's remarks.

Barkley Sticks To Stand

Obviously recognizing that the road to cloture is a hard one, Hill nevertheless said he thought opponents might talk themselves out by tomorrow, be willing to vote on amendments Wednesday and might allow a final showdown on the bill Thursday.

Barkley held grimly to the determination to keep the loan measure before the Senate until such a vote is reached. He conceded, however, that the legislative schedule has been thrown off and that a prospective congressional adjournment early in July might be delayed.

A bill to extend the draft act beyond its May 15 expiration date is awaiting Senate consideration. Behind that is a measure to give the OPA a new lease on life after June 30. Both are likely to pass the Senate in radically different form from similar measures approved by the House, thus requiring several days of joint committee arguments before they can be presented finally.

Besides the loan, draft and OPA bills, Barkley said, the Senate must pass atomic control legislation before it quits. He also mentioned a bill to set up a scientific research bureau, which he said should evoke little controversy.

JEWS TO EXPAND ACTION ABROAD

France and Latin America Will Be New Fields.

Washington, May 6 (A. P.).—The National Jewish Welfare Board announced today that it has authorized the provisional World Federation of National Councils of Young Men's and Young Women's Hebrew Associations to expand its activities into Latin America and France.

The board said this action was taken yesterday when the organization's twenty-ninth annual meeting accepted an eight-point program of service and action for Jewish youth abroad. The program was recommended by Louis Kraft, executive director of the welfare board.

Kraft recently made an extensive survey of conditions affecting Jewish youths in Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Peru, Colombia, Ecuador, Uruguay, Trinidad, Venezuela and Curacao.

Points in Program.

Other points in the program include:

1. Providing J. W. B. field service for France and Latin America.

2. Assistance to Jewish communities overseas in selecting and training capable young people to become Jewish center workers by organizing a system of in-service training in the United States.

3. Translation of J. W. B.'s cultural materials into Spanish and French.

4. Organizing a program of interchange of correspondence and visits by Jewish youth abroad and Jewish youth from Jewish centers in the United States and Canada.

5. Extension of the services of the J. W. B. lecture and concert bureau to Latin American Jewry.

6. Stimulation by the Welfare Board of Visits and Lectures by Yiddish-speaking American rabbis to Latin America.

7. Making available the service of J. W. B.'s Building Bureau to Latin American Jewish communities.

U. S. SOUNDS RUSSIA ON TRADE ACCORDS

Concerned by Exclusive Pacts Put Into Effect With Smaller Neighbor Nations

MOSCOW REPLY AWAITED

Move Part of Campaign Here for Free Commerce—Also Disturbed by U.K. System

WASHINGTON, May 6 (AP)—The United States is taking up with Russia the whole system of exclusive trading arrangements which the Soviet Union is putting into effect with its smaller neighbor nations.

Officials who disclosed this today said that so far no satisfactory replies have been received from Moscow. In fact, they added Washington has been able to learn very little officially about what kind of agreements the Russians actually are making.

The whole undertaking is part of an American campaign to set up throughout the post-war world a relatively free private trade system. Also a part of this effort is the recent request to fifteen foreign nations, including Russia and Britain, to wind up their official purchasing missions in this country as quickly as possible.

Some of the war-born missions already are being reduced and most of the countries approached are understood to have expressed ready agreement to wind them up. Russian representatives referred the problem to Moscow, but an early favorable response is expected.

Concerned Over Britain, Russia

What State Department officials are reported really concerned about are the British and Russian trade systems. Problems with Britain already have been canvassed in connection with the $3,750,000,000 loan proposal now pending in the Senate. Russian problems may be taken up in detail if and when the Soviet Union decides formally to seek a proposed $1,000,000,000 loan here.

Meanwhile, since the biggest initial problem is to find out just what is going on, the loan agreement announced with Poland last week may be productive.

The Poles agreed to furnish the American Government with full information on their trade and economic relations, which are primarily with Russia. Here is the over-all picture so far as it is known here.

1. The Russians have signed very short term barter agreements with Bulgaria, Rumania, Hungary, Poland, Czechoslovakia and Finland. Such agreements are considered probably inevitable in Europe's present distressed economy, and they also are being used in western Europe. American officials are fairly confident that western Europe will drop them as quickly as possible, but they have no idea as to Russian intentions.

Under these agreements, money is no object. One state exchanges bushels of wheat for another state's dozens of pairs of shoes. The system has had the effect of giving Russia a monopoly on trade with her neighbors, and it is this monopoly result to which the United States has sought to object.

Long-Range Deals

2. Probably more significant in official opinion here are long-range commercial agreements made by Russia with Rumania and Hungary. They are believed to show the basic pattern of Russia's post-war trade program.

Contrasting sharply with announced American free-trade aims, the agreements provide for creation of companies jointly owned by Russia and the other country. Soviet members of the company exercise control and the companies have exclusive rights and privileges over those resources which are supposed to be developed.

In Hungary the basic agreement covers the bauxite (aluminum), petroleum, shipping and civil aviation industries. In Rumania they cover shipping, aviation, petroleum and banking.

3. In Iran, Russia made a single deal covering development of northern oil resources, but this has yet to be ratified. Some agreements covering individual industries also have been made with Bulgaria.

4. For Manchuria Russia proposed a 50-50 ownership and development of industries with the Chinese Government, but China turned down the deal at least once. The United States objected to it strongly on the ground that it would discriminate against American commercial interests.

American officials contend they do not object to state trading arrangements on Russia's part, since that is the only way Russia can trade. But they do object to (1) all exclusive arrangements, (2) all deals which tend to promote trade between two nations instead of among several, and (3) all agreements which might allow Russia to use ecenomic tools for political ends in foreign relations.

U.S. And Russia Discuss Trade

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purchasing missions in this country as quickly as possible.

Some of the war-born missions already are being reduced and most of the countries approached are understood to have expressed ready agreement to wind them up. Russian representatives referred the problem to Moscow, but an early favorable response is expected.

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Poles To Disclose Agreements

The Poles agreed to furnish the American Government with full information on their trade relations, which are primarily with Russia. Here is the overall picture so far as it is known here:

1. The Russians have signed very short-term barter agreements with Bulgaria, Romania, Hungary, Poland, Czechoslovakia and Finland. Under these agreements, money is no object. One state exchanges bushels of wheat for another state's dozens of pairs of shoes. The system has had the effect of giving Russia a monopoly on trade with her neighbors.

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TRUMAN PROPOSES MILITARY AID FOR NEIGHBOR NATIONS

Offers Plan to Assist in Training and Equipping Armed Forces.

FILES ARMY BUDGET

7 Billions Requested, Including Funds for National Guard.

WASHINGTON, May 6—(AP) President Truman called upon Congress today to authorize full-fledged military collaboration with other American nations as a new instrument for peace.

He transmitted a bill under which the United States would assist in "the training, organization and equipment" of the armed forces of sister republics to the south.

Covers Canada Also

The President emphasized at the same time that the legislation "could be extended also to Canada, whose cooperation with the United States in matters affecting their common defense is of particular importance."

Care will be taken, he said, not to place weapons "in the hands of any groups who may use them to oppose x x x peaceful and democratic principles."

"The bill has been drawn up primarily to enable the American nations to carry out their obligations to cooperate in the maintenance of inter-American peace and security under the charter and the Act of Chapultepec which is intended to be supplanted by a permanent inter-American treaty," the Presidential message said.

Simultaneously, Mr. Truman asked Congress for a War department appropriation of $7,246,335,200 to finance its operations during the fiscal year starting July 1. The estimates contemplate a reduction of the Army from 1 500,000 officers and men on June 30 this year to 1,070,000 a year later.

Atomic Research Funds

They allow $500,000,000 for government and relief in occupied areas, $200,000,000 for the atomic service and $182,782,000 for the reactivation of the National Guard and organized reserves.

In submitting the proposed "the inter-American military cooperation act," the President declared:

"A special responsibility for leadership rests upon the United States in this matter because of the preponderant technical, economic and military resources of this country. There is a reasonable and limited purpose for which arms and military equipment can rightfully be made available to the other American states.

"This government will not, I am sure, in any way approve of, nor will it participate in, the indiscriminate or unrestricted distribution of armaments, which would only contribute to a useless and burdensome armaments race.

Exchange suggested

"It does not desire that operations under this bill shall raise unnecessarily the quantitative level of armanments in the American republics. To this end the bill specifies that amounts of non-standard material shall be sought in exchange for United States equipment."

The President said that collaboration with the armed forces of other American republics has been in effect for several years within the framework of the "good neighbor" policy.

He reminded Congress that it had authorized military and naval training missions to various American republics and that under the Lend-Lease act limited amounts of military and naval equipment were made available to them.

"More recently the American republics have assumed new responsibilities, for their mutual defense and for the maintenance of peace, in the Act of Chapultepec and the Charter of the United Nations," he said, adding it was highly desirable "to standardize military organization, training methods and equipments as has been recommended by the Inter-American Defense Board."

Truman Wants U. S. to Train Armies of Sister Republics

Asks Congress to Authorize Program of Collaboration to Facilitate Similar Technical Standards.

Washington, May 6 (A. P.).—President Truman asked Congress today for legislation authorizing a program of military collaboration with other American countries, including the training, organization and equipment of the armed forces of those countries.

He transmitted the draft of a bill entitled "Inter-American military co-operation act," and asked its enactment.

Asserting that the American republics have assumed new responsibilities for their mutual defense and maintenance of peace, he said it was "highly desirable to standardize military organization training methods and equipment as has been recommended by the Inter-American Defense Board."

Under the legislation, he said, the Army and Navy, in conjunction with the State Department, would be permitted "to continue in the future a general program of collaboration with the armed forces of our sister republics with a view to facilitating the adoption of similar technical standards."

Could Transfer Equipment.

"Certain additional training activities, not covered by existing legislation, would be permitted," the President told Congress. The President would also be authorized to transfer military and naval equipment to the governments of other American States by sale or other method.

"The collaboration authorized by the bill could be extended also to Canada, whose co-operation with the United States in matters affecting their common defense is of particular importance."

The President said it was incumbent upon the United States Government "to see that military developments in which we have a part are guided toward the maintenance of peace and security and that military and naval establishments are not encouraged beyond what security considerations require."

Has Special Responsibility.

The President said that because of preponderant technical, economic and military resources of this country it had a special responsibility for leadership.

"There is a reasonable and limited purpose for which arms and military equipment can rightfully be made available to the other American States," the President said. "This Government will not, I am sure, in any way approve of, nor will it participate in, the indiscriminate or unrestricted distribution of armaments, which would only contribute to a useless and burdensome armaments race. It does not desire that operations under this bill shall raise unnecessarily the quantitative level of armament in the American republics. To this end the bill specifies that amounts of non-standard material shall be sought in exchange for United States equipment."

The President observed that for several years the Army and Navy have "maintained cordial relations of collaboration" with the armed forces of other American republics "within the framework of the good neighbor policy."

Favors Sending Missions.

Under congressional authorizations, he said, military and naval training missions have been sent to various American republics. Even prior to Pearl Harbor, the collaboration was developed on the basis of inter-American undertakings for hemisphere defense, he said.

"Training activities were expanded, and under the lend-lease act limited amounts of military and naval equipment were made available to the other American republics as part of the hemisphere defense program," he added.

In the act of Chapultepec and the United Nations Charter, the President asserted, the American republics assumed new responsibilities for maintenance of peace.

Truman Plan for Americas' Defense

WASHINGTON, May 6 (AP)—The text of President Truman's message concerning military collaboration with other American republics follows:

To the Congress of the United States:

I submit herewith for the consideration of the Congress a bill to be entitled "The Inter-American Military Cooperation Act" authorizing a program of military collaboration with other American States including the training, organization and equipment of the armed forces of those countries. I recommend that the Congress give this bill its favorable consideration and enact it.

For several years our Army and Navy have maintained cordial relations of collaboration with the armed forces of other American republics within the framework of the good neighbor policy. Under authorization of the Congress, military and naval training missions have been sent to various American republics.

During the recent war, even prior to Pearl Harbor, this collaboration was intensively developed on the basis of inter-American undertakings for hemisphere defense. Training activities were expanded, and under the Lend-Lease Act limited amounts of military and naval equipment were made available to the other American republics as part of the hemisphere defense program. Forces from two of the American republics participated in combat overseas, and others joined in the defense of the shores and seas of the Americas at a time when the danger of invasion of our continents was all too great.

New Responsibilities Assumed

More recently the American republics have assumed new responsibilities, for their mutual defense and for the maintenance of peace, in the Act of Chapultepec and the Charter of the United Nations. The close collaboration of the American republics provided for in the Act of Chapultepec, the proposed treaty to be based upon that act, and other basic inter-American documents, makes it highly desirable to standardize military organization, training methods and equipment as has been recommended by the inter-American defense board.

Under the bill transmitted herewith, the Army and Navy, acting in conjunction with the Department of State, would be permitted to continue in the future a general program of collaboration with the armed forces of our sister republics with a view to facilitating the adoption of similar technical standards. Certain additional training activities, not covered by existing legislation, would be permitted. The President would also be authorized to transfer military and naval equipment to the Governments of other American States by sale or other method.

Suggests Bid to Canada

The collaboration authorized by the bill could be extended also to Canada, whose cooperation with the United States in matters affecting their common defense is of particular importance.

A special responsibility for leadership rests upon the United States in this matter because of the preponderant technical, economic and military resources of this country. There is a reasonable and limited purpose for which arms and military equipment can rightfully be made available to the other American States. This Government will not, I am sure, in way approve of, nor will it participate in, the indiscriminate or unrestricted distribution of armaments, which would only contribute to a useless and burdensome armaments race. It does not desire that operations under this bill shall raise unnecessarily the quantitative level of armament in the American republics. To this end the bill specifies that amounts of non-standard material shall be sought in exchange for United States equipment.

It is my intention that any operations under this bill, which the Congress may authorize, shall be in every way consistent with the wording and spirit of the United Nations Charter. The bill has been drawn up primarily to enable the American nations to carry out their obligations to cooperate in the maintenance of

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inter-American peace and security under the charter and the Act of Chapultepec which is intended to be supplanted by a permanent inter-American treaty.

Stresses Peace and Security

It is incumbent upon this Government to see that military developments in which we have a part are guided toward the maintenance of peace and security and that military and naval establishments are not encouraged beyond what security considerations require. In this connection the bill provides that operations thereunder are subject to any international agreement for the regulation of armaments to which the United States may become a party. In addition provision will be made for continuing coordination of the actual operations under the legislation with developing plans and policy in the field of armaments regulation.

In executing this program it will be borne in mind, moreover, that it is the policy of this Government to encourage the establishment of sound economic conditions in the other American republics which will contribute to the improvement of living standards and the advancement of social and cultural welfare. Such conditions are a prerequisite to international peace and security. Operations under the proposed legislation will be conducted with full and constant awareness that no encouragement should be given to the imposition upon other people of any useless burden of armaments which would handicap the economic improvement which all countries so strongly desire.

The execution of the program authorized by the bill will also be guided by a determination to guard against placing weapons of war in the hands of any groups who may use them to oppose the peaceful and democratic principles to which the United States and other American nations have so often subscribed.

In entering into agreements with other American States for the provision of training and equipment as authorized by the bill, the purposes of this program will be made clear to each of the other Governments.

TRUMAN REQUESTS FUND FOR AN ARMY OF 1,070,000 MEN

War Department Program Calls for Expenditure of $7,246,335,200.

Washington, May 6 (A. P.).—President Truman today submitted to congress a program calling for expenditures by the war department in the next fiscal year totaling $7,246,335,200.

The President said that the estimates contemplate maintenance of an army of 1,070,000 men and officers on June 30, 1947. This would compare with 1,500,000 on June 30, 1946.

In addition to maintaining this strength the estimates provide $500,000,000 for government and relief in occupied areas and $200,000,000 for the atomic service formerly carried on by the Manhattan project.

The program compares with the preliminary appropriation estimate of $7,100,000,000 for the fiscal year 1947, which was included in the regular budget submitted by the President last January. It compares also with estimated obligations of $19,300,000,000 during the current fiscal year and to $52,000,000,000 for the fiscal year 1945.

The statement says that cash expenditures of the War Department for the fiscal year 1947 are estimated to run to $8,600,000,000. This is $600,000,000 greater than the preliminary estimate included in the regular budget due principally to larger expenditures from prior year appropriations than had previously been anticipated.

Allowances totalling $182,782,000 have been made for the reactivation of the National Guard and organized reserves.

Following is a summary of estimated 1947 expenditures:

Pay and travel, $2,594,967,000; Quartermaster Service, $621,505,100; Transportation Corps, $509,911,000 Signal Corps, $104,083,000; Air Forces, $1,200,000,000; Medical Department, $69,500,000; Engineer Service, $802,724,500; Ordnance Department, $338,607,000; Chemical Warfare Service, $26,104,000; National Guard, reserves and R. O. T. C., $182,782,000; Government and relief in occupied areas, $500,000,000; Atomic Service, $200,000,000; miscellaneous, $96,151,600.

Merger Bill Eliminates Corps, Marine Commandant Declares

WASHINGTON, May 6 — (AP) Gen. Alexander A. Vandegrift, commandant of the Marine corps, declared today that "the War department is determined to reduce the Marine corps to a position of studied military ineffectiveness."

He said that the Marine corps stands "as a continuing affront to the War department general staff" and that the Army seeks to relegate it to ceremonial functions, "small ineffective combat formations" and labor troops.

Opposes Unification Bill

The general gave this testimony to the Senate Naval committee in opposing a bill to unify the War and Navy departments under a single cabinet officer, which the Military committee has approved. Vandegrift contended the measure would enable the Army to carry out its "designs" on the Marine corps.

The testimony was given behind closed doors but the Navy department released Vandegrift's 11-page statement in advance. Subsequently one particularly vigorous paragraph of the release was toned down, but the language was still far stronger than that previously used by Secretary Forrestal and Admiral Chester W. Nimitz in assailing the unification bill.

General Vandegrift later told a reporter that he decided to modify the paragraph to make a "smoother presentation."

Compares Operations

In comparing the operations of the Marines with those of the Army, Vandegrift said at one point:

"The Marine corps' guiding principles stem from such intangibles as democracy, recognition of the individual, and the timeless value of personal leadership as opposed to machine direction."

And at another point:

"The relationships between officers and men of the Marine corps have long rested on a sound basis. Reforms which elsewhere are only talked of today were carried into effect in the Marine corps at the close of the last war—27 years ago."

Vandegrift further reported that in 1938 the United States had "the world's top ranking Marine corps" at a cost of "about $1,500 per Marine" and "the world's 18th place Army at an annual cost of over $2,000 per soldier."

Marines Were Ready

Moreover, Vandegrift declared, "there is a continuous record of instances in our national history where the Army could not move at all, or could not move soon enough to satisfy the needs of the situation—Cuba in 1906, Vera Cruz in 1914, Iceland in 1941 and Guadalcanal in 1942, are only a few typical examples which demonstrate the point I make."

"In each case," he added, "the Army arrived on the scene only after the objective sought by the United States had been accomplished by Marines."

Unlike other services which have complained that demobilization has crippled them, Vandegrift said the Marines always have been and are "fully prepared to take the field at a moment's notice."

"The Marines are ready," he said with this underlined in his text, "and if it came to a fight today I do not know who would replace them."

"Amphibious warfare" with its landing operations always has been the "specialty" of the Marines, the general said, "and the Army is not and never has been in the amphibious field."

He added that the Marines made all the first landings in the recent war and then helped train Army troops as well as Allied forces to do the later assaults.

If there is any duplication in this field, the Marine chief assured Congress, "that duplication will rest not with the Marines but with the War department."

While the Marines improved and perfected landing operations between the two World wars, Vandegrift said, the War department staff was lagging behind modern warfare in the fields of airborne troops and armored tank warfare.

Rear Admiral O. S. Colclough, advocate general of the Navy, also testified briefly. Vice Admiral A. W. Radford, deputy chief of naval operations for air, is to testify tomorrow.

UNRRA FOOD BOARD WILL MEET TODAY

WASHINGTON, May 6—(AP)—Secretary of Agriculture Anderson announced today that the Combined Food Board would meet tomorrow to survey efforts to avert famine abroad and that he would attend.

F. H. LaGuardia, director-general of UNRRA, angrily walked out of a meeting last Friday because Anderson and the British and Canadian members were not present.

Announcement of tomorrow's meeting was made at a news conference in Anderson's office attended by LaGuardia and Mr. and Mrs. Claude H. Canaday of Bloomfield, Neb. Canaday, a farmer, presented the UNRRA director with a check for $1,030 to help buy food.

In announcing the meeting, Anderson smilingly said:

"I don't think that Mr. LaGuardia has had too much difficulty in getting the board to consider his problems."

La Guardia shrugged his shoulders.

Anderson reiterated a belief that this country would meet its wheat export promises for the first six months of this year. He added, however, that a transportation tie-up could prevent attainment of the goal.

Bowles Asserts Nation Cannot Stand New Round of Pay Rises

Defends Dairy Price Program Before House Group—Declares Coal Strike May Prolong Need for Subsidies.

Washington, May 6 (A. P.).—Chester Bowles, Economic Stabilizer, testified today that the nation's economy "cannot stand a second round of wage increases" which might be encouraged by rising living costs.

Called as a witness in the inquiry by the House committee investigating food shortages, he answered complaints about dairy products production with an outline of his consideration of the overall economic problem.

Representative Pace (D.-Ga.), the chairman, told Bowles that unless the Government adopts a different program for the dairy industry the milk and dairy products situation will be "frightful" this fall.

The Georgian criticized Bowles for increasing dairy subsidies instead of following a previous recommendation of the committee that subsidies be reduced gradually with corresponding increases in prices.

Bowles told Pace, "If you were in my shoes, dealing with the overall problem, you might agree with me on some things."

At another point in his testimony Bowles said that the coal strike may prolong the need for price controls and subsidies.

He voiced the hope that most economic controls may be dropped in eight to ten months, but added: "Unless the coal strike is settled I don't know where we will be."

He said also: "We must plan to be out of these controls, including subsidies, by July, 1947. Every effort must be made to keep this economy as stable as possible for eight to ten months. During that time, if we get the coal strike out of the way, we should be really rolling."

Anderson Criticizes Subsidies.

Secretary of Labor Anderson, in testimony before the committee, sharply criticized the OPA's subsidy methods of helping dairymen. In that industry, he said, subsidies now cover about one-third of the farmer's return.

The split between the two powerful Government agencies on the means of solving the problem of falling milk and butter supplies prompted Chairman Pace to suggest that everybody—the committee, Anderson, Bowles and OPA Director Porter—go directly to the White House with the problem.

"There is utter and complete disagreement between the Agriculture Department and the OPA in every respect and this is most unfortunate," Pace said. He asked Bowles and Porter: "Do you think everybody is out of step but you?"

When a Bowles deputy told the committee that a proposed rollback of prices of cream, as of last September, would be beneficial to farmers, Anderson interposed: "We don't agree with that."

However, the big difference was over subsidies in the dairy industry. Anderson told the committee that a recent increase of the dairy subsidy, announced by Bowles, was done "without my approval and without my knowledge." But he told the committee it was not necessary for Bowles to discuss the matter with him since Bowles has full authority over such subsidies.

Anderson let the committee know that he wants the Government to get out of the subsidy business as soon as possible. He said farmers cannot understand labor getting wage increases, with industry prices adjusted to cover the larger wage costs while the farmer must be satisfied with subsidies, as he put it, to offset their larger costs.

'HOGGING' SEEN IN SHORTAGES

Small Also Says Industry Has Failed In Aid Of OPA

Washington, May 6 (AP)—John D. Small, production administrator, complained to congressmen today that "industry has fallen down on the job of helping the OPA" against black markets and that consumers are making shortages worse by "hogging."

Chester Bowles, stabilization director, warned at the same time that the enonomy "cannot stand a second round of wage increases" which he said might be encouraged by higher living costs.

The two officials appeared before committees on behalf of the OPA. Small urged the Senate Banking Committee to extend the agency without any changes which would weaken it. Bowles defended its treatment of the dairy industry before a special House committee investigating food shortages.

Topics Veer To Coal Strike

The discussion before both committees, however, veered to the coal strike.

Small declared that if labor would give assurances that there will be "no industrial disturbances for the next six months," then "I think we will be over the hump" of the inflation period.

Senator Tobey (R., N.H.) asked about the effect of "John L. Lewis and his coal strike."

"I think Mr. Lewis is out to out-Petrillo Petrillo," replied Small, referring to union demands by James C. Petrillo, president of the AFL-American Federation of Musicians.

"This country cannot run if one small group of people can stop the whole thing," he continued. "It's a matter for Congress."

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What "Everybody Says"

Senator Capehart (R., Ind.) remarked that Lewis's coal miners "are violating no law. They are doing collective bargaining which everybody says they believe in."

Bowles reported that the strike may prolong the need for price controls and subsidies. He expressed hope that most controls could be dropped in eight to ten months but added that "unless the coal strike is settled I don't know where we will be."

"We must plan to be out of these controls, including subsidies, by July, 1947," he continued. "Every effort must be made to keep this economy as stable as possible for eight to ten months. During that time, if we get the coal strike out of the way, we should be really rolling."

Policy On Dairy Subsidies

Representative Pace (D., Ga.), chairman of the House committee, criticized the Government's action in increasing dairy subsidies rather than reducing them gradually and allowing corresponding price increases. Bowles outlined "the overall problem" which, he said, dictated the action.

Small told the senators that the reason for complaints about shortages is that people now want more than ever before and "are impatient and in a hurry."

"And whenever scarce goods do appear on the shelves of stores," he went on, "many—far too many—consumers buy all they can get their hands on instead of buying only what they really need and thus leaving something behind for the other fellow who really needs it.

"Consumer hoarding is no joke. Or maybe consumer hogging is a better way of putting it.

"It intensifies actual shortages and, in addition, creates acute artificial shortages. If it could be stopped, or even minimized, many of our shortages would be eased or disappear."

At one point, Tobey asked Small whether industry has been co-operating with the OPA to smash black markets. Tobey recalled a visitor who "complained to me for 20 minutes against the OPA and told me he had not had time to report black-market instances to the OPA."

"Industry has fallen down on the job of helping the OPA and the FBI," said Small.

OFFICIALS DEBATE OPA DAIRY ORDERS AT HOUSE HEARING

WASHINGTON, May 6—(AP) "Utter and complete disagreement between the Agriculture department and the OPA in every respect" was seen by Rep. Pace (D-Ga) today as heads of the two agencies gave their views on the butter shortage problem.

Pace, chairman of a special House committee investigating food shortages, suggested that differences over dairy subsidies and other matters be taken to President Truman for a decision.

With Stabilization Director Chester Bowles, Agriculture Secretary Anderson and OPA Administrator Paul Porter lined up before the committee, Pace told Bowles that unless OPA changes its policy the milk and dairy products situation will be "frightful" this fall.

Subsidies Discussed

The controversy pivoted principally on subsidies. Bowles and Porter supported them. Committtee members opposed them and counted Anderson on their side.

Anderson told the committee the recent increase of the dairy subsidy, ordered by Bowles, was done "without my approval and without my knowledge." He hastened to add, however, that it was not necessary for Bowles to discuss the matter with him, since the action involved a subsidy and not a price increase on a farm commodity. Anderson has jurisdiction on farm price increases.

Pace told Bowles and Porter that dairy farmers are discouraged and many are selling their herds because of OPA. He criticized Bowles for increasing dairy subsidies instead of following a previous committee recommendation that subsidies be reduced gradually with corresponding increases in prices.

Questions OPA Policy

Pace furthr told the two officials that the dairy industry, the Agriculture department and the committee are against their increased subsidy and cream price rollback program, and asked: "Can everybody be out of step but you?"

Anderson said the farmers cannot understand how industries get price increases to cover boosts in wages while the farmers cannot increase prices but instead get subsidies which may be dropped at any time.

When James Brownlee, deputy to Bowles, said the rollback to September, 1945, prices on cream would not reduce returns to dairy farmers, Anderson interjected: "We don't agree with that."

Pace remarked there has not been a piece of butter in his house in two months.

Hillman Opens Fire on Congress

Tells P. A. C. That 'Betrayal' of OPA Threatens Nation With Orgy of Inflation.

Atlantic City, May 6 (A. P.).—Sidney Hillman, chairman of the C. I. O: Political Action Committee, said today that Congress had made a "shamble of the Price Control act, betraying the interests of the people and threatening to plunge the nation into an orgy of inflation which can end only with national disaster."

Hillman, president of the C. I. O. Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, declared in the keynote address prepared for the union's fifteenth biennial convention that a congressional "coalition has blocked, defeated or emasculated every other item of urgent social legislation."

"A wrecking crew in the House of Representatives has done the bidding of the National Association of Manufacturers, the National Real Estate Board and the meat trust," Hillman said. "It dallies on the vital housing legislation and a public health program. It has sabotaged the fair labor standards amendments. It callously denied full citizenship to the Negro people by filibustering the fair employment practices and anti-poll tax acts."

Assails Rankin Group.

More than 1,000 delegates to the clothing workers' convention heard Hillman reiterate his attacks against the House Committee on Un-American Activities.

"The Congress, in defiance of the people, has recreated that committee and provided Congressman Rankin a vehicle to carry on his undemocratic and un-American campaign of harassing progressive men and organizations and violating their civil rights and liberties under the Hitler-like guise of a holy crusade against 'Communism,'" Hillman said.

Hillman said that if the nation was to move forward in peace and prosperity "the course of Congress must be sharply reversed." The C. I. O. Political Action Committee, he said, was "more solidly entrenched and better equipped to carry on the campaign than it was in 1944." On international matters Hillman reaffirmed P. A. C.'s confidence in the United Nations, but said:

"If the unity of the Big Three fails, then the United Nations too will fail. It will become no more than an arena for the play of power politics, another League of Nations, as futile and as ineffective as the league.

Calls for Big Three Unity.

". . . if today, a short year after the defeat of Hitler, it is possible for us to contemplate war as a serious and terrible possibility, it is because cracks have begun to apear in the war-born unity of the Big Three. If the unity of the United States, Russia and Britain is the corner stone of peace, then it is the unity of all three toward which we must strive. . . .

"The peace cannot be built without the full assistance and co-operation of the Soviet Union, any more than it can be built without the assistance and co-operation of both England and the United States. Any attempt to combine against or isolate any one of the three great Powers must inevitably lead to disaster."

Economic Stabilizer Chester Bowles, Secretary of Labor Schwellenbach and C. I. O. President Philip Murray are scheduled to address the convention, which ends on Friday.

FARMER PRESENTS GIFT FOR STARVING

Nebraskan Gives $1,030 To UNRRA Campaign

Washington, May 6 (AP)—A Nebraska farmer passed to the world's needy today a $1,030 check—a bit of paper standing for his nation's conscience.

It actually was a double gift that Mr. and Mrs. Claude Canady, of Bloomfield, Neb., presented to F. H. LaGuardia, UNRRA director, at a Departme ntof Agriculture press conference.

Sold 1,000 Bushels Of Corn

They had received the money for 1,000 bushels of corn they sold when the Government first called for grain to be shipped to famine areas abroad.

Then, not satisfied that they had done all they could, the Canadays asked UNRRA to accept the check for its foreign relief work.

Commending the spirit which prompted their gift, Secretary of Agriculture Anderson declared an even more important point was the Canadys' compliance with Government pleas that farmers sell grain rather than feed it unnecessarily to livestock.

Got Rid Of Brood Sows

"I never sold any corn before in my life," Canady remarked, "but when I saw in the papers that Mr. Anderson said they had to have corn I sold off ten brood sows and shelled all the corn I had on the place.

"Farmers can be careful about food at the table, like folks in the city are, but the big thing on the farm right now is not to feed any grain you don't have to. Your animals have to be fed up to make good meat, but the finishing off for extra weight is very wasteful."

COTTON PARLEY WILL OPEN TODAY

WASHINGTON, May 6—(AP) The world's cotton producing nations open a conference here tomorrow in a renewed attempt to find ways of preventing a post-war cotton surplus and unprofitable prices for producers.

The United States and some other countries are urging an international agreement on a system of marketing controls designed to assure each exporting country its fair share of the world market and to stabilize prices.

Tomorrow's conference will be the fifth meeting of the International Cotton Advisory committee, organized in 1939 upon the recommendation of the United States. At that time, Cotton growers in many parts of the world were suffering from depressed prices and an unstabilized market.

Hodgson's Resignation Accepted By President

Washington, May 6 (AP)—President Truman has accepted the resignation of Lieut. Col. Joseph V. Hodgson as United States Commissioner on the United Nations War Crimes Commission.

The White House also announced acceptance of the resignation of Gerald B. Brophy, of New York, as United States representative to the interim Council of the Provisional International Civil Aviation Organization at Montreal.

Brophy resigned, effective June 30, after serving since August 15, 1945. Hodgson's resignation was submitted April 5 after nearly two years' service as deputy commissioner, and later as commissioner.

Missouri Is Scheduled To Reach U.S. Thursday

Washington, May 6 (AP) — The battleship Missouri is scheduled to arrive at Norfolk on Thursday from its Mediterranean voyage with a list of passengers ranging from ambassadors to a merchant seaman.

Just how the ship acquired its variety of travelers is a minor mystery to the Navy Department, but the ship advised that the following will be abroad when the battlewagon noses into Hampton Roads:

Alexander Weddel, retired diplomat, of Richmond, Va., who was given the rank of ambassador to escort the body of the late Turkish Ambassador, Mehmet Ertegun, to Turkey aboard the Missouri. The Ambassador to Iran, Wallace Murray, who is being replaced by George Allen because of ill health, and Mrs. Murray.

Four civilian guests of the Secretary of the Navy, ten press representatives, two United States army officers, one British army officer, two Turkish exchange students, one distressed American merchant seaman and twenty officers and 899 enlisted men coming home for discharge.

EIGHT GET RIDE IN TRUMAN PLANE

WASHINGTON, May 6 — (AP) Press Secretary Charles G. Ross reported today that President Truman's plane, "the Sacred Cow," gave four Army officers and four enlisted men a free ride on its return trip from Paris.

Ross also told reporters that Col. Henry T. Myers, the President's pilot, said he made a record flight of 15 1-2 hours flying time on the trip over with Secretary of State Byrnes and delegates to the four-power conference of foreign ministers.

The plane reached Washington at 7:30 a.m. yesterday after taking off from Paris at 1:30 p.m., Saturday, Paris time.

Myers not only brought back the eight soldiers, Ross said, but 1,000 pounds of "G.I. mail."

"Needless to say the soldiers were delighted to get the free ride home," Ross added.

Hicswa Rejects Offer

CASPER, Wyo., May 6 (AP).—Private First Class Joseph Hicswa, condemned by an Army court martial to die for the slaying of two Japanese civilians, has declined an offer of H. J. Foote, seventy-two, of Casper, to take his place on the gallows, Mr. Foote made his offer to President Truman. It was acknowledged but not accepted. Then Mr. Foote wrote directly to Hicswa in Japan. He declined, Mr. Foote disclosed today, writing: "The Army court-martial board convicted me of a crime of which I tried to prove my innocence. I am sure that with the help of the Lord, they'll see their mistake."

12 STOWAWAYS BARRED FROM U.S.

NEW YORK, May 6—(AP) Twelve stowaways—including a British mother who said she came to the United States seeking the father of her nine-month-old son—were barred today by immigration authorities.

All gave notice of appeal to Attorney General Tom C. Clark, their last resort before compulsory return to their homeland.

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Ten of the stowaways were aboard the transport Vulcania when it arrived from Naples, Italy, a week ago.

One man, a Yugoslav, said "If I go back to my country, I am a dead man."

Another, a Russian, said he was afraid to return to his home.

The English mother, Mrs. Beatrice Marais, arrived with her infant son, Philip, April 19, aboard the Washington.

Bride ships Willard Holbrook from Southampton, 810; and James Parker from Belfast, 210.

At San Francisco

Storm King from Subic bay, 1, 469 Navy.

At San Diego

Attrack transport Starlight, 1,-431 Navy and Marines; repair ship Argonne, 277 Navy. Both ships from Pacific forward areas.

At Seattle

U.S.S. General T. H. Bliss from Yokohama, 3,306 Army; Edwin Musick from Yokohama, 29 Army,

Redeployment

Schedule

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

Close to 17,000 service personnel from Pacific and European theaters are due to debark from 12 vessels at three U. S. ports today.

Two west coast points expect arrival of 15,406 returnees aboard 10 vessels while two ships carrying 1,-488 veterans, are due at New York.

West coast arrivals include: San Diego, 540 men, one ship; San Francisco, nine vessels, 14,866 personnel.

SHIPS ARRIVING TODAY

At New York

Miscellaneous personnel on following vessels: Rushville Victory from Bremen, 678; Norway Victory from Cairo, 508 Army; one Navy, one merchant Marine, 65 civilians.

San Diego

Escort Carrier Sibony, 540 Navy, Marines and Coast Guard.

At San Francisco

Miscellaneous personnel on following Gen. John Pope from Manila, 5,257 Army; Admiral W. S. Sims from Manila, 4,007 Army 99 Navy; Gen. R. M. Blatchford from Shanghai, 2,087 Army, 14 Navy; Pickaway from Samar, 1,683 Army; President Hayes from Honolulu, 853 Navy, two Marines, one soldier; Buchanan from Pearl Harbor, 500 Navy, 336 Army; Cape Friendship from Yokohama, one Navy, 13 Army; William T. Sherman from Yokosuka, (due originally yesterday at Seattle), 11 Army; LST 955, two Navy.

SHIPS ARRIVING YESTERDAY

At New York

New Bern Victory from Bremerhaven, 1,137 troops including Medical detachment, Companies A, B and C, 178th Engineer Combat battalion.

Miscellaneous personnel on following: Le Jeune from Le Havre, 2,906; Tufts Victory from Le Havre, 613.

COMPLETION OF THE COMMISSION OPENS THE WAY FOR IMMEDIATE WORK ON THE VITAL ATOMIC PROBLEM. LIE INDICATED THE INITIAL MEETING WOULD BE HELD BEFORE THE END OF THE MONTH. ADD New York (all wire) XXX VALLAY+1A

LIE SAID IN A PRESS CONFERENCE THAT NO REPORT HAD BEEN RECEIVED FROM RUSSIA ON THE IRANIAN QUESTION AND THAT IT WAS UP TO THE COUNCIL TO DECIDE WHETHER SUCH A REPORT WOULD BE REQUESTED.

HE RECALLED THE RECENT STATEMENT OF SOVIET DELEGATE ANDREI A. GROMYKO THAT HE WOULD TAKE NO PART IN ANY FURTHER DISCUSSIONS OF THE IRANIAN QUESTION AND SAID HE DID NOT KNOW WHETHER GROMYKO WOULD ATTEND WEDNESDAY'S SESSION.

"LET'S WAIT AND SEE," HE SAID.

IF THE COUNCIL SHOULD DECIDE TO DROP THE IRANIAN MATTER, IT WOULD THEN HAVE BEFORE IT ONLY ONE CASE--POLAND'S CHARGES THAT THE FRANCO REGIME MENACES WORLD PEACE.

LIE SAID HE HAD NOT YET RECEIVED ANY REQUEST THAT THE COUNCIL TAKE UP THE PALESTINE CONTROVERSY, ALTHOUGH HE HAD RECEIVED NUMEROUS COMMUNICATIONS ON THE SUBJECT.

HE CONFIRMED REPORTS THAT THE COUNCIL'S COMMITTEE OF EXPERTS ON RULES AND PROCEDURE WAS DEADLOCKED ON THE VITAL VETO QUESTION, WHICH WAS ONE OF THE MAJOR ISSUES OF DISPUTE BETWEEN RUSSIA AND THE WESTERN POWERS AT THE SAN FRANCISCO CONFERENCE.

UNLESS THE SECURITY COUNCIL EVENTUALLY IS ABLE TO AGREE ON THE USE OF THE VETO, HE SAID, THE ISSUE MIGHT HAVE TO BE PUT TO THE 51 NATIONS AS A CHARTER AMENDMENT.

LIE SAID THAT IF THE COUNCIL FAILED TO RECONCILE THE DIFFERENCES ON THE QUESTION THE ONLY COURSE LEFT OPEN WOULD BE FOR THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY TO PROPOSE AN AMENDMENT TO THE CHARTER TO DEFINE SPECIFICALLY WHAT COULD BE VETOED AND WHAT COULD NOT.

AFTER A BITTER DEBATE AT SAN FRANCISCO IT WAS DECIDED TO STATE IN THE CHARTER THAT THE VETO--A POWER GRANTED TO THE FIVE PERMANENT MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL--COULD BE USED IN ACTION ON QUESTIONS OF "SUBSTANCE" BUT NOT ON QUESTIONS OF "PROCEDURE."

THE POWERS, HOWEVER, HAVE NOT BEEN ABLE TO AGREE ON A DEFINITION OF WHAT CONSTITUTES "PROCEDURE" AND WHAT IS "SUBSTANCE." RUSSIA FAVORS A MUCH BROADER USE OF THE VETO THAN THE OTHER POWERS.

LIE DISCLOSED THE U. N. ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION WOULD HOLD ITS INITIAL MEETING BEFORE THE END OF THE MONTH TO START DRAFTING ITS PROGRAM FOR INTERNATIONAL CONTROL IN THE ATOMIC FIELD.

ASKED TO COMMENT ON THE WORK OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL SO FAR, LIE SAID:

"I THINK WE CAN BE SATISFIED. THERE ARE DIFFERENCES OF OPINION BETWEEN THE BIG POWERS AND THE LITTLE POWERS AND AMONG THE BIG POWERS THEMSELVES, BUT THAT WAS TO BE EXPECTED. I THINK THAT IS WHY WE HAVE THE COUNCIL."

SN317PED

ADD New York (all wire) XX ...ASSE (Moyer/Sam)

MEANWHILE, THE COUNCIL'S COMMITTEE OF EXPERTS ON RULES AND PROCEDURE WAS REPORTED TO HAVE SHELVED DISCUSSIONS OF THE VITAL VETO QUESTION AFTER IT BECAME APPARENT THAT RUSSIA AND THE WESTERN POWERS WERE MILES APART IN THEIR VIEWS.

ALTHOUGH IT WAS GENERALLY AGREED THAT THE VETO QUESTION WAS UNDOUBTEDLY THE MOST IMPORTANT PROCEDURAL ISSUE CONFRONTING THE EXPERTS OR THE COUNCIL, THE MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE WERE REPORTED TO FEEL IT WAS FUTILE TO DISCUSS IT AT THEIR LEVEL UNLESS THE MAJOR POWERS COULD AGREE IN PRINCIPLE.

RUSSIA MAINTAINS THAT THE VETO POWER SHOULD BE BROAD ENOUGH TO COVER ALMOST ALL MATTERS CONNECTED WITH AN INTERNATIONAL DISPUTE OR SITUATION THREATENING PEACE. THE WESTERN POWERS FEEL THAT IT SHOULD APPLY ONLY TO MAJOR ISSUES, SUCH AS A VOTE ON PUNITIVE MEASURES AGAINST A NATION WHICH IS THREATENING WORLD PEACE.

JR436AED

NIGHT LEAD IRANIAN
BY JOSEPH C. GOODWIN

TEHRAN, MAY 6-(AP)-THE TABRIZ RADIO ANNOUNCED TONIGHT THAT THE AZERBAIJAN PROVINCE CAPITAL AT 5 P.M. YESTERDAY.

A BRITISH OFFICIAL WHO WAS IN TABRIZ YESTERDAY SAID THAT A RUSSIAN ARMY FAREWELL PARADE, LED BY 150 MILITARY TRUCKS AND 20 TANKS, MARKED THE DEPARTURE. HE SAID THE PARADE PASSED UNDER A "VICTORY ARCH" BEARING PHOTOGRAPHS OF GENERALISSIMO STALIN AND JAFAR PISHEVARI, PREMIER OF THE AUTONOMOUS AZERBAIJAN GOVERNMENT.

THERE WAS NO OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENT FROM EITHER IRANIAN OR SOVIET OFFICIALS HERE THAT THE RUSSIAN WITHDRAWAL HAD BEEN COMPLETED IN ACCORD WITH THE DEADLINE SET BY THE SOVIET-IRANIAN AGREEMENT OF LAST APRIL 2.

PRINCE MOZAFFAR FIROUZ, DIRECTOR OF PROPAGANDA, SAID HIS GOVERNMENT WAS "COMPLETELY SATISFIED" THAT THE EVACUATION WOULD BE MADE FINAL BY MIDNIGHT TONIGHT. HE ADDED THAT "AS FAR AS WE KNOW EVERYTHING IS

COMPLETE, BUT WE HAVE NO OFFICIAL INFORMATION."

A SOVIET EMBASSY OFFICIAL COMMENTED: "THIS IS NOT OUR AFFAIR. THE EVACUATION IS HANDLED BY THE MILITARY."

A HIGH DIPLOMATIC OFFICIAL HERE TOLD NEWSMEN THAT HE WAS ADVISED "UNOFFICIALLY" THAT THE RED ARMY WAS FEVERISHLY QUITTING AZERBAIJAN AND "IT APPEARS THEY MIGHT COMPLETE THE EVACUATION TONIGHT."

ASKED IF THE UNITED NATIONS SECURITY COUNCIL WOULD BE ADVISED WHEN THE EVACUATION IS COMPLETED, FIROUZ REPLIED:

"IF WE ARE ASKED FOR THE INFORMATION, NATURALLY WE WILL GIVE IT. AS FAR AS WE ARE CONCERNED THE PROBLEM IS SETTLED. ANY REQUEST FOR INFORMATION FROM THE COUNCIL WOULD BE ITS AFFAIR. IT IS OF NO INTEREST TO US."

FIROUZ SAID THAT THE IRANIAN AMBASSADOR TO THE UNITED STATES, HUSSEIN ALA, WAS NOT EXPECTED BY HIS GOVERNMENT TO APPEAR BEFORE THE COUNCIL "UNLESS HE IS INVITED."

(IN WASHINGTON THE IRANIAN EMBASSY INDICATED THAT ALA WOULD PRESENT A REPORT ON THE EVACUATION TO THE COUNCIL.)

FIROUZ SAID ALSO THAT PISHEVARI IS STILL ATTENDING NEGOTIATIONS HERE WITH CENTRAL GOVERNMENT REPRESENTATIVES ON THE RETURN OF AZERBAIJAN TO CENTRAL GOVERNMENT ADMINISTRATION, AND THAT THE NEGOTIATIONS WERE "PROGRESSING SATISFACTORILY."

FIROUZ DENIED REPORTS THAT THE NEGOTIATIONS WERE DEADLOCKED BY THE QUESTION OF THE FUTURE OF THE AZERBAIJAN ARMY. DIPLOMATIC SOURCES EXPRESSED THE BELIEF THAT AZERBAIJAN DELEGATES WERE SEEKING BETTER PROPOSALS THAN THOSE OFFERED BY IRANIAN PREMIER AHMED QAVAM.

A "FRIENDSHIP PACT" BETWEEN AZERBAIJAN AND THE SO-CALLED "INDEPENDENT KURDISH REPUBLIC," ANNOUNCED RECENTLY BY THE TABRIZ RADIO, WAS ASSESSED BY DIPLOMATIC SOURCES AS AN ATTEMPT TO STRENGTHEN THE BARGAINING HAND OF THE PISHEVARI GROUP.

SOME KURD LEADERS HAVE SAID RECENTLY THAT THE INFLUENCE OF MOHAMED GHAZI, LEADER OF THE SO-CALLED KURDISH REPUBLIC, HAS WANED CONSIDERABLY.

ED317PED

LONDON, MAY 6-(AP)-JOSE GIRAL, PREMIER OF THE SPANISH REPUBLICAN GOVERNMENT IN EXILE, RECEIVED A TUMULTOUS WELCOME FROM REPUBLICAN FOLLOWERS WHEN HE ARRIVED HERE BY TRAIN YESTERDAY FROM PARIS FOR A TWO DAY VISIT.

A SPOKESMAN WHO SAID THAT THE 66-YEAR OLD FORMER CHEMISTRY PROFESSOR declared HAD COME HERE TO LONDON TO TALK WITH SPANISH REPUBLICANS, SAID GIRAL WOULD ADDRESS MEMBERS OF BOTH HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT TUESDAY AT A PRIVATE SESSION.

THE EXILED PREMIER WAS ACCOMPANIED BY JOSE DE LIZASO, GENERAL REPRESENTATIVE OF THE SPANISH REPUBLICANS IN EUROPE, WHO MET HIM AT DOVER.

MAY 1946

LONDON, MAY 6-(AP)-AUSTRALIAN PRIME MINISTER JOSEPH B. CHIFLEY LEFT NORTHOLT AIRPORT TODAY IN AN RAF PLANE FOR WASHINGTON. HE HAS BEEN ATTENDING THE CONFERENCE OF BRITISH COMMONWEALTH PRIME MINISTERS.

JS1102AED

MAY 7

LONDON, MAY 6-(AP)-HECTOR MCNEIL, UNDERSECRETARY FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS, TOLD COMMONS TODAY HE THOUGHT "AN UNDERSTANDING REGARDING THE WHOLE QUESTION OF GERMAN ASSETS IN SPAIN MAY BE ACHIEVED VERY SHORTLY."

HE TOLD A QUESTIONER "THE GREATER PART" OF GERMAN OFFICIAL AND SEMI-OFFICIAL HOLDINGS IN SPAIN ALREADY HAD BEEN TRANSFERRED TO ALLIED MISSIONS ALTHOUGH SOME LEGALITIES STILL MUST BE COMPLETED.

HE SAID 44 GERMAN AGENTS OUT OF 484 IN SPAIN HAVE BEEN BROUGHT FROM THE COUNTRY IN RESPONSE TO ALLIED REQUESTS. MCNEIL SAID ABOUT 2,000 MILITARY AND SEMI-MILITARY GERMANS STILL WERE IN SPAIN AND THAT 1,293 HAD BEEN REPATRIATED.

GH116PED

WALLASEY, ENGLAND, MAY 6-(AP)-A 22-YEAR-OLD GI BRIDE, JUNE MARSICO, WHO CANCELLED HER TRIP TO THE UNITED STATES SATURDAY BECAUSE, SHE SAID, SHE LOVED ENGLAND TOO MUCH, WAS BESIEGED BY FAN MAIL TODAY.

MOST OF THE LETTERS WERE FROM MEN, COMMENDING HER DECISION TO REMAIN IN ENGLAND INSTEAD OF JOINING HER HUSBAND, NICK MARSICO, AT 355 E. RIVER ST., ELYRIA, OHIO. ONE CONTAINED A TENTATIVE OFFER OF MARRIAGE FROM A 50-YEAR-OLD MUSICIAN.

BRITISH WOMEN, HOWEVER, WERE NOT SO SURE MRS. MARSICO HAD MADE A WISE CHOICE. ONE CRITICIZED HER ACTION AS "A RATHER CONCEITED WHIM."

THE TENTATIVE MARRIAGE PROPOSAL SUGGESTED THAT BECAUSE SHE APPRECIATED HER NATIVE LAND SO MUCH: "WHY NOT VISIT BEAUTIFUL CORNWALL?" IT CAUTIOUSLY ADDED: "IS THIS A PROPOSAL OF MARRIAGE. SHOULD YOU EVER BE DIVORCED? WHO KNOWS?"

EDINBURGH, SCOTLAND, MAY 6-(AP)-NINE FAMILIES WHO SOLVED THEIR HOUSE-HUNTING PROBLEMS BY BARRICADING THEMSELVES IN AN EMPTY 12-ROOM DWELLING IN EXCLUSIVE INVERLEITH PLACE STILL WERE FIRMLY ENTRENCHED TONIGHT.

THE POLICE, THE PROPERTY-OWNER AND THE GOVERNMENT SAID THEY COULD DO NOTHING BUT "WAIT."

OVER THE WEEKEND, THE 31 SQUATTERS HAD PILED MATTRESSES INTO THE

30.24-2691

EMPTY ROOMS AND SET UP COMMUNAL HOUSEKEEPING: THEY WERE MOVED INTO THE HOUSE BY THE SCOTTISH HOUSELESS ASSOCIATION, A VIGILANTE GROUP PROTESTING THE EDINBURGH CITY COUNCIL'S "FAILURE TO MEET THE NEEDS OF ITS HOMELESS FAMILIES."

TODAY THE MEN WERE AT WORK AND MOST OF THE 17 CHILDREN AT SCHOOL, BUT THE WOMEN OF THE FAMILIES MAINTAINED A STRICT GUARD.

DA601PED

SCARBOROUGH, ENGLAND, MAY 6-(AP)-T.A.WARREN, PRESIDENT OF ROTARY INTERNATIONAL, SAID TODAY THAT "MUTUAL UNDERSTANDING BETWEEN AMERICANS AND BRITISH IS OF DESPERATE IMPORTANCE TO THE FUTURE PEACE OF THE WORLD."

THE BRITISH ROTARY LEADER TOLD A CONFERENCE OF BRITISH AND IRISH ROTARIANS THAT "AMERICA IS A YOUNG COLOSSUS, ONLY DIMLY REALIZING AT THE MOMENT HIS OWN DESTINY, STRENGTH AND RESPONSIBILITY."

"AMERICANS, WARREN ADDED, "ARE GENEROUS, JUST AND WARM-HEARTED BUT ABSOLUTELY CONTEMPTUOUS OF NATIONAL WEAKNESS.

"WE NEED TO DEMONSTRATE TO THAT YOUNG COLOSSUS, WHO BELIEVES IT IS HIS TURN TO INHERIT THE EARTH, THAT WE ARE NOT DOWN AND OUT, THAT WE ARE NOT A NATION SEEKING CHARITY.

"WE CAN ONLY PROVE TO HIM THAT WE ARE VIRILE BY GETTING DOWN TO REAL HARD WORK AGAIN IN THE SPIRIT BY WHICH WE HELD ON ALONE WHILE THE REST OF THE WORLD LOOKED UPON US IN GREAT WONDER."

W937AED

PARIS--FIRST ADD FRENCH ELECTIONS (A21) X X THE PROPOSAL.

L'HUMANITE, OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY, APPEALED TODAY FOR UNITY AND SAID THE WHOLE LEFT WING MUST INCREASE ITS EFFORTS.

EVEN BEFORE THE FINAL COUNT WAS KNOWN THERE WAS TAL IN POLITICAL CIRCLES OF A CABINET CRISIS.

THERE WAS SPECULATION THAT THE MRP MIGHT WALK OUT ON THE COALITION GOVERNMENT WHICH IT HAD FORMED WITH THE SOCIALISTS AND COMMUNISTS.

N838AED

ADD PARIS (NL FOR. M.W.) YYY SESSION (DYNAN)

WITHOUT AVAIL. THE MINISTERS ALSO REVIEWED OTHER POINTS OF DISPUTE AT THE THREE-HOUR MEETING--THE FUTURE OF ITALIAN COLONIES AND THE QUESTION OF ITALIAN REPARATIONS. AN INFORMANT SAID A REPORT OF A REPARATIONS STUDY COMMISSION WOULD BE READY WITHIN A FEW DAYS.

ANOTHER FOUR-POWER COMMISSION, SENT TO STUDY FRANCE'S CLAIMS FOR RECTIFICATION OF HER FRONTIER WITH ITALY, HAS RETURNED TO PARIS AND INDICATED ITS REPORT WOULD BE READY SOON.

ITALIAN PREMIER ALCIDE DE GASPERI, HEADING HIS COUNTRY'S DELEGATION HERE, CONFERRED WITH BYRNES JUST BEFORE THE SESSION OPENED. HE DINED LAST NIGHT WITH BIDAULT AND WAS EXPECTED TO MEET BEGIN AND MOLOTOV TODAY.

THE ITALIAN DELEGATION PRESENTED THE COUNCIL WITH A MEMORANDUM ON ITALY'S WESTERN FRONTIER WITH FRANCE, AND ITALIAN SOURCES SAID IT PROBABLY WOULD CONTRIBUTE TO "THE POSSIBILITY OF AN UNDERSTANDING WITH FRANCE."

SN302PED

Frankfurt, Germany, May 6--(AP)--Unofficial sources tonight predicted another drastic cut in German rations in the American zone, NOW AT which already have been reduced to the hunger level of 1,275 calories daily.

The failure of American wheat shipments to measure up to a promised total of 50,000 tons montly, and large-scale hoarding by Bavarian farmers who are estimated to be withholding up to 40 per cent of their grain quotas, were cited as chief factors in the intensified food crisis.

MAY 7 1946

Lt. Gen. Lucius D. Clay , deputy military governor, is scheduled to meet tomorrow at Stuttgart with the minister presidents of the three German states in the zone to discuss emergency measures. He imposed the first slash in April and warned then that further sacrifices might be required.

Gen. Clay originally told German officials the United States would provide 150,000 tonsof grain at the rate of 50,000 tons monthly. to carry the zone until midsummer. But it is understood that current

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shipments are only a small fraction of that.

The present ration is described officially as not adequate to maintain the efficiency of workers.

At Clay's request German cities have strengthened their police guards at food warehouses which might become centersof hunger riots.

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Germany

Luneburg, May 6--(AP)---Col. Gen. Kurt Student, German parachute specialist who commanded the forces which invaded Crete in 1941, went on trial for his life today as an accused war criminal.

He was charged with screening advancing tanks with British prisoners, killing CAPTIVES who refused to unload German transport planes and ordering the bombing of a hospital clearly marked with the Red Cross. Student pleaded innocent.

DACHAU, GERMANY, MAY 6-(AP)-THE FORMER POST PHYSICIAN OF THE MAUTHAUSEN CONCENTRATION CAMP TESTIFIED TODAY HE ATTENDED THE EXECUTION OF JOSEPH MORTON, ASSOCIATED PRESS REPORTER, IN JANUARY OF 1945.

ASKED BY THE CHIEF PROSECUTOR, LT. COL. WILLIAM DENSON, IF HE EVER WITNESSED AN EXECUTION OF AMERICANS, DR. WALDEMAR WOLTER SAID "ONLY ONCE."

PREVIOUS WITNESSES AT THE TRIALS OF 61 OPERATORS OF THE CAMP HAVE TESTIFIED THAT MORTON AND 13 OTHER AMERICAN AND BRITISH AGENTS WERE SLAIN BY THE SO-CALLED "NECK SHOT" FROM BEHIND A FAKE PHOTOGRAPHER'S CABINET. MORTON AND THE OTHERS WERE CAPTURED BY THE GERMANS WHILE ON A SECRET MISSION INTO SLOVAKIA.

GH207PED

FEUCHT, GERMANY, MAY 6-(AP)-ARMY AUTHORITIES CONTINUED TODAY AN INVESTIGATION INTO A SERIES OF EARTH SHAKING BLASTS IN WHICH 15,000 TONS OF CAPTURED GERMAN MUNITIONS, INCLUDING 173 V-2 BOMB WARHEADS, WERE DESTROYED SATURDAY NIGHT AT THE MUNA WERKE AMMUNITION DUMP NEAR HERE.

TROOPS OF C BATTERY, 351ST FIELD ARTILLERY BATTALION SAID THE DETONATIONS PROBABLY RESULTED FROM THE SPREAD OF FIRE FROM SMALL ARMS AMMUNITION BURNED EARLIER IN THE DAY BY SOLDIERS AND GERMAN PRISONERS OF WAR.

THERE WERE NO SERIOUS CASUALTIES, ALTHOUGH WINDOWS WERE BROKEN IN BUILDINGS 10 MILES AWAY. CIVILIANS WERE EVACUATED FROM FEUCHT.

A STOCKPILE OF INCENDIARY BOMBS WAS IGNITED BY THE BLAZE, AND IN TURN SET FIRE TO THE V-2 WARHEADS, AERIAL BOMBS AND OTHER EXPLOSIVES.

BETWEEN 600 AND 800 TONS OF POISON GAS STILL ARE STORED IN UNDERGROUND CONCRETE BUNKERS A SHORT DISTANCE FROM THE SMOULDERING REMNANTS OF THE DUMP.

DEMOLITION OF THE EXPLOSIVES WAS SCHEDULED TO BE FINISHED ON DEC. 1. LT. WARREN T. JOHNSON, OF BUCKEYE, ARIZ., BATTERY AMMUNITION OFFICER, SAID THE JOB NOW CAN BE FINISHED IN A VERY SHORT TIME.

M459AES

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30.24-2693

MILAN, MAY 6-(AP)-THE BODY OF BRUNO MUSSOLINI'S WIDOW WAS RECOVERED YESTERDAY FROM LAKE COMO, WHERE SHE DROWNED THE PREVIOUS NIGHT DURING A BOATING PARTY WITH THREE BRITISH SOLDIERS AND ANOTHER WOMAN. IDENTIFICATION WAS CONFIRMED BY DOCUMENTS IN THE CLOTHING.

POLICE SAID THE ATTRACTIVE, 30-YEAR-OLD DAUGHTER-IN-LAW OF THE FORMER DUCE DROWNED WHEN THE BOAT SPRANG A LEAK AND SANK IN A DEEP SECTION OF THE LAKE. TWO MEMBERS OF THE PARTY WERE RESCUED BY FISHERMEN, BUT A BRITISH ARMY CAPTAIN AND AN ENLISTED MAN WERE MISSING.

BRUNO MUSSOLINI, WHOSE WIDOW HAS BEEN LIVING IN COMO FOR THE PAST TWO YEARS, WAS KILLED IN 1941 WHILE TESTING A BOMBER.

HIS WIDOW, THE FORMER SIGNORINA GINA RUBERTI, WAS THE DAUGHTER OF PROF. GUIDO RUBERTI, A THEATER CRITIC AND HEAD OF THE EDUCATION MINISTRY'S DIVISION OF CONTEMPORARY ART DURING MUSSOLINI'S REGIME. MEMBERS OF HER FAMILY WERE KNOWN AS ARDENT FASCISTS.

JK746AED

NOTE TO EDITORS (FOR PUBLICATION IF DESIRED)

ROME, MAY 6-(AP)-THE ROYAL HOUSE DENIED TODAY THAT KING VITTORIO EMANUELE III HAD ABDICATED YESTERDAY. (A FRENCH BROADCAST HAD REPORTED THAT THE ITALIAN KING ABDICATED AFTER SIGNING A DECREE IN THE PRESENCE OF POPE PIUS XII).

N842AED

WARSAW, MAY 6-(AP)-AN OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENT TODAY SAID "REACTIONARY ELEMENTS" AND SOME GROUPS OF THE POLISH PEASANT PARTY AND STUDENTS CAUSED DISORDERS AT KRAKOW AND LODZ DURING CONSTITUTION DAY CELEBRATIONS.

IN KRAKOW STUDENTS ATTEMPTED TO FORM A PROCESSION OUTSIDE CHURCHES, THE ANNOUNCEMENT SAID, AND TWO PERSONS WERE WOUNDED WHEN TWO SHOTS WERE FIRED AT MEMBERS OF THE POLISH WORKERS (COMMUNIST) PARTY PROVINCIAL COMMITTEE. A NUMBER OF THE DEMONSTRATORS WERE ARRESTED AND THE CROWDS DISPERSED BY SECURITY POLICE.

IN LODZ A GROUP OF STUDENTS WAS DISPERSED WHILE TRYING TO STAGE A DEMONSTRATION IN WHICH THEY SHOUTED "LONG LIVE MIKOLAJCZYK", VICE-PREMIER AND LEADER OF THE PEASANTS PARTY.

(THE POLISH CONSTITUTION OF 1791, SIGNED ON MAY 3, BETWEEN THE FIRST AND SECOND POLISH PARTITIONS, MADE POLAND A LIMITED MONARCHY.)

W1105AED

BUDAPEST, MAY 6-(AP)-A SOURCE CLOSE TO THE U.S.MILITARY MISSION HERE, WHO DECLINED TO BE QUOTED BY NAME, SAID TODAY THAT THE U.S. COMMANDER HAD COMPLAINED TO THE ALLIED CONTROL COUNCIL IN HUNGARY CONCERNING MOVEMENTS OF JEWS WHICH "APPEAR TO BE ILLEGAL" FROM HUNGARY TO VIENNA.

THE SOURCE SAID THAT MAJ.GEN.WILLIAM S.KEY SENT A LETTER OF PROTEST TO LT.GEN.V.P. SVIRIDOV OF THE RUSSIAN ARMY, ACTING CHAIRMAN OF THE CONTROL COUNCIL.

KEY'S LETTER, THE SOURCE SAID, CONTENDED THAT "APPROXIMATELY 2,700 JEWISH PERSONS HAVE ARRIVED IN VIENNA FROM HUNGARY" IN MOVEMENTS THAT "APPEAR TO BE ILLEGAL."

IT REQUESTED THE CONTROL COUNCIL "TO DIRECT THE HUNGARIAN GOVERNMENT TO TAKE STEPS IMMEDIATELY TO TERMINATE THIS UNAUTHORIZED MOVEMENT TO U.S.ARMY ZONES."

THE LETTER ALSO WAS REPORTED TO HAVE SAID "IT IS DIFFICULT TO UNDERSTAND HOW THAT MANY PERSONS COULD LEAVE HUNGARY WITHIN A FEW MONTHS IF THERE WERE ANY COUNTER ACTION BY THE HUNGARIAN GOVERNMENT TO PREVENT IT."

THE NOTE REPORTEDLY ALSO REMINDED SVIRIDOV THAT THE U.S.MILITARY MISSION HAD WRITTEN APRIL 14 CONCERNING 120 JEWISH CHILDREN WHO ARRIVED, APPARENTLY ILLEGALLY, AT MUNICH, IN THE AMERICAN ZONE OF SOUTHERN GERMANY.

DA1202AED

BUDAPEST, MAY 6-(AP)-AMERICAN SOURCES SAID TODAY THAT UNLESS THE HUNGARIAN GOVERNMENT MAKES AN IMMEDIATE DECISION IN PROVIDING AIR FIELDS FOR UNITED STATES AIR LINES, AMERICAN COMPANIES WOULD SKIP HUNGARY IN INTERNATIONAL FLIGHTS.

DA1206AED

AMSTERDAM, MAY 6-(AP)-THE AMERICAN EMBASSY SAID TODAY THAT A FORMAL PRESENTATION HAD BEEN MADE TO THE DUTCH GOVERNMENT OF AN ASSOCIATED PRESS PROTEST AGAINST DISCRIMINATION AGAINST FOREIGN NEWS AND PICTURE COVERAGE OF WINSTON CHURCHILL'S VISIT TO HOLLAND MAY 8-13.

THE GOVERNMENT RULED THAT PHOTO COVERAGE WHEN CHURCHILL ADDRESSES THE DUTCH PARLIAMENT MAY 9 AND WHEN HE RECEIVES A DEGREE FROM THE UNIVERSITY OF LEIDEN MAY 10 WOULD BE LIMITED TO TWO DUTCH PICTURE AGENCIES. THE GOVERNMENT INFORMATION SERVICE ALSO SAID ONLY "THE CHIEF EDITORS OF DUTCH NEWSPAPERS" WOULD BE ALLOWED AT CHURCHILL'S NEWS CONFERENCE MAY 10.

THE ASSOCIATED PRESS APPEALED TO MINISTER OF JUSTICE H.A.M.T. KOLFSCHOTEN AND U.S. AMBASSADOR STANLEY HORNBECK AFTER G.B. REBEL, CHIEF OF THE GOVERNMENT PRESS SECTION, REFUSED TO ACT.

GH132PED

CAIRO, MAY 6-(AP)-POLICE WERE INVESTIGATING TODAY A BOMB EXPLOSION WHICH INJURED 15 BRITISH SOLDIERS AND FOUR GIRLS YESTERDAY IN THE CAIRO YMCA, POPULAR MEETING PLACE OF BRITISH TROOPS.

THE BOMB WAS THROWN FROM A PASSING AUTOMOBILE INTO THE BUILDING.

CAIRO NEWSPAPERS, MEANWHILE, PRINTED REPORTS THAT NEGOTIATIONS FOR REVISION OF THE 1936 BRITISH-EGYPTIAN TREATY HAD RESULTED IN AN AGREEMENT FOR THE WITHDRAWAL OF BRITISH TROOPS FROM EGYPT, BUT THERE WAS NO OFFICIAL CONFIRMATION OF THIS.

(IN LONDON, A BRITISH FOREIGN OFFICE SPOKESMAN SAID THAT CONVERSATIONS ON REVISION OF THE 1936 TREATY WERE STILL IN A PRELIMINARY STAGE AND THAT SPECULATION ABOUT THE WITHDRAWAL OF BRITISH TROOPS WAS PREMATURE.)

JK742AED

JERUSALEM--INSERT, NIGHT LEAD PALESTINE, AFTER SEVENTH GRAPH, BEGINNING "AN ARAB OFFICE X X X ARAB WORLD."

(A REUTERS DISPATCH FROM JERUSALEM QUOTED SHEIK ABDUL MUIZ ABDUL SATTAR, VICE PRESIDENT OF THE MOSLEM BROTHERHOOD, AS SAYING AN ARMY HAD BEEN RAISED IN EGYPT TO ANSWER ANY CALL FOR HELP FROM PALESTINE ARABS. THE DISPATCH SAID THE SHEIK, SPEAKING BEFORE 1,000 PALESTINE ARABS, INCLUDING MEMBERS OF THE SUPREME MOSLEM COUNCIL, DECLARED "TYRANTS SHOULD REMEMBER THE TORRENT THAT WILL FLOW FROM THE MOSLEM WORLD IF ANY HARM BEFALLS PALESTINE.")

ARAB CATHOLICS X X X ETC. EIGHTH GRAPH.

SN347PED

ADD PARA 109 (DAY CHINESE) XXX HOLDINGS

THE GENERALISSIMO MADE SEVERAL REFERENCES TO THE NEED FOR CONSOLIDATION OF THE NATION'S VICTORY DURING CEREMONIES SUNDAY MARKING THE RETURN OF CHINA'S CAPITAL TO NANKING. (BODERICK)

(IN SHANGHAI, THE U.S. ARMY ANNOUNCED IT WAS FLYING FIVE AMERICAN CORRESPONDENTS FROM CHANGCHUN, MANCHURIA, TO PEIPING. THE CORRESPONDENTS, INCLUDING TOM MASTERSON OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS, WERE IN THE MANCHURIAN CAPITAL WHEN COMMUNISTS ATTACKED AND CAPTURED IT).

UM138APS NM

SINGAPORE, MAY 6-(AP)-A KOREAN GUARD AND A JAPANESE LIEUTENANT WERE SENTENCED TO DEATH BY AN ALLIED WAR CRIMES COURT TODAY FOR ATROCITIES COMMITTED AGAINST ALLIED WAR PRISONERS WHO WERE FORCED TO CONSTRUCT A MILITARY RAILWAY ACROSS SIAM DURING THE JAPANESE OCCUPATION.

N841AED

NIGHT LEAD (110) INDIAN

SIMLA, INDIA, MAY 6-(AP)-BRITISH AND INDIAN NEGOTIATORS SUSPENDED THEIR TALKS ON THE QUESTION OF INDIAN INDEPENDENCE FOR 40 HOURS TODAY TO ALLOW THE CONFERRING FACTIONS AN OPPORTUNITY TO "THINK OVER AND DISCUSS" THE PROBLEMS FACING THEM.

ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE RECESS BROUGHT FORECASTS FROM CONGRESS PARTY CIRCLES THAT A BREAKDOWN IN THE NEGOTIATIONS WAS NEAR, ALTHOUGH NO CONGRESS LEADER PARTICIPATING IN THE NEGOTIATIONS WOULD VOICE SUCH A PREDICTION.

THE CONFEREES--REPRESENTATIVES OF THE BRITISH CABINET, THE CONGRESS PARTY AND THE MOSLEM LEAGUE--WERE REPORTED TO HAVE BEGUN THE TALKS YESTERDAY BY PLUNGING IMMEDIATELY INTO THE MOSLEM LEAGUE'S DEMANDS FOR A SEPARATE MOSLEM STATE, THE MOST TROUBLESOME POINT IN THE NEGOTIATIONS.

DA832PED

MAY 7 1946

SECOND NIGHT LEAD HOOVER (120)

TOKYO, TUESDAY, MAY 7-(AP)-FORMER PRESIDENT HERBERT HOOVER LEFT TODAY BY AIR FOR THE UNITED STATES, VIA MIDWAY AND HONOLULU AFTER HE:

1. VOICED AN INDIRECT INVIATION TO RUSSIA TO DISTRIBUTE FOOD RESERVES FROM MANCHURIA TO CHINESE AND KOREANS;
2. ASSERTED THAT CONCENTRATION CAMP RATIONS WOULD BE THE RULE IN JAPAN UNLESS SHE RECEIVED FOOD IMPORTS.

THE FORMER PRESIDENT, MAKING A WORLD FAMINE SURVEY, LEFT WITH HIS PARTY OF EIGHT AT 9 A.M. TOKYO TIME (7 P.M. MONDAY, EASTERN STANDARD TIME.)

JAPAN, HE INFORMED NEWSMEN MONDAY, NEEDS 600,000 TONS OF IMPORTED FOOD BY JULY 1 IF U.S. OCCUPATION FORCES ARE NOT TO BE ENDANGERED BY DISORDERS AND DISEASE.

TOKYO, MAY 6-(AP)-AN "INQUIRING REPORTER" FOR THE ARMY NEWSPAPER STARS AND STRIPES WANDERED AROUND THE STREETS TODAY ASKING SERVICEMEN IF THEY SAW ANY TRAITS IN THE JAPANESE GIRLS WHICH AMERICAN WOMEN MIGHT COPY--AND ENCOUNTERED THE CANNIEST DIPLOMATS IN UNIFORM.

SOME OF THOSE QUESTIONED HINTED THAT AMERICAN GIRLS MIGHT CONSIDER SOME OF THE QUALITIES OF THE NIPPONESE, BUT MOST CONCLUDED THEIR OBSERVATIONS WITH THE STOUT REAFFIRMATION OF FAITH IN AMERICAN WOMANHOOD.

"AMERICAN WOMEN ARE SPOILED--AND I LIKE THEM JUST THAT WAY," OBSERVED T/4 HARLOW E.SWARTHOUT OF LUDINGTON, MICH. "I WANT A GIRL TO ACT LIKE AN EQUAL, NOT LIKE SHE FELT INFERIOR. I COULDN'T CHANGE 'EM."

AMONG THE FEW WHO THOUGHT THE JAPANESE GIRLS HAD SOMETHING TO TEACH THE AMERICAN GIRLS WAS SEAMAN 1/C EARL T.LEVINE, PEORIA, ILL., WHO ASSERTED THAT "JAPANESE GIRLS THINK MORE OF A MAN THAN THE WOMEN DO BACK HOME."

T/4 GERALD R.GRABERT OF BOYERTOWN, PA., OBSERVED THAT JAPANESE GIRLS "SEEM MORE COOPERATIVE--OUTWARDLY," WHICH WAS PROMPTLY COUNTERED BY PFC.MORGAN WILLIAMS OF SCRANTON, PA., WITH THE DECLARATION THAT AMERICAN GIRLS DON'T HAVE MUCH TO LEARN.

T/3 CHARLES G.MATHEUS OF CONNERSVILLE, IND., STRADDLED THE QUESTION WITH THE DECISION "THERE'S SOMETHING TO BE SAID ON BOTH SIDES" AND WOUND UP WITH THE COMMENT THAT SOME AMERICAN GIRLS MIGHT "COPY THE DOCILITY OF THE JAPANESE."

THE GIRLS BACK HOME GOT A TOP FLIGHT PLUG FROM PFC DON BOCKMAN OF AURORA, ILL., WHO FINISHED OFF WITH THE STATEMENT:

"THESE JAPANESE GIRLS ARE ALL RIGHT--NOT THAT I'VE DONE ANY PERSONAL RESEARCH TO SPEAK OF--BUT I DON'T SEE THAT THEY HAVE ANYTHING THAT AMERICAN GIRLS DON'T HAVE--AND HAVE MORE OF."

FJ455ACS

TOKYO, MAY 6-(AP)-THE BRITISH MINOR WAR CRIMES LIAISON SECTION HAS JOINED SUPREME HEADQUARTERS' LEGAL SECTION TO HELP PREPARE AND PROSECUTE CASES AGAINST THE JAPANESE.

AUSTRALIAN AND CANADIAN REPRESENTATIVES HAVE BEEN ASSIGNED TO THE SECTION AND A CHINESE DELEGATION WAS REPORTED EN ROUTE TO TOKYO.

THE OTHER ALLIED NATIONS WERE INVITED TO PARTICIPATE IN THE TRIALS SINCE AS MANY OF THEIR NATIONALS AS THOSE OF THE UNITED STATES ARE INVOLVED, IT WAS EXPLAINED.

30.24-2695

THE BRITISH MISSION IS HEADED BY LT.COL. ROBERT IAN MACDONALD HENDERSON, 15 HERGA COURT, HARROW, MIDDLESEX, ENGLAND, WHO WON THE UNITED STATES LEGION OF MERIT FOR AFRICAN AND ITALIAN SERVICE IN PLANNING AND AIDING IN ORGANIZING ASSISTANCE TO THE UNDERGROUND GUERRILLA FORCES IN THE MEDITERRANEAN THEATER OF OPERATIONS.

P516ACS

TOKYO, MAY 6-(AP)-THE WEDDING OF LT. ALYCE JOYCE, 115 ELLIOTT ST., CHESTNUT, MASS., AND ENS. FRANK WIEDNER, JR., 1730 NORTH HARDING AVE., CHICAGO WILL BE HELD SATURDAY AT ST. LUKES CHAPEL, A HEADQUARTERS PRESS RELEASE ANNOUNCED TODAY.

THE TWO MET AT HARVARD UNIVERSITY LAST YEAR WHILE WIEDNER WAS ATTENDING NAVAL COMMUNICATIONS SCHOOL.

THE RELEASE SAID LT.JOYCE "IS A NURSE AT THE 361ST STATION HOSPITAL."

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P512ACS

TOKYO, MAY 6-(AP)-THE INDIAN MEMBERS OF THE INTERNATIONAL PROSECUTION STAFF FOR THE WAR CRIMES TRIALS HERE ARRIVED TODAY.

THEY WERE GOVINDA MENON, FORMER CROWN PROSECUTOR OF THE MADRAS HIGH COURT IN INDIA, AND HIS JUNIOR COUNSEL, KRISHNA MENON.

INDIA AND THE PHILIPPINES WERE GIVEN REPRESENTATION ON THE COURT IN A RECENT DECISION.

P519PCS NM

KYOSE ALREADY HAS CONTENDED THAT, UNDER TERMS OF THE POTSDAM DECLARATION, WAR CRIMES CAN BE CHARGED ONLY TO PERSONS WHO VIOLATED INTERNATIONAL LAW AFTER THE OUTBREAK OF HOSTILITIES AND THAT THE 11-NATION COURT THEREFORE CANNOT TRY HIGH GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS WHO HELD THEIR POSTS PRIOR TO THE WAR. THE INDICTMENTS GO BACK TO JAPANESE ACTIVITIES IN MANCHURIA AS EARLY AS 1928.

PM/UM133APS ADD TOKYO (OAY TOJO) XXX ADD Day (Kennaday)

ADD TOKYO (Political) XXX Cabinet

A DECISION TO ORGANIZE A PARTY PROVISIONALLY CALLED THE JAPAN PEOPLES PARTY OR JAPAN DEMOCRATIC PARTY WAS REACHED AT A MEETING OF 34 INDEPENDENTS AND MINOR PARTY MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES MEETING IN THE DIET BUILDING TODAY, KYODO NEWS AGENCY REPORTED.

THE SHIDEHARA CABINET WAS EXPECTED TO DECIDE TOMORROW TO CONVENE THE 40 DAY SESSION OF THE 19TH JAPANESE DIET MAY 16.

THE GOVERNMENT ORDERED DISSOLUTION OF 71 POLITICAL ORGANIZATIONS FOR FAILURE TO REGISTER WITH THE HOME MINISTRY.

THE EDUCATION MINISTRY ANNOUNCED THAT 400,000 TEACHERS THROUGHT JAPAN WILL BE EXAMINED UNDER THE SUPREME HEADQUARTERS DIRECTIVE TO PURGE MILITARISTIC AND ULTRA-NATIONALISTIC INSTRUCTORS FROM THE NATION'S SCHOOLS.

HF448APS NM

YOKOHAMA, MAY 5-(AP)-EIGHTH ARMY'S MILITARY COMMISSIONS TODAY HAD THEIR FIRST WEEK-DAY HOLIDAY FROM WAR CRIMES TRIALS IN THREE MONTHS.

A TOTAL OF 49 JAPANESE HAVE BEEN TRIED ON CHARGES OF MISTREATING ALLIED PRISONERS OF WAR. OF THESE, FIVE WERE SENTENCED TO HANG AND THREE WERE ACQUITTED; THE OTHERS RECEIVED PRISON SENTENCES.

HF413APS

MANILA, TUESDAY, MAY 7-(AP)-THE SPREAD OF CIVIL DISTURBANCES TO SOUTHERN LUZON WAS REPORTED TODAY BY PHILIPPINE MIPOMCLSGIKHT

THEY SAID

TO SOUTHERN LUZON WAS REPORTED TODAY BY PHILIPPINE MILITARY POLICE. THEY SAID RADIO ADVICES FROM SARIAYA AND TAYABAS PROVINCES TOLD OF 11 M.P.'S KILLED FROM AMBUSH WHILE ON PATROL.

IN THE CENTRAL PROVINCES, M.P.'S REPORTED A BAND OF HUKBALAHAPS (ARMED PEASANTS) HAD RAIDED THE HOME OF MAYOR GETULIO BOTA OF PAPAYA, NUEVA ECIJA. THE MAYOR ESCAPED, THE REPORT SAID, AND AN M.P. PATROL CHASED THE RAIDERS, CAPTURING EIGHT AND CONFISCATING A JAPANESE MACHINEGUN AND FOUR RIFLES.

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MINISTER OF INTERIOR ALFREDO MONTELIBANO CALLED A CONFERENCE TODAY OF GOVERNORS OF TARLAC, BULACANAN, PAMPANGA AND NUEVA ECIJA PROVINCES AND LEADERS OF GROUPS BANDED IN THE DEMOCRATIC ALLIANCE--INCLUDING THE HUKBALAHAPS. THE CONFERENCE WILL SEEK A TEMPORARY TRUCE FORMULA EFFECTIVE UNTIL THE GOVERNMENT OF PRESIDENT-ELECT MANUEL ROXAS TAKES OFFICE MAY 28.

THE HUKBALAHAPS SUPPORTED ROXAS' OPPONENT--INCUMBENT PRESIDENT SERGIO OSMENA--IN THE RECENT ELECTION.

GM

MANILA, MAY 6-(AP)-WITH ALL BUT A FEW SCATTERED DISTRICTS REPORTED, UNOFFICIAL TABULATIONS IN THE PHILIPPINES ELECTION INDICATE THAT NINE SUPPORTERS OF PRESIDENT-ELECT MANUEL ROXAS, AND SEVEN FOLLOWERS OF DEFEATED COMMONWEALTH PRES. SERGIO OSMENA WERE ELECTED TO THE PHILIPPINE SENATE.

COUNTING IS INCOMPLETE FOR THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES BUT THE OSMENA MINORITY IS EXPECTED TO OBTAIN BETWEEN 35 AND 40 SEATS OF THE 96 IN THE LOWER HOUSE.

OFFICIAL RETURNS WILL BE ANNOUNCED AFTER ELECTION INSPECTORS HAVE RECANVASSED ALL BALLOTS.

HF412APS

COLOMBIAN

BOGOTA, COLOMBIA, MAY 6-(AP)-MARIANO OSPINA PEREZ, 55-YEAR-OLD MILLIONAIRE BUSINESSMAN, APPEARED TODAY TO HAVE DEFEATED HIS TWO LIBERAL OPPONENTS IN YESTERDAY'S PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION FOR THE FIRST CONSERVATIVE VICTORY IN 16 YEARS.

OSPINA, WHOSE GRANDFATHER AND UNCLE WERE BOTH FORMER PRESIDENTS,

HELD A SUBSTANTIAL LEAD OVER JORGE ELIECER GAITAN AND GABRIEL TURBAY, ON THE BASIS OF UNOFFICIAL RETURNS FROM TWO-THIRDS OF THE PRECINCTS.

THESE TOTALS GAVE OSPINA 309,829; TURBAY 236,286; GAITAN 214,332.

DIVISION OF THE LIBERAL FORCES BETWEEN TURBAY AND GAITAN APPARENTLY PROVED FATAL TO THAT PARTY, WHICH HAS BEEN GOVERNING COLOMBIA SINCE 1930. NEITHER LIBERAL CANDIDATE HAS CONCEDED DEFEAT, BUT LIBERAL CIRCLES SAW LITTLE CHANCE OF OVERCOMING OSPINA'S LEAD.

ALTHOUGH THREE PERSONS WERE KILLED AND AT LEAST 15 WOUNDED, THE ELECTION WAS ONE OF THE MOST ORDERLY--IF NOT THE MOST ORDERLY--IN COLOMBIA'S HISTORY. CASUALTIES WERE SMALL COMPARED TO RECENT 1946 ELECTIONS.

THE GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCED THAT CLASHES AND THEFTS OF ELECTION REGISTERS CAUSED VOTING TO BE SUSPENDED IN EIGHT TOWNS. TROOPS AND POLICE STOOD GUARD AT THE POLLING PLACES DURING THE BALLOTING.

JK710AED

BY JOHN WALLACE

BUENOS AIRES, MAY 6-(AP)-LATIN AMERICAN COUNTRIES RECEIVED WITH APPROVAL TODAY PRESIDENT TRUMAN'S PROPOSED PROGRAM FOR UNITED STATES MILITARY COLLABORATION WITH OTHER AMERICAN COUNTRIES.

TRUMAN ASKED THE UNITED STATES CONGRESS FOR LEGISLATION TO AUTHORIZE THE TRAINING, ORGANIZATION AND EQUIPMENT OF THE ARMED FORCES OF OTHER COUNTRIES IN THE WESTERN HEMISPHERE BY THE UNITED STATES AND TO "STANDARDIZE MILITARY ORGANIZATION TRAINING METHODS."

OBSERVERS HERE SAID THE PROPOSED LEGISLATION REFLECTS A LONG-STANDING DESIRE OF SOUTH AMERICAN AND CENTRAL AMERICAN REPUBLICS FOR AN ACCORD OF THAT NATURE.

LATIN AMERICANS BELIEVE STANDARDIZATION OF ARMED FORCES IS THE STRONGEST POSSIBLE DEFENSE SYSTEM FOR THE WESTERN HEMISPHERE.

THE PROBLEM OF ORGANIZING THIS COMBINED ARMED STRENGTH INTO A SINGLE, COORDINATED UNIT FOR DEFENSE PURPOSES HAS BEEN UNDER STUDY FOR SEVERAL YEARS BY THE INTER-AMERICAN DEFENSE BOARD, COMPRISING MILITARY EXPERTS OF ALL AMERICAN NATIONS.

THE STANDARDIZATION OF TRAINING METHODS AND EQUIPMENT UNDER UNITED STATES LEADERSHIP, OBSERVERS SAID, ALSO WOULD SERVE TO ELIMINATE THE GERMAN INFLUENCE PREVALENT IN LATIN AMERICAN COUNTRIES, SEVERAL OF WHOSE ARMIES WERE TRAINED AND DEVELOPED UNDER GERMAN TUTELAGE.

THIS APPLIES PARTICULARLY TO THE ARGENTINE AND CHILEAN ARMIES AND, IN A LESSER DEGREE TO THOSE OF BOLIVIA AND PARAGUAY.

THE TRUMAN PROPOSAL IS IN LINE WITH A SCHEDULED INTER-AMERICAN CONFERENCE AT RIO DE JANEIRO, WHICH IS EXPECTED TO CONVENE IN SEPTEMBER FOR THE PURPOSE OF DRAFTING A MUTUAL DEFENSE PACT.

DA1111PED

EDMONTON, ALTA., MAY 6-(AP)-"OPERATION MUSKOX" AN 82-DAY, 3,100-MILE EXPEDITION THROUGH CANADA'S NORTHWEST TO TEST MEN AND MILITARY MACHINES UNDER CONDITIONS OF EXTREME COLD, ENDED TODAY.

THE LAST LEG OF THE JOURNEY, TO EDMONTON FROM GRANDE PRAIRIE, ALTA., 107 MILES NORTH OF HERE, WAS MADE BY TRAIN, AFTER THE 10 SNOWMOBILES USED BY THE 50 CANADIAN ARMY MEN ENCOUNTERED DIFFICULTY IN THE DUST AND GRAVEL OF THE ALASKA HIGHWAY.

ROYAL CANADIAN AIR FORCE PLANES SUPPLIED THE TREKKERS ON THEIR HORSESHOE ROUTE FROM CHURCHILL, MAN., THROUGH CAMBRIDGE BAY, COPPERMINE, PORT RADIUM, NORMAN WELLS, FORT SIMPSON, FORT NELSON, B.C., AND GRANDE PRAIRIE. VALUABLE METEOROGOLICAL INFORMATION AND OTHER DATA ALSO WERE PROJECTS OF THE TREK.

THE SNOWMOBILES, NEWLY-DEVELOPED MACHINES TO TRAVERSE WASTES OF ICE AND SNOW, ALSO WERE BROUGHT TO EDMONTON BY TRAIN, TO SAVE THEM FROM PERMANENT DAMAGE. A NUMBER HAD STALLED AND NEEDED REPAIRS ON THE ROADSIDE FROM FORT NELSON TO GRANDE PRAIRIE.

DA830PED

ottawa, may 6-(ap)- a canadian cabinet minister said tonight he believed president truman, in connection with canada, was seeking extension of the united states-canadian defense board system.

commenting on the president's proposal for legislation for a program of military collaboration among american republics, the minister, who declined to be quoted by name, said he thought such legislation was aimed chiefly at the american republics [illegible] are members of the pan-american union.

"it must be remembered," he added, "that the president [illegible] as to canada, the president seemed to desire the extension of the defense board system and at least [illegible] tion."

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permanent joint defense board was established as an advisory the u.s.-canadian [illegible] organization to make recommendations on continental defense [illegible]

30.24-2697

BY NORMAN GARIGNAN

WASHINGTON, MAY 6-(AP)-THE ORDERLY CONDUCT OF COLOMBIA'S PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS DREW PRAISE TODAY FROM AMERICAN OFFICIALS WHO CHARACTERIZED THE VOTING AS ANOTHER EXAMPLE OF THE COUNTRY'S DEVOTION TO DEMOCRATIC PROCESSES.

THE STATE DEPARTMENT DECLINED TO COMMENT OFFICIALLY ON THE ELECTIONS BECAUSE OF THE NON-INTERVENTION PRINCIPLE.

AMERICAN OFFICIALS, HOWEVER, SAID PRIVATELY THEY WERE HIGHLY PLEASED AT THE MANNER IN WHICH THE ELECTIONS WERE CARRIED OUT.

LATIN AMERICAN DIPLOMATS LIKEWISE JOINED IN EXPRESSING THEIR DELIGHT IN THE CONDUCT OF THE ELECTIONS AND WHILE REQUESTING ANONYMITY SAID THAT COLOMBIA HAD EFFECTIVELY LIVED UP TO HER REPUTATION AS ONE OF THE LEADING DEMOCRACIES IN THE HEMISPHERE.

NEWS THAT LIBERAL PARTY SPOKESMEN HAD CONCEDED THE ELECTION TO THE CONSERVATIVE CANDIDATE MARIANO OSPENA PEREZ WAS RELAYED TO DIPLOMATS HERE.

WHILE DECLINING TO COMMENT DIRECTLY ON OSPENA'S VICTORY, THEY AGREED THAT ALL THREE CANDIDATES WERE OUTSTANDING MEN AND THAT COLOMBIA'S FOREIGN POLICY WOULD REMAIN AS VIGOROUS IN DEFENSE OF HEMISPHERIC SOLIDARITY AS BEFORE.

THE COLOMBIAN EMBASSY DECLINED TO COMMENT ON THE ELECTION RESULTS BUT INDICATED IT MAY MAKE SOME STATEMENT WHEN THE OFFICIAL TALLIES ARE REPORTED.

MEANWHILE, COLOMBIAN OFFICIALS SAID THAT APPARENTLY THE SPLIT IN THE LIBERAL PARTY RANKS PROVED FATAL NOTING THAT TURBAY AND GAITAN TOGETHER DREW OVER 200,000 VOTES MORE THAN THE CONSERVATIVE CANDIDATE.

REPORTS OF THE ELECTION RETURNS WERE DISPLAYED ON THE INSIDE PAGES OF WASHINGTON'S AFTERNOON PAPERS. THERE WAS NO IMMEDIATE EDITORIAL COMMENT.

LT459PES

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WASHINGTON, MAY 6-(AP)-FIORELLO H.LAGUARDIA, UNRRA DIRECTOR GENERAL, DISCLOSED TODAY THAT ARGENTINA PLANS TO SHIP MORE THAN 500,000 TONS OF WHEAT AND CORN TO HUNGER-RIDDEN EUROPE BEFORE MAY 31.

COL.JUAN D.PERON, PRESIDENT-ELECT OF ARGENTINA, OUTLINED HIS COUNTRY'S PLANS IN A MESSAGE WHICH THE UNRRA HEAD MADE PUBLIC. PERON SAID THAT ARGENTINA ALREADY HAD SHIPPED 130,000 TONS OF WHEAT AND 70,000 TONS OF CORN FOR RELIEF.

LAGUARDIA ANNOUNCED THAT 1,000,000 DOSES OF VACCINE TO SAVE CATTLE AND WATER BUFFALO IN CHINA FROM DEADLY RINDERPEST DISEASE WILL BE RUSHED OVERSEAS BY AIR BY UNRRA.

AN UNRRA MISSION REQUESTED BY UNITED STATES AND RUSSIAN MILITARY AUTHORITIES IN KOREA WILL LEAVE THIS WEEK, LAGUARDIA SAID, TO DETERMINE FURTHER NEEDS THERE AND LOOK INTO THE DISTRIBUTION OF SUPPLIES ALREADY AUTHORIZED.

GG723AES

NIGHT LEAD WAR BRIDES (180)

NEW YORK, MAY 6-(AP)-TWO-YEAR-OLD BETTY MARY GALEY, WHOSE MOTHER DIED IN ENGLAND, WAS REUNITED TODAY WITH HER EX-GI FATHER, WILLIAM E.GALEY OF (ROUTE 4) RANVILLE, ILL., WHO WAS AT THE PIER TO MEET THE CHILD WHEN SHE ARRIVED ON THE WILLARD A.HOLBROOK.

BETTY MARY WAS ESCORTED ON THE TRIP BY MRS.EILEEN E.FOX OF BRIGHTON, ENGLAND, WAR BRIDE WHO WILL JOIN HER HUSBAND, FORMER CORP. DAVID L.FOX OF (445 EAST GRANVILLE ROAD), WORTHINGTON, OHIO.

THE HOLBROOK AND THE JAMES PARKER BROUGHT A TOTAL OF 1022 WIVES AND CHILDREN OF SERVICEMEN. ANOTHER TRANSPORT, THE LE JEUNE FROM LE HAVRE, DOCKED BEFORE THE BRIDE SHIPS AND ENABLED TWO YOUNG NAVAL OFFICERS TO BE ON HAND TO WELCOME THEIR WIVES FROM ENGLAND.

ONE WAS LT.COMDR. HENRY HARDENBURG OF CHAUTAUQUA, N.Y., AND THE OTHER WAS LT. (JG) EUGENE HADERLE OF ATON, WYO.

CAPT.ARCHIBALD DE BOER OF BALTIMORE, SKIPPER OF THE HOLBROOK, SAID THE SHIP HAD BRUSHED A SMALL CRAFT IN A FOG YESTERDAY WHILE ABOUT 20 MILES OFF NANTUCKET LIGHTSHIP BUT HE SAID THE TRANSPORT HAD NOT BEEN DAMAGED.

HE HADDED THAT A LOOKOUT REPORTED THE SMALL VESSEL APPEARED UNDAMAGED AND THAT AFTER SOUNDING A WHISTLE SIGNAL AND RECEIVING NO RESPONSE THE HOLBROOK CONTINUED ON COURSE.

FDA49PED

NEW YORK, MAY 6-(AP)-A BRITISH WAR BRIDE WHOSE SISTER DECIDED AT THE LAST MINUTE NOT TO COME TO THE UNITED STATES WAS REUNITED TODAY WITH HER HUSBAND, THOMAS MANNETTA, A STAFF SERGEANT FROM BROOKLYN.

THE SISTER, JUNE MARSICO, 22, REMAINED IN ENGLAND AFTER GOING TO LONDON WITH A TRAINLOAD OF WAR BRIDES. HER HUSBAND IS NICK MARSICO OF ELYRIA, O.

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MRS.MANNETTA WAS ONE OF 1,022 WIVES AND CHILDREN OF AMERICAN SERVICEMEN WHO ARRIVED ABOARD THE ARMY TRANSPORTS JAMES PARKER AND WILLARD A.HOLBROOK.

ANOTHER TRANSPORT, THE LE JEUNE FROM LE HAVRE, DOCKED AHEAD OF THE WAR BRIDES AND ENABLED TWO YOUNG NAVAL OFFICERS TO BE ON HAND TO WELCOME THEIR WIVES FROM ENGLAND.

ONE WAS LT.CMDR.HENRY HARDENBURG, CHAUTAUQUA, N.Y., AND THE OTHER WAS LT. (J.G.) EUGENE HADERLIE, AFTON, WYO.

JS1243PED

LONG BEACH,CALIF.,MAY 6-(AP)-THE PANAMANIAN FLAG FREIGHTER, M.S. BOXER WENT AGROUND YESTERDAY FOUR MILES EAST OF POINT CANOAS, MEXICO, 160 MILES SOUTH OF SAN DIEGO,CALIF., DISTRICT COAST GUARD HEADQUARTERS REPORTED.

NONE OF THE CREW WAS INJURED AND THE SHIP WAS NOT IN DANGER. IT WENT AGROUND ON A SANDY STRIP ABOUT NINE MILES SOUTH OF PUERTO SANTA CATARINA. THE COAST GUARD CUTTER PERSEUS LEFT SAN DIEGO LAST NIGHT EN ROUTE TO THE SHIP.

FJ457ACS

Commons Approves Withdrawing Troops From Egypt

BRITAIN TO RECALL TROOPS IN EGYPT

Commons Endorses Proposal to Withdraw All Military Units.

LONDON, May 7 — (AP)

House of Commons tonight backed up the Labor government's suddenly announced proposal to withdraw Britain's entire military establishment from Egypt by giving the government a 327 to 158 vote of confidence.

For the first time since the Labor government came to power last August the Conservative party minority split openly with the government on a foreign policy issue.

Up to tonight Conservatives and Laborites had stood shoulder-to-shoulder on international issues and the Conservatives had repeatedly praised Foreign Secretary Ernest Bevin's brusque and determined handling of overseas relations.

Attlee Explains Proposal

In a stormy debate on the proposal, Prime Minister Attlee described the plan as the best method "to calm rising Egyptian nationalism."

The vote of confidence came quickly after Herbert Morrison, Laborite floor leader, declared that the alternative to getting all British forces out of Egypt was "almost certain disturbance, riot and possibly even revolution."

Earlier opposition leader Winston Churchill had charged the Labor government with a policy which would lead to destruction of the British empire, asserting that "after 60 years of diplomacy and administration, things built up with great labor are cast away with great shame and folly.

Attlee retorted to this by saying that the Egyptian decision was agreed to by chiefs of staffs and dominion prime ministers.

Fears Distress in Colonies

But Conservative Member Ian Fraser accused the government of beginning "to unbutton the British empire" and said there would be "great distress in the colonies at the news."

Attlee defended the proposal as a measure to allay Egyptian suspicions "that we want to occupy Egypt," adding that the Labor government was "as concerned as anyone else with the security of the communications of the British commonwealth and empire and with the security of the Suez canal."

The British proposal, a Foreign office spokesman said, envisioned building up of the Egyptian army to assume protection of the Suez and Britain's vital link to her Pacific and Asiatic empire, but Anthony Eden, Conservative member and Churchill's wartime foreign secretary, disputed the ability of Egyptian forces to protect the canal.

Eden, foreign secretary in 1936 when the present Anglo-Egyptian treaty was signed, said the discussions on revision already started in Cairo "cannot but condemn an act which appears to place in jeopardy the essential artery of our imperial life at the very outset of the negotiations."

Churchill shook his head slowly as Attlee repeated that the dominion prime ministers were consulted "before and not after" the decision was reached, and Attlee remarked curtly:

"Mr. Churchill shakes his head, but he was not there."

Eden Presses Questions

Eden asserted that the Suez canal's security "cannot be ignored however strong the national feeling may be." The former foreign secretary also nettled Attlee with persistent questioning about dominion approval of "the terms and timing of the announcement."

Attlee shouted:

"I did not come to this house--". There he broke off, and then added: "The government takes full responsibility."

Conservative Brigadier A. H. Head, recently returned from a parliamentary mission to Iran, said he wanted assurance the withdrawal decision was reached "with full knowledge of the repercussions."

"Around Egypt," he said, "there are great British interests—Iraq with the oil, the Sudan and Palestine. If you leave those interests lying about, they will be picked up."

Under the 1936 Anglo-Egyptian treaty, which is in force until 1956, Britain was given full right to air and naval bases near the canal and authority to maintain troops in Egypt until 1946, when revisions were to be discussed.

Attlee said that in opening talks for revision "it is essential to take as a departure the complete freedom and independence of Egypt," adding that "The Egyptians do not consider that freedom is theirs as long as foreign troops are retained—even by treaty—on Egyptian soil." The talks in Cairo are expected to begin Thursday and last about two weeks.

The prime minister reminded Eden that the 1936 treaty's preamble stated that "military occupation of Egypt was at an end," adding that "we said we were going and have not gone."

"After all," he said, "the defense of Egyptian soil is first and foremost an Egyptian responsibility.

"Under conditions of modern warfare we can only carry out our obligations if we have been put in a position by the Egyptian government to bring our forces into action in the area without loss of time in an emergency What we are endeavoring to work out with the Egyptians is how best we can get those facilities and in what time it will be possible to withdraw our troops."

A foreign office spokesman said the British offer to leave the defense of the Suez canal, link to the Pacific and Asiatic empire, to King Farouk's forces was predicated on a long-range concern for the defense of the empire, and highly qualified military forces said the withdrawal could not possibly be accomplished within less than five years.

The spokesman said that in view of Egyptian demands that Britain withdraw her forces, the government agreed to this proposal as a gesture, although "we could have resisted and been within our rights." (ADD)

Churchill Assails British Move In Egypt

London, May 7 (AP)—Great Britain proposed today to withdraw its armed forces from Egypt, a decision that provoked a challenge in Commons from Conservative leader Winston Churchill as "one of the most momentous I have heard in the House."

Prime Minister Attlee yielded to Churchill's insistence on "immediate debate" which was fixed for 7 P.M., tonight.

Attlee announced the Labor Government's decision briefly, asserting that Great Britain intends to carry on negotiations for treaty revision with Egypt "as between two equal nations."

Is Interrupted

Churchill was interrupted by an uproar from the Labor benches when he declared that "after 60 years of diplomacy and administration . . ."

Communist Philip Piratin shouted, "Long enough!"

Churchill then finished his sentence: ". . . things built up with great labor are cast away with great shame and folly."

Under questioning by the wartime Prime Minister, Attlee said the announcement did not affect the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan. He said the Sudan was "a different matter altogether."

Supported By Party

Churchill's voice quivered with anger as he demanded immediate debate. All the opposition members rose together to support the demand.

Anthony Eden, who was Foreign Secretary when the 1936 Treaty of Alliance was signed, said that under the treaty Egypt and Britain "together assumed responsibility for the defense of Egypt and the Suez Canal.

"How can that be reconciled with the statement just made?" Eden asked.

Welcome, Red Says

Attlee replied that British negotiators were "endeavoring to work out . . . an alliance with plans for the defense of this area."

Communist William Gallacher said most people would welcome the Government's statement that "the only opposition is by a few ancient Victorian Tories."

Eden was scheduled to open the night debate. (ADD)

BRITAIN OFFERS TO GET TROOPS OUT OF EGYPT

Proposal Is Preliminary to Negotiations to Revising Treaty.

OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENT MADE

Attlee Defends Move After It Is Condemned by Eden and Churchill.

30-24-2699

Cairo, May 7 (AP)—Great Britain proposed today to withdraw all her armed forces from Egyptian territory and entrust to the armies of King Farouk the defense of a strategic area on the lifeline of the empire which British troops have occupied since 1882.

The British Embassy, announcing the offer to take all military, naval and air forces from Egypt, said the move was preliminary to negotiations for revision of the 1936 Anglo-Egyptian treaty of alliance.

Mutual Assistance

The announcement, made with the concurrence of Egyptian Premier Ismail Sidky Pasha, said arrangements are to be made by the Egyptian Government to make possible in time of war or imminent threat of war mutual assistance in accord with the treaty.

The Premier said the British "communiqué does not represent the Egyptian delegation's basis for negotiations and the Egyptian delegation will decide to accept or reject it." He explained that his agreement regarding the communiqué concerned its publication only. "As Premier, my permission for publication had been requested," he said.

A withdrawal from Egypt would remove the British forces nearest the Suez Canal, a link in the British supply line to India, Australia, Malaya and New Zealand. Other British forces, however, are stationed north and east of the canal in Palestine, Transjordan and Iraq. These forces include all branches of the services in Palestine, personnel serving with the Arab Legion in Transjordan and RAF bases west of the Euphrates River in Iraq.

To Start Thursday

The British Embassy said stages and the date for completion of the withdrawal would be settled by negotiation. The movement is expected to start Thursday and to be completed within two weeks.

"It is the settled policy of his Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom to consolidate their alliance with Egypt as one between two equal nations having interests in common," the embassy said. "In pursuance of this policy, negotiations have begun in an atmosphere of cordiality and good will."

Demonstrations Held

The announcement was approved by Lord Stansgate, a member of the British delegation which is conferring with an Egyptian delegation on Egyptian demands for evacuation of British forces and union of the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan with Egypt.

Preliminary negotiations started after Egyptians had demonstrated on several occasions against the continued presence of British troops in the kingdom. Some demonstrations precipitated riots in which demonstrators and British soldiers were killed. Two days ago British troops and a few Egyptians were injured when a bomb was thrown from a passing car into a downtown Y.M.C.A.

No Surprise, Paper Says

The Arab-language newspaper, *Al Balagh*, mouthpiece of the powerful Wafdist party, commented editorially this afternoon that the British proposal was no surprise because Great Britain was obliged to withdraw in the face of international events.

"The British are demanding a continuation of the 1936 alliance, which all Egyptians have denounced and opposed," the newspaper said. "The British are trying to join with Egypt forever in a military alliance. We believe that England will always claim there is a threat of war so she can continue occupying our airfields, forts, land and communications."

More Than 40,000 There

Some 40,000 British ground troops are estimated to be in Egypt, plus a considerable number of air force personnel. Alexandria is one of the key British naval bases.

The British have had special interests in Egypt since before 1800, but it was in 1882 that internal disorders brought about British military intervention. Soon after World War I had started, the British declared a protectorate over Egypt which the great powers recognized.

The protectorate was ended February 28, 1922, and Egypt was proclaimed a kingdom two weeks later.

The twenty-year treaty of alliance was signed August 26, 1936, providing for the termination of British military occupation, recognizing the special British interest in the Suez Canal and providing that the administration of the Sudan would remain as a condominium.

British Evacuation of Egypt Would Shift Middle East Ties

J. Hightower

WASHINGTON, May 7. — (AP) Britain's promise to withdraw her military forces from Egypt probably foreshadows a change in basic great power relationships in the Middle East, one of the world's most important strategic areas.

Also it probably means an eventual weakening of the British empire system at one of its most vulnerable points.

To the extent that United States foreign policy depends upon the British system for its own development, American interests may be deeply involved.

Turn in Tide of Imperialism

Those are among initial estimates of diplomatic authorities here to today's news from abroad. Some suggested that the world is witnessing a historic turn in the tides of British imperialism.

The greatest speculation for the future centers upon the question of how this will affect Russian aspirations in the Middle East. Inquiries made to American, British and other diplomatic experts in Washington brought this broad analysis of the situation:

The British have had a dominant hand in the affairs of Egypt for half a century. This has enabled them to control the eastern Mediterranean to a large extent.

Elsewhere, the British have troops in Palestine and Iraq and at least the right to have troops in Trans-Jordan. None of these is as important as Egypt nor as good a position in event of war.

Anticipated British Move

American officials professed today to have expected the promise which the British made to pull their troops out. Theoretically this is in line with the general policy being followed by Secretary of State Byrnes in insisting that all troops on foreign soil be withdrawn.

Actually the pleasure expressed by some officials at the British promise is balanced by strong concern over the effect it may have on the relationships of Britain, Russia and the United States.

One example is cited by some diplomats. The United States is reported to have proposed an Anglo-American-Russian-French trusteeship over the former Italian colony of Cirenaica. But this proposal is supposed to have been based on the assumption that the British would continue to have a naval base at Alexandria, Egypt. With such a base, the emergence of Russia into the central Mediterranean would not necessarily upset the power relationships in that sea.

The immediate cause of the decision by Prime Minister Attlee's government to promise withdrawal from Egypt is given here as the rising tide of nationalism in that country. Some diplomats, though not all, said this was intensified by the recent recommendation by an Anglo-American committee that 100,000 Jews be admitted to Palestine despite Arab objections.

Nationalism Rising

Egypt is an Arab country, and some reports reaching Washington through official channels indicate that Egyptian nationalism was increased and resentment against Britain, as well as the United States, was created by the proposal [illegible] Palestine.

It is in this respect that the question of policy comes most clearly into focus. The Russians have not yet shown whether they intend to back the Arabs against the Jews or the Jews against the Arabs in the Palestine controversy. They are reported to have tried to stay friendly with both sides.

If the Russians go along with the Arabs on this issue, that fact coupled with the loss of Britain's military position, may in five to ten years violently upset the British and American alignments in the Middle East.

For it seems certain that no immediate changes will occur in the Egyptian situation. It is understood here that the British have in mind asking Egyptian agreement to a five-year period of withdrawal. They intend, it is reported, to turn over to trained Egyptian forces the military installations which they possess in Egypt with the thought that if and when necessary these would be available to the United Nations.

RUSS ACCORD CALLED VITAL

Churchill Terms Understanding Way To Avoid War

G. Williams

London, May 7 (AP)—Winston Churchill called today for "a good and faithful understanding with Soviet Russia" through the United Nations to avoid war and urged "the English-speaking world and western democracies of Europe" to "move together in creating true fellowship with Russia."

The wartime Prime Minister and Conservative party leader said that death of the British Empire would "leave a void." He asked American aid in a joint policy in Palestine. He declared British withdrawal from India would abandon that country "to a cruel fate."

Other Catastrophe"

Churchill spoke in accepting the freedom of the City of Westminster, that part of London embracing the Houses of Parliament and Westminster Abbey. He made his remarks in Church House, where the United Nations Security Council held its first session.

"The supreme hope and prime endeavor" toward achieving lasting peace is to reach an understanding with Russia through the United Nations, he declared.

"Only in this way can catastrophe be avoided," he said.

Churchill, who recently at Fulton, Mo., proposed a virtual military alliance of Britain and the United States, then offered what he called "some guidance."

He said this guidance was that the "English-speaking world" and European western democracies "move together in creating true fellowship" with the Soviet Union."

Britain And United States

Later at a luncheon Churchill said he hoped Britain and the United States would "understand each other better and rely upon each other in the onward march of the English-speaking world."

"If the United Nations themselves are sundered by an awful schism, a clash of ideologies and passions," Churchill warned, the entire human race may be led "into a new period of misery, slaughter and abasement more agonizing than those which have twice endured in the lifetime of most of us."

Churchill, who during the war said he did not propose to preside at a liquidation of the British Empire, declared there was a possibility that the Empire might "pass away" and recalled that "some voices bid us 'quit Palestine' and 'quit India.'

Should The Empire Die"

"All the world should consider deeply what the consequence would be should the Empire die and thus leave a void," he said.

Concerning Palestine, he said the British-American committee of inquiry had recommended that Britain remain as administrator of the country, and demanded: "Are we not entitled to ask our friends whose judgment is the same as ours to give us a helping hand?"

As for India, Churchill said "India is not more united than Europe, except with superficial unity which has been created by our own rule and guidance in the last 150 years." For the British to quit India, he said, would mean leaving it to "the cruel fate which has laid Europe, with all its glories, in the dust and ashes and now threatens China with a protraction of her long torment."

Accord With Russia Vital, Says Churchill

London, May 7 (AP)—Winston Churchill declared today "the supreme hope and prime endeavor" toward achieving lasting peace "is to reach a good and faithful understanding with Soviet Russia through the agency and organism of the United Nations."

"Only in this way can catastrophe be avoided," he said.

The wartime Prime Minister spoke at a ceremony giving him the freedom of the city of Westminster, the section of London embracing the houses of Parliament and Westminster Abbey. He spoke at Church House, where the first session of the United Nations Security Council was held.

"Awful Days" Pictured

Churchill asked the world to ponder "what happens if the United Nations themselves are sundered by an awful schism, a clash of ideologies and passions?"

"Failure to find the answer," he said, "may lead the whole human race into a new period of misery, slaughter and abasement more agonizing and fatal than those which have twice been endured in the lifetime of most of us."

He called on "the English-speaking world and the Western democracies of Europe to move together in creating a true fellowship with Russia."

Hopes For Strong France

"I hope in this world organization there will be a strong France and a revived Italy," he said. "France, after all her troubles, may yet lead Europe into peace and plenty."

Alluding to the figurative casting of boomerangs, Churchill said:

"Thus we may note how some of the actions of our Russian friends have helped to cement Anglo-American friendship and co-operation and how the activities of the French Communist party have given Gen. Franco a new lease on life."

If The Empire Passes Away

He spoke of the possibility that the British Empire might "pass away" and recalled that "some voices bid us 'quit Palestine' and 'quit India.'"

"All the world should consider deeply what the consequences would be should the empire die and thus leave a void," said Churchill, who, during the war, declared he did not propose to preside at a liquidation of the empire.

He said the British-American investigation commission on Palestine recommended that Great Britain remain as administrator of the country.

"Entitled To Ask Aid"

"Are we not entitled to ask our friends whose judgment is the same as ours to give us a helping hand?" he asked.

Churchill declared that to get out of India would mean leaving the subcontinent to "the cruel fate which has laid Europe with all its glories in dust and ashes and which now threatens China with a protraction of her long torment."

"India is no more united than Europe, except with superficial unity which has been created by our rule and guidance in the last 150 years," he said.

Council Meets Today with Situation Still Clouded.

M. Harrelson

NEW YORK, May 7 — (AP) The United Nations Security council tonight awaited a new report from Iranian Ambassador Hussein Ala which delegates hoped might avert another clash on the explosive Iranian case tomorrow.

The only way such a clash might be avoided, most delegates believed, was by the receipt of new evidence before the council meets at 3 p.m. tomorrow, showing that the withdrawal of Russian troops from Iran was complete or virtually complete.

Evacuation Completed

A delayed dispatch from Tehran quoted Prince Mozaffar Firouz, Iranian propaganda director, as saying Monday night: "Reports we have received indicate that the evacuation of Persia has been completed."

Ala, however, said he had received no information later than that in his report of Monday night, which some of the delegates found to be inconclusive.

A later dispatch from Tehran said the Soviet government still controlled air travel to Azerbaijan province, since passage on the Russian Intourist airline to Tabriz must be booked through the Russian consulate.

Travel Curbs Lifted

Associated Press Correspondent Joseph C. Goodwin cabled that he was leaving Tehran tomorrow for Tabriz, indicating that restrictions on movements of foreign correspondents had been lifted in the northern provinces.

Unless the council receives information much more definite than Ala gave Monday, a British spokesman said, Sir Alexander Cadogan will oppose any move to drop the case.

When informed of Firouz's statement, the British spokesman said such a report, if officially submitted to the council and corroborated by information from other sources, might form a basis for dropping the case.

Ala reported Monday night that all Soviet troops had been withdrawn from four Iranian provinces, but that Soviet "interference" in Azerbaijan province made it impos-

U. N. Is Awaiting Report On Evacuation of Iran

sible for his government to ascertain the status of withdrawals there.

No Report from Russia

Russia still had not submitted a report to the council and there was no indication that she intended to submit one. Ala indicated in his report that he would submit any later information he received.

Any move to keep the case on the agenda, it was generally believed, would precipitate a new crisis in the council. One delegate expressed the fear that this would be the signal for another walkout by Russian Delegate Andrei A. Gromyko.

Gromyko, however, has not indicated whether he would attend.

Both the United States and Britain are awaiting last-minute reports from their legations in Tehran on the status of Russian evacution. Their information as of today corresponded closely to what Ala reported, but they were hopeful that more favorable reports would be received by tomorrow.

U.N. Faces New Iran Problem

New York, May 7 (AP)—The United Nations Security Council was presented with a new poser today in the form of a statement by Iranian Ambassador Hussein Ala that the situation in Azerbaijan province has made it impossible for his Government to verify whether all Soviet troops had been withdrawn from Iran by yesterday's deadline.

In a communication addressed to Secretary General Trygve Lie, Ala said investigation showed that all Red Army troops had left the four northern provinces of Khorassan, Gorgan, Mazanderan and Gilan as scheduled.

Not Sure About Azerbaijan

He added, however, that his Government could not ascertain the situation in Azerbaijan because it has been "unable to exercise effective authority" there since November 7, 1945, due to Soviet "interference."

Ala's report left in doubt the action the Council will take when it reconvenes tomorrow with the Iranian case on the agenda.

Reports Hour Before Deadline

Ala delivered his communication to Lie at 11 o'clock last night—just one hour before the deadline set by the Council.

Under a Soviet-Iranian agreement concluded on April 5, Russia promised to have all her troops out of Iran by May 6 and recognized the situation in Azerbaijan province as an "internal problem."

No Russian Report

No report has been received from Russia as to whether she has carried out her part of the agreement by removing all troops from Iran on schedule.

It was presumed that Soviet Delegate Andrei A. Gromyko would boycott the Council session tomorrow in accordance with his statement last week after failing to have the Iranian case removed from the agenda.

Ala's report was preceded by dispatches from Tehran which quoted Prince Mozaffar Firouz, Iranian Propaganda Minister, as saying that his Government was "completely satisfied" that the evacuation would be made final by midnight last night.

IRANIAN CASE IS UNSETTLED

Ala Says Tehran Lacks Proof Of Soviet Evacuation

Tehran, May 7 (AP)—Russian troops may or may not have quit northern Iran—Iranian foreign officials have no exact information on that subject—but the Soviet Government still controlled travel to that region today, and American newsmen were not able to visit Azerbaijan Province.

The manager of Intourist, Soviet travel bureau controlling the Russian-owned airline to Tabriz, told The Associated Press: "A permit is no longer necessary, but passage must be booked through our consulate." The consul was "not in" to correspondents, although his office was observing regular hours.

The airline manager, who had asked newspaper men four times in two days to return to the airline office to purchase tickets, said: "We want to sell you passage. There is space for you. But we are not permitted to do so without the approval of the Russian Consul."

No Soviet Report Made

An official American source said no Soviet report yet had been received of the actual evacuation of Azerbaijan Province by the Red Army.

The road [illegible] Tabriz has been cleared of Russian checkposts, but official travelers to Tabriz have been stopped for periods up to eight hours at each partisan-held town along the route, official foreign reports said. Tabriz is the capital of Azerbaijan Province, where an "autonomous" regime has been proclaimed.

[This dispatch was filed many hours after Prince Mozaffar Firouz, Iranian Director of Propaganda, told correspondents in Teheran Monday night that "reports we have received indicate that the evacuation of Persia has been completed. Prince Firouz said no reports had been received, officially or unofficially, that would justify the Iranian Government's doubting that the terms agreed upon with Russia had been carried out. Russia and Iran had agreed that all Red Army troops would be evacuated from Iran by midnight May 6.]

Iran Indicates Russians Are Gone

Tehran, May 6 (Delayed) (A. P.).—Prince Firouz, Iranian Director of Propaganda, told news correspondents tonight that "reports we have received indicate that the evacuation of Persia (Iran) has been completed."

Premier Ahmed Qavam, tired but obviously happy, received the correspondents at 10:30 P. M. and then directed them to Firouz, who made the announcement concerning the withdrawal of Russian troops.

Rights For Women

New York, May 7 (AP) — The United Nations subcommission on the status of women today called for world-wide rights of divorce and for universal monogamy.

The [illegible] stoped that the demand was contrary to religious beliefs and customs prevalent in many countries. Their formal expression will be drafted later.

Another resolution urging abolition of prostitution all over the world was tabled for rewording.

The seven-woman commission, drafting a program for eventual presentation to the United Nations Economic and Social Council, also called for universal suffrage, full rights to hold public office and freedom of choice in marriage.

U.N. Committee Holds to Choice Of County Site

NEW YORK, May 7. — (AP) Sir Angus Fletcher, British consul at Buffalo, N. Y., and former director of the British Library of Information here, was elected chairman of the United Nations Headquarters commission today at its organizational meeting.

The commission is charged principally with recommending a permanent U.N. Headquarters site within the Westchester-Fairfield county area selected by the site inspection group headed by Dr. Ttoyan Gavrilovic of Yugoslavia which now is dissolved.

Sir Angus discounted speculation that his nine-nation commission might recommend abandonment of plans for setting up headquarters in the Westchester-Fairfield area in the face of local opposition.

"Only the General Assembly can change the permanent headquarters site," he said. "Our task is to make more specific recommendations with regard to the general area approved by the Assembly."

The commission immediately took up the problem of housing for U.N. personnel and conversion of the Sperry Gyroscope plant at Lake Success, on Long Island, which will house the secretariat and the councils, and the New York City building on the 1939 World's Fair grounds in Queens, where the General Assembly will meet Sept. 3.

NO U. N. WELCOME BY CONNECTICUT

Hartford, Conn., May 7 (A. P.).—The Connecticut House of Representatives by a rising vote refused today to adopt a resolution extending a welcome to the United Nations. The resolution was defeated by a partisan vote, the Democratic minority favoring it, with the Republican majority, almost to a man, in opposition.

Introduced by the Democratic Minority Leader, Representative Charles Henschel of New Haven, the resolution noted that "certain small groups" in the State were opposed to location of the U. N. in Fairfield county area, and would have placed the House in position of extending a welcome to the U. N. and urging it reaffirm its decision to locate in the Fairfield county-Westchester area.

Republicans, while asserting they indorsed the United Nations and its purposes, contended that the issue was not properly before the House, and that the Legislature should not interfere in local affairs.

Representative Herbert B. Wanderer, House Republican leader, said the Legislature traditionally "frowned on disturbing home rule" and whether Stamford and Greenwich residents were correct in opposing location there of U. N. world headquarters "it has nothing to do with us as State legislators."

Representative Daniel F. B. Hickey (R.) of Stamford pointed out that New York was spending more than $2,000,000 for temporary headquarters for the United Nations and asked "what will be the cost to the State of Connecticut?"

U.S. 'Hoarding' Of Grain Immoral, Laborite Says

London, May 7 (AP)—Laborite C. C. Poole urged Prime Minister Attlee in the House of Commons today to "make it clear to the American Government that we consider it highly immoral that grain should be hoarded in America while other people starve."

"I would not like to throw charges against any country," Attlee responded. "I cannot accept the view straightaway that wheat is being hoarded. We are doing our utmost in consultation with the American Government to see that the utmost can be procured."

Attlee said March rains in India "came too late" to improve farm conditions much and "the output of crops will be seriously short." His assertion contrasted with one by President Truman a month ago that rains in India had bettered the world food situation and if the world could get through the next 90 days, everything would go well.

VAST PLOT IS LAID TO MIKHAILOVICH

London, May 7 (A. P.).—Gen. Draja Mikhailovich, former Chetnik leader, stood accused by the Yugoslav Government today of planning to annihilate 1,600,000 of his countrymen in order to create "a fantastic totalitarian Yugoslavia."

The Yugoslav embassy in London made public last night a volume which contained eighty-one documents described as correspondence and military orders issued by Mikhailovich's headquarters, and which also charged the Chetnik leader with "direct treasonable commerce with the enemy." The volume said that Mikhailovich, now in a Belgrade cell awaiting trial on war crimes charges, proposed "to transform complex Yugoslavia into a greater Serbia of Orthodox faith alone, to which would be uneasily appended a purely Catholic rump Slovenia and a truncated Catholic Croatia."

The volume added: "To this end it was proposed in Bosnia and Hercegovina to eliminate upwards of 1,000,000 Moslems and over 500,000 Catholics, while in the historic Sandjak . . . the best part of 100,000 more Moslems were to lose their lives or else suffer forcible conversion to the Orthodox faith which they had resisted for generations in the past."

Protest on Polish Troops

LONDON, May 7 (AP)—A Foreign Office spokesman said tonight that a note from the Polish Provisional Government protesting alleged delays in the demobilization of Polish armed forces overseas had been received and was under consideration. Details of the Polish note were not disclosed, but were understood to include charges of British failure to pay discharge gratuities to the Poles and attempts to influence their decisions on returning home.

Berries 5 Cents Apiece In London

London, May 7 (AP)—The first strawberries of the seasons appeared on the London market today. Priced at three-pence (5 cents) a berry, the supply disappeared within an hour.

British Make Atomic Grant

London, May 7 (AP)—The Government tonight announced the grant of £191,000 ($764,000) for atomic research to Prof. M. L. Oliphant, Birmingham University physicist, and Prof. P. I. Dee, nuclear physicist from Glasgow.

Count Karolyi Ends 27 Years in Exile

London, May 7 (A. P.).—Count Michael Karolyi, 71 years old, president of the short-lived Hungarian Republic after the first world war, left for Hungary today after twenty-seven years of exile. The Hungarian legation said the Hungarian Parliament had invited Karolyi to return.

U.S. At Its 'Meanest', British View On Debate

Middlesbrough, England, May 7 (AP)—Alfred Edwards, Labor member of the House of Commons, said today that the United States Senate debate on the proposed loan to Britain showed America at its "meanest hour."

Reporting on a recent lecture tour of the United States and Canada, he told [illegible]'s luncheon club that "[illegible] wondered if these people, who were putting up such a pitiable exhibition in the American Senate, were really fit to govern."

History, he added, would look back to this period in America and say, "This was their meanest hour."

Edwards, a member of Commons for eleven years, said: "It is a disgrace to all civilization that any governing body should permit a method of filibuster which turned the highest legislative chamber into a vaudeville."

AGREE WITH G. I. BRIDE

Wallasey, England, May 7 (A. P.).—A 22-year-old G. I. bride, June Marsico, who canceled her trip to the United States Saturday because, she said, she loved England too much, was besieged by fan mail today.

Most of the letters were from men, commending her decision to remain in England instead of joining her husband, Nick Marsico, at Elyria, Ohio. One contained a tentative offer of marriage from a 50-year-old musician. British women, however, were not so sure Mrs. Marsico had made a wise choice. One criticized her action as "a rather conceited whim."

The tentative marriage proposal suggested that because she appreciated her native land so much: "Why not visit beautiful Cornwall?" It cautiously added: "Is this a proposal of marriage, should you ever be divorced? Who knows?"

Son of Gandhi Flying to New York

Bournemouth, England, May 7 (A. P.).—Devadas Gandhi, son of Mohandas K. Gandhi and managing editor of the Hindustan Times, left here today by plane for New York. He said he would discuss newsprint purchases with the Indian supply mission in Washington and with Canadian manufacturers in Montreal.

30.24-2701

U.S. Girl Meets Fiance She Never Saw

At First Sight of Londoner Who Courted Her by Mail, She Says She Doesn't Want to Return to Brooklyn.

Southampton, England, May 7 (A. P.).—A slim blonde Brooklyn artist and a London tea dealer, who courted her for five years by mail, met for the first time today, kissed and affirmed that they were definitely engaged.

Dan Febland, 32 years old, a former R. A. F. cook, who held a photograph of his fiancee while he waited for the steamship Washington to dock, quickly recognized Harriet Faith Cohen of 2825 West 32d street, Brooklyn, waving from a porthole. After greeting Febland, Miss Cohen smiled and told reporters: "I don't think I want to go back."

He merely grinned when reminded that he had said last week: "If we take to each other, we will get married."

"The wedding date has not yet been fixed, but Dan and I are definitely engaged," the girl said.

Febland observed that they "weren't even serious about it" when they began corresponding five years ago, after his mother and two brothers had met Miss Cohen in New York.

MOLOTOV REFUSES TO REMOVE TROOPS POLICING BULGARIA

Russia Says Soldiers Protect Supply Line to Austria.

BYRNES ENTERS DISPUTE

Joins Britain in Demanding Evacuation of All Units in Balkans.

PARIS, May 7 — (AP) American sources said today that V. M. Molotov, Russian foreign minister, had refused to withdraw Soviet troops from Bulgaria on the ground they were needed there to protect communications lines into the Russian zone of Austria.

Ernest Bevin, British foreign secretary, asserted that if the foreign ministers adopted an American proposal for adding an Austrian settlement to the conference agenda, Red army troops would not be needed to safeguard the communication lines.

"We are not now discussing Austria," the American sources said Molotov retorted.

Cites Balkan Agreement

Molotov then added that the ministers had agreed last September in London that Russia could retain troops in the Balkans and that all the ministers needed to do now was to decide the language of the Balkan treaties.

Secretary of State James F. Byrnes told the ministers on May 1, during a discussion of the evacuation of troops from Italy and Austria, that as long as American troops remained in Austria the United States would be compelled to retain soldiers in Italy to protect supply lines.

Austria and Italy are contiguous countries, whereas Austria and Bulgaria do not adjoin.

Both Bevin and Byrnes challenged Molotov's statement on the London agreement, declaring that the agreement stated precisely that all Allied occupation troops were to be withdrawn upon signature of the treaties.

Molotov Explains Refusal

Molotov explained his refusal further by stating the Russian army was using the Danube river, which forms part of Bulgaria's northern frontier, for sending supplies to its garrisons in Austria. He then contended that the London agreement terms allowed communications troops to remain in Balkan countries.

The American and British ministers disagreed, both asserting the London agreement referred to the withdrawal of all troops.

When Molotov suggested that the issue be referred to the deputies for study, Byrnes replied that if the ministers could not agree, there was little possibility their deputies could.

The question then was laid aside.

Meet Again Today

The ministers will meet tomorrow morning to re-examine the question of Italian reparations, to pass on a treaty for Finland and, if time allows, begin discussions of the over-all German problem.

As the day's second meeting of the ministers proceeded further into the question of the Balkan treaties, Byrnes and Bevin clashed with the Soviet minister on the question of Hungarian reparations.

In the earlier session, the ministers decided to restore Transylvania to Romania, but deadlocked on a U. S. proposal to guarantee freedom of navigation on the Danube.

Supported by Bevin, Byrnes attacked the Hungarian armistice stipulation for $300,000,000 in reparations as "excessive" and likely to result in the economic collapse of the country.

Molotov replied that the United States held about $300,000,000,000 worth of Hungarian assets in its occupation zones in Austria and Germany which might be released to the Hungarians if the United States really wished to help Hungary.

These assets consisted, Molotov asserted, of gold, motor cars, horses, factory machinery and rolling stock.

Byrnes answered that Hungary had never requested the return of these assets and that, furthermore, the $32,000,000 in gold apparently referred to by Molotov was being held in trust in Frankfurt because of certain claims against it. He added that Hungary had asked and received $400,000,000 aid from UNRRA.

Bulgarian Frontiers Set

The ministers, said an American source, accepted Byrnes' proposal to restore Bulgaria's frontiers as of Jan. 1, 1941, with a provision that the Greek-Bulgarian line be considered tentative until the two governments involved could present their views orally to the conference or to the 21-nation peace conference.

The Greek border is the main problem of those concerning Bulgarian frontiers, since the Greeks are claiming rectifications for strategic reasons and the Bulgarians are demanding access to the Aegean sea and western Thrace, both at the expense of Greece.

On the issue of Bulgarian reparations, the conference agreed to a Russian proposal that the Greeks and Yugoslavs be allowed to present their demands to the peace conference, and that a decision be withheld until a further meeting of the council.

In the Danubian discussion, American sources said, Byrnes proposed that navigation on the Danube, its navigable tributaries and connecting canals, be open on terms of complete equalities to the nationals, merchantmen and goods of all states.

Navigational freedom of the Danube is one of the key points of President Truman's European policy. This question was reported to have been argued bitterly by Molotov in opposition to Byrnes and Bevin.

As discussion of Bulgaria began at today's second session, the American delegation let it be known that the United States, which does not recognize the present Sofia regime, was willing to participate in drafting a treaty with that country, but would not do it until the regime was recognized, informants said.

Romania To Get Back One Area Lost In War

Paris, May 7 (AP)—The Foreign Ministers Council agreed today to restore Transylvania to Romania and to list for discussion Romania's other boundary changes since 1938, but broke up the morning session in disagreement over other issues involving the Black Sea country, a British informant said.

The decision of the Foreign Ministers of Russia, Britain, France and the United States to restore Transylvania to Romania annulled the 1940 dictate of Hitler and Mussolini at Vienna which awarded most of that territory to Hungary.

Report On Other Areas

Earlier, British sources said the Foreign Ministers had agreed to restore Romania to all her 1938 boundaries.

This would include the return to her of Dobrudja, which she handed over to Bulgaria in 1940, and Bessarabia, which was occupied by Russia in 1940 and annexed in 1944.

Bessarabia was not specifically mentioned, however, and the Ministers referred the matter to their deputies for precise wording.

Hungary, by the terms of her surrender to the Allies, had already agreed to return Transylvania to Romania.

The Ministers scheduled a meeting for 5 P.M. to start discussion of the Bulgarian treaty, which involves that country's request for cession of western Thrace by Greece and Bulgarian access to the Aegean Sea.

Danube Row Called Bitter

What was described as a bitter argument arose between British Foreign Secretary Bevin and United States Secretary of State Byrnes on the one side and Foreign Minister Molotov of Russia on the other when Britain and America insisted on freedom of navigation of the Danube, vital commercial artery of southeastern Europe, and on freedom of trade for all nations in Romania.

Molotov said the Soviet delegation was "not interested" in discussing the matters and that the ministers should pass on to the next item.

Britain's Proposal

Bevin had suggested holding a conference on the Danube within six months after signing the peace treaties, British informants said.

He suggested that Britain, France, Russia, the United States and the Danubian countries be invited to such a conference. But Molotov countered that it was strictly a central European problem and, in any case, it should be discussed through diplomatic channels.

Russ Secrecy Called Issue

The United States and Britain were reported ready to insist that Russia lift the veil of secrecy from eastern Europe.

Proposing equal trade rights for all in Romania, Byrnes recalled that Britain, Russia and the United States agreed at Potsdam on equal rights for all nations to world trade.

It was at this point that Molotov was reported to have said his delegation was "not interested" in discussing the matter. Bevin said that, although he had not intervened in the debate on this item, he was definitely interested and his silence had been induced by the Russian attitude on the Danubian issue.

Dobrudja Proposal Okayed

The meeting began with the Ministers voting null and void the Vienna Award of 1940 in which Hitler and Mussolini gave to Hungary 17,000 square miles of Transylvania.

Molotov then suggested restoring Romania to her January 1, 1938, boundaries, which would also give back the 3,000 square miles of southern Dobrudja ceded to Bulgaria in the Treaty of Craiova in September, 1940. This was agreed to, but the decision was referred to the Deputy Foreign Ministers for more precise wording.

The Ministers agreed, without discussion, to the dissolution of Fascist organizations in Romania; but, as in the case of Italy, they disagreed and passed over the question of setting up an inter-Allied commission to control war criminals as proposed by Byrnes. Molotov again objected that it would be an infringement of the sovereignty of Romania.

Deputy Replaces Bidault

French Foreign Minister Georges Bidault, detained at this morning's Cabinet meeting, was replaced by his deputy, Maurice Couve de Murville.

An American source said that Byrnes was prepared to demand that barriers be removed from the Russian-occupied zone of Germany.

This source said Byrnes planned to bring up both the Potsdam agreement and his proposed four-power mutual-assistance pact on disarmament of Germany in an attempt to break down the Russian wall.

Key To Russ Opposition

Some American officials were inclined to link the vigorous Russian opposition to Byrnes's proposed treaty with the fact that the treaty would allow a four-power commission to roam through all parts of the Reich.

Although the ministers have listed the German situation as the final item on their agenda—and there is some indication that Byrnes may not raise the question of Russian barriers until the German issue is reviewed—it is being discussed outside the conference room by American, British and French representatives.

Many officials here view the German problem as the real key to the European peace settlement.

Trieste Deadlock Holds

The ministers decided yesterday to abandon at least temporarily the explosive Italian question. In so doing, the conferees admitted failure to break a deadlock on the Yugoslav-Italian frontier.

At the heart of the dispute is the sovereignty of strategic Trieste—the United States insisting that the city remain Italian, and Russia that it be ceded to Yugoslavia.

Reported Molotov Offer

Molotov was reported to have offered to abandon Russian demands for $300,000,000 in reparations from Italy and for a dominant position in Tripolitania, provided Trieste were given to Yugoslavia. Byrnes, however, refused to yield, conference sources said.

British sources said Molotov had also offered to withdraw objections to give the Dodecanese Islands to Greece as one of his concessions on the Yugoslav question.

FRENCH LEFT GIVES PLEDGE ON CHARTER

Paris, May 7 (A. P.).—The French Socialists and Communists, acknowledging the defeat of their proposed Constitution for the Fourth Republic in Sunday's referendum, promised today to co-operate with other parties in drafting a more widely acceptable document. Revised official election figures showed that the Constitution was rejected by 10,490,581 to 9,355,791 votes. It would have established an all-powerful, unicameral Legislature. Opponents said that this would have paved the way for a dictatorshmip by any party able to win control of the Legislature.

Both leftist parties said that as far as they were concerned the new Constituent Assembly to be elected on June 2, which will have seven months to prepare another Constitution, could finish the job in a few weeks.

The moderate Popular Republican Movement (MRP), which led the opposition to the Lefist constitution, pledged that it would remain in the Cabinet and avoid a Government crisis.

The Leftist constitution would have established an all-powerful unicameral legislature. Opponents said this would have paved the way for a dictatorship by any party able to gain control of the legislature.

Reds Hit French Socialists

London, May 7 (AP)—The Moscow radio blamed French Socialists today for the defeat of the proposed new French constitution in Sunday's referendum. The constitution was sponsored by Communist and Socialist parties.

The broadcast, quoting a Tass dispatch from Paris, said "according to the opinion prevailing here, the Socialists conducted their agitation in a rather slack manner. . . . The Socialist press, in effect, did not explain to its readers the contents of the constitution."

GEN. DE GAULLE SHUNS FRENCH CEREMONIES

PARIS, May 7 — (AP) Gen. Charles de Gaulle has refused an invitation to participate in national ceremonies celebrating the end of the war with Germany, the French cabinet made known today.

DeGaulle, former head of the government, said he already had made other plans to visit the tomb of Georges Clemenceau that day.

FRANCE PREPARES FOR EXPORT TRADE

Paris, May 7 (A. P.).—The French Government is utilizing

the strictest possible measures to hoard its reserves of foreign exchange until France once again can enter the world's trade markets with something near her pre-war export business.

The Government recently placed hundreds of items on a "free" export list of goods not considered essential to France. These may be exported without a license, but all payments in foreign exchange are taken over by the Government. The exporter is reimbursed with an equivalent sum in francs.

The Government will authorize the transfer of foreign capital out of France only when such transfer is of commercial and economic benefit to France, and when it involves small amounts of vital importance to the parties concerned.

Money due American film companies, for instance, is paid into a "waiting" account pending negotiations between the French and American governments. No American film company has been allowed to transfer its assets out of France since 1939.

All exchange of currency is handled at the "Office des Changes," where officials are strict in observing of letter of the law. For instance an American leaving France after a short business trip here is allowed to change his francs to dollars only if he can prove that (1) the amount does not exceed the amount he brought into the country, minus routine living expenses and (2) any dollars he brought into the country were exchanged for francs at authorized agencies.

This is primarily aimed against the black market in money, where operators are currently offering 310 francs for a dollar, as against the legal rate of 120 francs.

Americans living in France temporarily can, upon their return to the United States, convert francs into dollars, with the amount determined by the length of stay and their income while in France. American businessmen also must pay for their air or steamship travel in dollars.

Rheims Too Busy To Note V-E Day

RHEIMS, France, May 7—(AP) Peace came to Europe a year ago today in the "little red schoolhouse" at the outskirts of this cathedral city where Gen. Eisenhower maintained supreme headquarters.

The clock pointed to 2:41 a.m. a year ago when dejected Col. Gen. Alfred Jodl, chief of staff of the German army, scrawled his signature to the surrender after nearly six years of the most savage war in history.

The red brick school house, whence the decisive military strokes from the west were directed, is preserved just as it was last year. The surrender occurred in the famous "war room" of supreme headquarters, Allied expeditionary forces, with the maps, charts and battle orders on the walls surrounding the table and the 13 chairs where the capitulation was discussed and sealed.

The room now is a French national monument and shrine and a symbol of peace.

The anniversary was almost unnoticed in Rheims.

German prisoners of war 24,000 of them, work in the huge American stockpiles around the surrender city. There is still much work to be done in closing out the vast quartermaster depots.

placards showing who occupied them. Unless the visitor looks closely he is apt to miss a piece of paper pasted on the wall near a row of windows. The paper is the "top secret" war room daily summary, No. 335.

It reads:

"Surrender. The German Government surrendered unconditionally at Reims, France, at 0241 hours 7 May 1945. The instrument of surrender was signed by Lieut.-Gen. W. Bedell Smith for the Supreme Commander and by Gen. Oberst Gustav Jodl for the German Government. Major-Gen Ivan Susloparov signed as representative of the Russians, and Gen. Francois Sevez as representative of the French Government. Hostilities officially cease at 2301 hours, Central European time."

area, working in United States Army surplus property depots. There are 22,000 in Reims itself and French civilians make no attempt to hide their chagrin at the freedom the prisoners of war have.

Frenchmen declare that prisoners of war should not be allowed to drive jeeps and cars without guards and should not be allowed to work in United States Army messes and sales stores in this city where the Army in which they fought acknowledged its greatest defeat.

Reims Has Changed Since Nazis Quit There

Gone Are the Thousands of Troops of a Year Ago and Headquarters Is Now a Shrine.

Reims, May 7 (A. P.).—The city of Reims, where one year ago today Col. Gen. Gustav Jodl scratched his name on a document which [illegible] European phase of world war II into the archives of history, observed the first anniversary of the surrender quietly—with too few soldiers in town to hold a parade.

The citizens and soldiers observed the day mainly by visiting the surrender room in the "Little Red Schoolhouse," the former "war room" of Supreme Headquarters, Allied Expeditionary Forces, which has become a French national shrine and a place where visitors may absorb a bit of the atmosphere of the historical events which occurred in it.

The room has been preserved exactly as it was at the moment of the German capitulation. The war maps are there, the weather maps, railway maps and supply maps. A "lay-on" board lists air force missions of the following day. There is a chart of Allied casualties as of May 6, 1945, showing 122,072 killed in action, 468,267 wounded and 71,561 missing. Next to it is a chart in the form of a Nazi swastika, showing 4,035,051 German prisoners taken.

Thirteen Chairs.

In the center of the room is a long, scarred and begrimed table where the historic surrender document was signed. Placed around it are thirteen straight-backed wooden chairs, with

Few Soldiers Left.

Outside the war room in the red brick vocational school there is little to remind the visitor of the hustle and bustle of Allied Headquarters a year ago.

Today the soldiers in the streets are numbered by the dozens, where there used to be thousands. Lieut.-Col. Lowell A. Milligan of Los Angeles has less than fifteen American soldiers to help him administer fourteen hotels and billets, theaters and post exchange.

Only one of seven requisitioned theaters remains in American hands and there is only one American Red Cross club. There used to be twelve. Eighteen assembly area camps located in an arc around Reims, through which nearly 4,000,000 men passed on their way to the United States or the Pacific theater, have been closed and all but one—Pittsburgh—turned back to the French. Each one had a capacity of 18,000 men.

Still Many Germans.

There are still 60,000 German prisoners of war in the Reims

Nazi Ideas Strong in German Boys

U.S. Test of Opinion Shows but 29 Out of 134 Youths Exhibit Democratic Lines of Thought.

Berlin, May 7 (A. P.).—Fifty out of 134 school-age German youths tested in a sampling of opinion after one year of the occupation have expressed attitudes strikingly Nazi, the American Military Government's Office of Information Control said today. Democratic lines of thinking were exhibited by only twenty-nine, it was stated.

The Office of Information Control, which based its findings on original essays, reported that among the remainder, twenty-four have strongly nationalistic and Chauvinistic views, sixteen adhere to socialistic ideas and two reflect Communist attitudes. Numerous youngsters observed that Germany "must again have a strong Fuehrer" or needs a "righteous, dear Fuehrer."

"The survey suggested," the report added, "that re-education of German youth has resulted in creating in its mind a full knowledge of the failure of Nazism, but has not yet replaced this with an understanding of or belief in democracy."

DOENITZ' EVIDENCE MEETS CHALLENGE

Russians Deny Approval of Norway Invasion—Nimitz' Deposition to Be Used

N. Norgaard

NUREMBURG, Germany, May 7 (AP)—Grand Admiral Karl Doenitz, U-boat expert and successor to Adolf Hitler, opened his defense against war crimes charges today and met immediate prosecution objections to some of his documents.

Doenitz' attorney expected to prove that Germany had occupied Norway with tacit Russian approval. The Russian prosecutor objected to his contention. The International Military Tribunal upheld his argument that some defense documents did not show on their face the interpretation that Doenitz sought to give them. It ordered a hearing tomorrow of all prosecution objections.

Doenitz is charged with promoting preparations for war and bearing responsibility for crimes at sea. His attorney, Capt. Otto Kranzbuehler, said that he expected to prove through written interrogatories to Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, American Chief of Naval Operations, that American submarines in the Pacific had orders similar to those given to U-boats.

Yesterday the American prosecutor, Thomas Dodd, charged that Walther Funk, last president of the Reichbank, and Minister of Economics, had made the Reichbank a depository of gold teeth, jewels, watches and other valuables seized from concentration-camp inmates. He presented a motion picture of cases of such valuables found in the vaults in Frankfort on the Main a year ago.

He also entered an affidavit by Emil Puhl, Reichbank vice president, which said that Funk had told him of arrangements with Heinrich Himmler for the bank to receive gold and jewels "taken from Jews and concentration-camp victims with Funk's approval and knowledge." Funk declared that Puhl's affidavit was not true.

Admiral Doenitz Opens Defense

T. Bergoy

Nuernberg, May 7 (AP)—Grand Admiral Karl Doenitz opened his defense at the war-crimes trial today one year after he surrendered the Reich as successor to Hitler.

He followed Walther Funk, Nazi Reichsbank president and Minister of Economy. Nine of 21 defendants still are to be heard after Doenitz.

The International Military Tribunal was told today that Funk, by arrangement with Heinrich Himmler, turned the *Reichsbank* into a huge depository for gold teeth, spectacles, jewelry, watches and other valuables seized from concentration camp victims.

Thomas Dodd, United States prosecutor, showed a seven-minute motion picture made in the *Reichsbank* vaults at Frankfurt, where troops found scores of cases of such valuables a year ago.

Secrecy Ordered

Dodd also offered an affidavit by Emil Puhl, *Reichsbank* vice president under Funk, in which Puhl was quoted as saying:

"In the Summer of 1942 Funk told me he had arranged with Himmler for the *Reichsbank* to receive gold and jewels from the SS. I asked Funk the source of the gold and he replied it was confiscated property from the eastern occupied territories but I should ask no further questions. Funk said we should go ahead but keep the matt. absolutely secret. The gold was taken from Jews and concentration-camp victims with Funk's approval and knowledge."

Funk protested that he never saw such things in the *Reichsbank* vaults, that "many people deposited valuables but the *Reichsbank* was not authorized to look into them."

Had Lauded Puhl

"Nobody ever deposited his gold teeth in a bank," Dodd said.

"Where they came from I don't know," Funk said.

The Reich's last economic chief expressed surprise at Puhl's affidavit. He had described Puhl yesterday as credible and trustworthy. (700)

Gen. E. C. Betts, Judge Advocate In Europe, Dies

World War I Veteran Once on West Point Faculty; Served in Philippines

FRANKFURT AM MAIN, May 7 (AP).—Brigadier General Edward C. Betts, fifty-five, Judge Advocate General of American Forces in Europe, died of a heart ailment here last night.

The general was stricken a week ago and was removed to the 97th General Hospital. His wife, who flew from Washington by plane, and their daughter, Anne, a Ber-lin Red Cross club director, were at the bedside.

Known as Legal Expert

General Betts was considered by the War Department as one of the Army's outstanding legal experts. A graduate of the University of Alabama Law School in 1911, he was professor of law and staff judge advocate at the United States Military Academy, West Point, N. Y., from July, 1938, until a few days after Pearl Harbor.

The general was in the news recently in connection with the Lichfield brutality trials. He had guaranteed protection to four enlisted men, witnesses who feared retaliation if they testified against ten men and eight officers accused of beating prisoners at the Lichfield camp in England. The witnesses later testified.

General Betts was born in Huntsville, Ala. He was commissioned a captain of infantry in the Officer Reserve Corps in 1917 and a year later was assigned to the 31st Infantry Division at Camp Wheeler, Ga. During the first world war he was adjutant of the 47th Infantry Division in France.

Rejoined Army in 1920

He was honorably discharged in 1919, but a year later returned to uniform, this time joining the regular army. He became adjutant of the 29th Infantry Division at Fort Benning, Ga., in 1921 and held that post until he was graduated from the Infantry School four years later.

He was assigned as adjutant of the 45th Division (Philippine Scouts) in Mindanao from 1925 to 1928, when he was transferred to the Judge Advocate General's Office in Washington.

He was promoted to major in 1935, a lieutenant colonel in 1940, a temporary colonel in 1941 and a brigadier general in 1943. He held the Legion of Merit and the British Army's Commander of the British Empire Medal. His home was at 1869 Wyoming Avenue, N. W., Washington.

Surviving are his wife, Mrs. Mary P. Hobbs Betts, and two daughters, Anne and Matilda, the latter a student at Vassar College, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

German Council's New Power

Frankfurt, May 7 (AP)—The United States Military Government turned over to the German States Council today all administrative problems except those of major

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policy making in a gesture of confidence in the occupied nation's new leaders.

But after a year of occupation the germ of nazism by no means has been stamped out. A sampling of opinion among German youth in Berlin by the military government showed that among 134 students tested, 50 still showed attitudes "unmistakably Nazi."

Appointed By Americans

The expression of confidence in the German Länderrat (States Council) was made by Lieut. Gen. Lucius D. Clay, deputy military governor of the American zone.

Clay told the American-appointed council—German ministers of Bavaria, Greater Hesse and Wurttemberg-Baden—that "in the future, except for matters concerning major occupation policy or those requiring quadripartite decision, the Länderrat decisions will not require military government approval."

Other matters of administration, he told the council, "will be your problem and subject to your authority." He announced this decision at the council's eighth monthly meeting. Previously all Länderrat decisions were forwarded to the military government for approval.

Sampling Based On Essays

This forward step in democratization coincided with a report of the Office of Information Control in the American sector of Berlin, where military government men who made a sample survey of 134 German students found that only 29 exhibited "democratic lines of thinking."

Original essays used for the sampling showed numerous German youngsters believed that Germany again must have a "strong Führer." The report suggested that "the re-education of German youth has resulted in creating in its minds full knowledge of the failure of nazism, but has not yet replaced this with an understanding or belief in democracy." (AAD)

Gen. Ostrander Ill in Frankfort

FRANKFORT ON THE MAIN, Germany, May 7 (AP)—Brig. Gen. L. S. Ostrander, USA, adjutant general of the European theatre, was admitted to the Ninety-seventh General Hospital in Frankfort today. A staff officer at Army headquarters said a medical report on General Ostrander's illness was not expected before tomorrow.

Germans Searched for Mail

FRANKFORT ON THE MAIN, Germany, May 7 (A —Seeking carriers of subversive German mail, American military police searched 1,200 nervous passengers arriving at Frankfort's main railway station today from Munich. Army trucks waited to take suspects to the Frankfort guardhouse as a crowd of several thousand Germans watched with curiosity.

To Aid U.S. Children in Germany

FRANKFORT ON THE MAIN, Germany, May 7 (AP)—Plans for fully accredited schools to teach children of United States occupation soldiers were announced today by the Army. The announcement emphasized that "the school program as outlined depends upon an enrollment sufficient to make schools administratively and financially feasible."

RULE BY GERMANS SET UP IN U. S. ZONE

Stuttgart, May 7 (A. P.).—The United States Military Government today turned over to the American-appointed German States Council all administrative problems except policy making. Lieut.-Gen. Lucius D. Clay, Deputy Military Governor of the American zone, told the German ministers of Bavaria, Greater Hesse and Wuerttemberg-Baden that the new powers given them were an "expression of confidence."

"In the future" Clay said, "except for matters concerning major occupation policy or those requiring quadri-partite decision, the Laenderrat (States Council) decisions will not require Military Government approval."

Clay also assured the German ministers that food supplies are coming into Germany on schedule and that a suggested cut in the German bread ration would not be necessary.

ARMY TRIAL DELAYED

Bad Nauheim, Germany, May 7 (A. P.).—Lieut. Granville Cubage of Oklahoma City won a postponement today until May 27 of his court-marital on charges of brutality to soldiers imprisoned at the United States Army guardhouse at Lichfield, England. Cubage pleaded not guilty. His attorneys asked more time to prepare a defense.

It was the second postponement granted in the series of Lichfield trials, which reopened here last week under orders for speed because, one witness said, ranking Army authorities want the trials "over with and out of the newspapers to end bad publicity."

The trial of Lieut. Leonard W. Ennis of Peekskill, N. Y., also was continued until May 27. Dates have not been set for trials of four other officers and eight enlisted men facing similar charges.

Gen. Truscott Is Recovering

HEIDELBERG, Germany, May 7 (AP) — Lieut. Gen. Lucian K. Truscott Jr., commander of the United States Third Army, is recovering from a recent heart attack and may be out of bed within two or three weeks," Third Army staff officers said tonight.

Red Loan Oversubscribed

First Day's Lottery Bond Buying Passes Twenty Billion Rubles

MOSCOW, May 7 (AP).—The Finance Ministry said today that the new 20,000,000,000 ruble (nominally $3,774,000,000) internal loan was oversubscribed on the first day. Collective farmers throughout the Soviet Union bought large blocks.

The bonds are non-interest bearing, but entitle holders to automatic participation in semi-annual lottery prize drawings. A third of the bond holders are due to win prizes of up to 50,000 rubles (nominally $9,435) during the twenty years to maturity of the bonds.

"Izvestia" commented that the success of the loan showed the Russian determination "to continue to strengthen the armed forces of the Soviet state, help build defenses and equip with superior technique the dear and beloved defender, the Red Army."

MOSCOW PLAYS UP TERROR IN GREECE

Moscow, May 7 (A. P.).—The Soviet press and radio gave widespread publicity today to a Tass (Soviet official newspaper agency) dispatch from Athens headlined: "Debauch of Monarchist Terror in Greece." The dispatch said that armed monarchists using iron rods, whips and pistol butts beat citizens of democratic views while the Greek police stood guard nearby.

Izvestia and other papers printed another Tass dispatch from Belgrade headlined: "Fascist Terror in Trieste." This dispatch said that the Belgrade papers were filled with reports from Trieste of attacks on, and mutiliation and murder of anti-Fascists with the direct complicity of the civil police.

Spaniards Deny Harboring Nazis

Madrid, May 7 (A. P.).—The Spanish Foreign Office last night denied Poland's charges before the United Nation's Security Council that Spain is a refuge for German Nazis and a custodian of Nazi funds.

The Foreign Office statement said that such Germans as still remain in Spain do so "because difficulties are presented in a study of each case and special situations are encountered in various cases," and not because the Spanish Government has obstructed efforts to repatriate them. "At the demand of the Allied Control Council of Germany there have been repatriated to that country a good portion of those German subjects who came to Spain as officials and others to which political activities were imputed," the statement continued.

The difficulties met with, the Foreign Office said, include the advanced age, poor health and disputed nationality of Germans, since many had been in Spain for years, had married Spanish women and had children born in Spain. These, the statement said, "have a moral claim which the Spanish Government cannot do less than take into consideration."

The Foreign Office, in response to the charge that Spain is a custodian of Nazi funds, cited the Government's action in blocking German funds and handing over German Government buildings to the Allies along with quasi-governmental businesses.

Mussert, Dutch Nazi, Is Executed

The Hague, May 7 (AP)—Diminutive Anton Adriaan Mussert, Führer of the Netherlands Nazis, died before a firing squad today after bidding farewell to his imprisoned followers, who clicked their heels, stood at attention and addressed him solemnly as "*Leider*" (leader).

The man whom Hitler appointed in December, 1942, as "leader of the Netherlands people" went to his death in a little village outside The Hague — the second person since 1854 to be executed in Holland during peacetime. The first was Dr. Bloksijl, radio commentator for the Germans during the war, who was shot last March.

Queen Rejects Mercy Plea

The 52-year-old Dutch Nazi was convicted December 12, by a special court, of collaboration with the Germans in attempting to bring Holland under foreign domination, of aiding the enemy and of seeking to overthrow lawful authority. Yesterday Queen Wilhelmina rejected his request for clemency.

Mussert was arrested a year ago at the war's end. At his trial he testified he still had unwavering faith in the doctrines of Hitler. He admitted he once proposed to Hitler that the Netherlands be made part of a league of Germanic peoples.

Mussert, short and plump, was an early admirer of Mussolini and formed his own fascist party, the N.S.B. (National Socialist movement) after the Italian fascist organization. When Hitler rose to power, Mussert, becoming more articulate in Holland, leaned more and more toward the German pattern of Fascism until his party was almost a miniature duplicate of Hitler's Nazis.

Violently anti-semitic, Mussert long before the war set his uniformed bullies against the Jews of Holland. With the invasion of Holland by the Germans, he went to Berlin to see Hitler, whom he termed "sent by God," and shortly afterward he was appointed Dutch leader by his German master.

Mussert, who swore an oath of allegiance to Hitler "until death," became even more hated by the Dutch people when, after the Germans spread death and destruction in their air raid on undefended Rotterdam, he announced:

"I must say the bombing of this town was quite a good thing, because something infinitely more beautiful than was ever conceived will be built in its place."

MUSSERT KILLED BY FIRING SQUAD

The Hague, May 7 (A. P.).—Anton Mussert died before a firing squad today for high treason. Before his execution, the diminutive founder and leader of the Dutch Nazi party bade farewell to his imprisoned followers, who clicked their heels, stood at attention and addressed him as "leider." The execution was in a little village outside The Hague.

Mussert, who was 52 years old, was convicted December 12 of attempting to bring Holland under foreign domination, aiding the enemy and seeking to overthrow lawful authority. Hitler maintained him in power during the occupation; Queen Wilhelmina rejected his plea for mercy yesterday.

Brussels, May 7 (A. P.).—Sixteen Belgians today were condemned to death for mistreatment of their fellow countrymen at the Brendonck concentration camp, where they served as guards under German supervision. Four others received life terms, ending a trial begun March 15.

Taylor Received by Pope

ROME, May 7 (AP)—Myron C. Taylor was received today by Pope Pius XII for the first time since his return to Rome Sunday as President Truman's representative to the Vatican. Mr. Taylor, who was Presidential representative at the Holy See throughout the war, left Rome last June for an extended vacation in the United States.

Red Polish Press Raps UNRRA

Warsaw, Poland (A. P.).—Polish newspapers, citing the nation's critical need for increased assistance through the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, have sharply criticized UNRRA aid to other European countries.

The Communist-supported newspaper Glos Ludu—Voice of the People—said Greece had received 85 per cent of promised supplies, Italy 71.6 per cent but Poland only 24.7 per cent.

U. S. Protest on Jews Reported

American Mission Declares Movements From Hungary to Vienna 'Appear to Be Illegal.'

Budapest, May 7 (A. P.).—An informant close to the American military mission here, who declined to be quoted by name, said today that the United States commander had complained to the Allied Control Council in Hungary concerning movements of Jews which "appear to be illegal" from Hungary to Vienna.

The informant said that Major-Gen. William S. Key sent a letter of protest to Lieut.-Gen. V. P. Sviridov of the Russian Army, acting chairman of the Control Council.

Key's letter, it was said, contended that "approximately 2,700 Jewish persons have arrived in Vienna from Hungary" in movements that "appear to be illegal." It requested the Control Council "to direct the Hungarian Government to take steps immediately to terminate this unauthorized movement to United States Army zones."

The letter also was reported to have said "it is difficult to understand how that many persons could leave Hungary within a few months if there were any counter-action by the Hungarian Government to prevent it."

The note reportedly also reminded Sviridov that the American military mission had written ... il 14 concerning 120 Jewish children who arrived, apparently illegally, at Munich, in the American zone of Southern Germany.

Nine Slain by Greek Terrorists

ATHENS, May 7 (AP)—A spokesman for the Ministry of Public Order said today that nine persons had been killed in Northern Greece within the last two days by Communist and Autonomist bands. He attributed the slayings to what he described as increased, coordinated terrorist activity in that area.

Moslem-Arab Strike Set

Cairo, May 7 (AP)—Moslem and Arab associations of Egypt today called a general strike for Friday in "protest against the Anglo-American committee report and in support of Palestine."

Arab states' representatives in Egypt decided to hold an extraordinary session of the Arab League in Damascus, Syria, May 18 to decide on measures against the report.

NEW CAIRO BOMBING

Cairo, May 7 (A. P.)—Police pressed a hunt today for unidentified persons who tossed a bomb

from a speeding automobile in a Cairo suburb last evening, injuring an Egyptian woman and her daughter. The incident was the second bombing episode in Cairo in less than thirty-six hours. Fifteen British soldiers and four girls were injured the previous day when a bomb thrown from a passing automobile exploded in front of the Y. M. C. A.

Shell Explosion in Cairo

CAIRO, Egypt, May 7 (AP)—A mortar shell exploded today inside a house near Cairo's main railroad station, killing the owner, who was believed by police to have been handling the shell.

Irac Legislature Protests Palestine Plan

Baghdad, May 7 (AP)—The Iraqi House of Representatives adopted unanimously last night a strong protest against the recommendations of the British-American inquiry committee on Palestine, which the protest said "inevitably will lead to disturbance of the peace and security of the Middle East" if carried out.

The protest, addressed to President Truman, Prime Minister Attlee, Prime Minister Stalin and others, said "the House and the Iraqi people most strongly disavow the recommendations which aim at the destruction of the structure of the Arab people and were conspired by the joint committee and Zionists to humiliate the Arabs."

Dr. E. Janali, Iraq Foreign Minister, told newsmen meanwhile that Iraq hoped to resume diplomatic relations with France shortly. His statement gave rise to speculation in some quarters that Iraq might seek French support for an Arab protest to the United Nations Security Council with respect to the British-American inquiry committee recommendations.

Iraq's diplomatic mission in Paris was withdrawn when the Germans overran France in 1940.

REVOLT IS BLOCKED IN CHINESE REGIME

NANKING, May 7 — (AP) The Chinese government squelched today a tea party rebellion by unreconcilable Kuomintang delegates who were bent on calling the Constitutional Assembly at once, thereby freezing out the Communists and other minority parties.

The official Chinese news agency said that after an angry dispute Chairman Shao Li-tze of the National Assembly Preparatory committee told the delegates their board and lodging in Nanking was being c[illegible]

Shao [illegible] the tea party to remind the delegates that Chiang Kai-shek had postponed the National Assembly, originally set for May 5. The Communists had demanded a delay until a truce was reached in Manchuria.

At the outset, the estimated 250 delegates—all named by the Kuomintang—protested the postponement. They had ignored Chiang's orders and had come on to Nanking anyway.

Chinese Assembly Is Delayed Until Fall

Nanking, May 7 (AP)—China's National Constitutional Assembly will not be held until next fall, the official Chinese news agency reported today, quoting Shao Li-tze, chairman of the assembly preparatory committee.

Shao announced, the agency said, that his commiittee would stop providing board and lodging to the 250 delegates already here and would extend full co-operation in transporting them to their homes.

UNMASKS JAP SOCIETY

Hilo, Hawaii, May 7 (A. P.).—Detective Louis B. Race of the Hilo Police Department said today that he had seized documents showing that a secret Japanese alien society exists on Hilo. Race made the statement at the opening of the trial of three Japanese aliens charged with illegally flying the Japanese flag April 25—birthday of Emperor Hirohito. The documents were placed in evidence.

Attorney for the defendants entered demurrers, contending the wartime ruling which prohibits possession of a Japanese flag is a violation of the United States Constitution. The demurrers were overruled and the defendants pleaded not guilty.

Collapse Seen In India Talks

Simla, India, May 7 (AP)—Congress party circles forecast today a breakdown in negotiations on Indian independence. A 40-hour suspension of the talks was made to give the conferees time to "think over and discuss" the problems facing them.

Announcement of the recess followed reports that yesterday's conferences considered the Moslem League's unwavering demand for a separate Moslem state of Pakistan, the most troublesome point in the negotiations.

20 Injured In Indian Riots

Poona, India, May 7 (A. P.).—Twenty persons, including seven policemen, were injured yesterday when mobs attempted to force shopkeepers and business men to close their establishments in memory of Bhulabhai Desai, Congress party leader who died Sunday. One mob clashed with police while trying to lower a public flag from full to half mast.

5 U.S. Writers Held In Changchun Released

Mukden, May 7 (AP)—Five American correspondents who had been held in protective custody by Communists in Changchun three weeks were flown into Mukden today in a special United States plane.

The five were in Changchun when that Manchurian capital city fell to the Communists and had been held there since.

They are Tom Masterson, of the Associated Press; Henry Leibermann, New York *Times*; Charles F. Weller, Chicago *Daily News*; Reynolds Packard, United Press, and Charlotte Ebener, International News Service.

Jap Ruler Calls Extraordinary Diet Session

M. LANDSBERG

Tokyo, May 7 (AP)—Emperor Hirohito, in unprecedentedly plain language, today formally summoned the Allied-screened Diet to an extraordinary session May 16, while Japanese political leaders still struggled to agree on the makeup of a new Cabinet.

The imperial rescript, convoking the Diet for a 40-day session, discarded high court language for colloquial style. This departure from centuries-old custom was considered significant not only in setting a new, easy-to-read style for imperial documents but in following out the Emperor's recent gesture of getting closer to his people.

May Break Deadlock

The rescript mentioned no subject matter. Food, unemployment, housing and inflation are foremost among urgent problems to be placed before the Diet. It also is scheduled to pass upon Japan's new constitution, which outlaws war.

There was immediate speculation that the imperial message would prod the deadlocked political negotiators into speeding up efforts to select a Cabinet suitable to rival elements and yet strong enough to undertake Japan's pressing problems.

Latest discussions appeared to bring the Liberals and Social Democrats no closer to a proposed coalition with the minor Co-operative and Communist parties, as demanded by left-wing Socialists. The Liberals—actually Conservatives—object to Communists participating in the government.

Indicative of the troubles to be faced by any cabinet at this time, Jiji News Agency said 100,000 members of a dozen leading Tokyo labor unions would stage a big "give us rice" demonstration on the day the Diet convenes to impress upon the members the acuteness of the food situation.

ALLIED DOCTORS TO SEE MATSUOKA

Tokyo, May 7 (A. P.).—Joseph B. Keenan, Chief Prosecutor of Japanese war criminals, said today that he plans to ask for a medical examination to determine whether Yosuke Matsuoka, ailing former Foreign Minister, is strong enough to stand trial. Special consideration was asked for Matsuoka, once chief Japanese delegate to the League of Nations, by his defense counsel yesterday, after his former secretary had predicted that he would die before the end of the trials.

The psychiatric examination of Dr. Shumei Okawa, who slapped former Premier Tojo on the head at the arraignments, was scheduled to begin today. Arguments on the defense challenge of the International Military Tribunal's jurisdiction to hear testimony on crimes against peace and crimes against humanity will be resumed on Monday.

Japanese Buddhists To Seek Converts

Tokyo, May 7 (AP)—Jiji news agency reported today that Japanese Buddhists, no longer hampered by state religion, would begin a national drive for converts with the expressed aim of saving the Japanese people from postwar social unrest and demoralization.

The Nishi Honganji denomination, one of the largest in Japan, claims a membership of more than 2,000,000.

JAP PALACE AIDS GET SEVERANCE PAY

Tokyo, May 7 (A. P.).—Making both ends meet in Imperial fashion is quite tough nowadays, Allied Headquarters conceded in approving retirement payments today for 128 members of the Emperor's household "released in a retrenchment program."

The retirement allowances ranged from a 16,000 yen ($1,066) paid to the Empress Dowager's lady-in-waiting down to 100 yen ($6.66) paid to a master of ceremonies.

Armed Forces Radio Now Two Years Old

Tokyo, May 7 (A. P.).—The Armed Forces Radio Service (A. F. R. S.), born in the jungles, celebrates its second birthday tomorrow. It has grown from one station to forty-nine, including a network of thirteen in Japan and three in Korea.

It was started after lonely American soldiers constructed bootleg radios and entertained one another. Then Gen. MacArthur authorized a station which began broadcasting from Nadzab, New Guinea, May 8, 1944.

12 MORE FILIPINOS SLAIN IN LUZON

Manila, May 7 (A. P.).—Guerrillas armed with Japanese Nambu machine guns today ambushed a Filipino Military Police patrol near Aliaga, in Nueva Ecija Province, killing one private and possibly thirteen others.

Col. Li[illegible] Attaua, Luzon M. P. zone commander, said the body of Pfc. Gregorio Cunges showed signs of having been beaten with rifle butts. He said the patrol was ambushed by Hukbalahaps (peasant guerrillas) who have been blamed for scores of recent killings in Central Luzon.

"They're the same people that caused trouble before," said the colonel, "but with a difference. Now they have guns — Browning automatics and Garand rifles, Japanese rifles, Nambu light machine guns and even a mortar."

Earlier today the spread of civil disturbances to southern Luzon was revealed when the Military Police announced that eleven M. P.'s were killed from ambush there.

The Minister of the Interior, Alfredo Montelibano, called a conference today of the Governors of Tarlac, Bulacanan, Pampanga and Nueva Ecija and leaders of the groups banded in the Democratic alliance — including the Hukbalahaps. The conference will seek a temporary truce formula effective until the Government of President-elect Manuel Roxas takes office on May 28. In the recent election the Hukbalahaps supported Roxas's opponent — President Sergio Osmena.

Apart from the recent political disturbances, lawlessness was reported sharply increasing throughout the islands today. One Philippine Scout was slain and another wounded, a Philippine Army pay roll was stolen, and the widow of a wealthy Manila tobacco dealer was charged with having hired a gang to kill her husband.

Ike Slates Parley With Marshall

Manila, May 7 (AP)—General Eisenhower plans to fly to Nanking Thursday to confer with General Marshall, President Truman's special envoy to China.

The United States chief of staff did not say whether his visit to China's reborn capital had special significance. Marshall is negotiating there with Chinese Government and Communist leaders in an attempt to end civil strife in Manchuria.

Greeted By 25,000

Eisenhower originally planned to fly to Tokyo from Manila. His revised schedule calls for a Wednesday night stop at Okinawa, a flight to Nanking Thursday, then a start homeward via Korea and Tokyo, where he will visit General MacArthur. He expects to reach Washington May 19.

He returned to Manila this afternoon from Baguio, the Philippine summer capital, where 25,000 Filipinos turned out in a chill downpour to welcome him. He spent the night at near-by Camp John Hay, army rest center, where a well-kept golf course and other country club-like facilities soothe weary officers and enlisted men.

Visits Intramuros

Making his customary swing of installations, he remarked to Paula McLaughlin, Guysville, Ohio) Red Cross worker, "I bet you have more beaux than any girl in the Philippines."

Someone remarked that Eisenhower is popular himself.

"Uh huh," he murmured as he signed short snorters. "If this keeps up, I'll be as popular as Frankie Sinatra one of these days."

En route to Manila, he visited Intramuros, historic walled city, where he summoned Kansas GI's and joined them in signing a USO club roster.

The chief of staff signed simply "Dwight D. Eisenhower, Abilene, Kansas."

3 Japs Sentenced As GI Executioners

Manila, May 7 (AP)—Prison sentences ranging from ten years to life were pronounced today against three Japanese soldiers who confessed to executing four American flyers.

Major Mitsuji Tanaka was sentenced to life, Sergt. Maj. Kuemon Ito to twenty years, and Corporal Iroshi Wakabayashi to ten years.

The American airmen, captured from a crippled PBY flying boat doing rescue work, were executed in the Fuga Islands, off Luzon, June 8, 1945. [The flyers were not identified.]

Defense Counsel Lieutenant Ivan Gordon, of New York, pleaded that the Japanese acted on direct orders from Lieut. Gen. Hikotaro Tajima, already executed for war crimes.

Hunger Strike Puts Arias in Hospital

Panama, May 7 (A. P.).—Former President Arnulfo Arias, on a hunger strike for five days protesting delays in his trial, was removed from his jail cell to a hospital today.

The Government said that six of eighteen other prisoners held in connection with the same case —the frustrated revolt in Colon last December — had ended their fast, but that the others were existing only on juices and sugared water.

CANADA SUPPORTS LOAN

OTTAWA, May 7 — (AP) Commons today gave third and final reading by a vote of 167-6 to a bill for ratification of the proposed $1,250,000,000 Canadian loan to Britain. The measure now goes to the Senate.

30.24-2705

Five U.S. Sailors Held In Jap Ship Sabotage

Two Baltimoreans Included Among Men Involved In Damage To Bomb-Test Cruiser

Pearl Harbor, May 7 (AP)—Angry American sailors, plagued by troubles at sea, sabotaged the Japanese cruiser Sakawa while the former enemy ship was en route from Tokyo to Bikini for the atom-bomb test, naval officers said today.

The sabotage was alleged to have endangered the lives of crewmen as the ship lay at anchor at Eniwetok last month, where it had been towed after drifting at sea for several days alongside the Japanese battleship Nagato. Commander L. W. McConnaughay, director of discipline for the 14th Naval District, said charges are being drawn up and five men are expected to be court-martialed in a few days. They are prisoners-at-large for the present.

Extent Of Damage

Lieut. David Merrill, Hartford, Conn., said:

"While at Eniwetok, some members of the crew removed the pressure line to the overspeed trip valves—thus demobilizing the ship's fuel system. There was sand in the oil and water pumps; and someone had smashed gauges and tachometers. A hack-saw had cut high pressure steam lines. Fuel oil manifold values were smashed.

"If we had got steam up, and anyone had walked in fro[illegible] steam leak, it would have cut them in two."

Charges Not Made

Repairs required 96 hours.

"We don't know what the charges will be yet," asserted McConnaughay.

He said the men had hoped to put the Sakawa out of commission so it would have to be taken in tow and they would be relieved of duty aboard the filthy, stinking warship whose voyage to Bikini was beset by bad luck all the way.

Two Baltimoreans Named

The Navy listed the five men as Fireman 2/c Larry W. Lajoie, Chicago; Fireman 1/c Stanley J. Berrent, 24 North Patterson Park avenue, Baltimore; Fireman 2/c Robert J. Eby, Lansdowne Pa.

Seaman 2/c Lloyd E. Faulkner, 3212 Virginia avenue, Baltimore, and Seaman 2/c William N. Lambright, Jr., East Palestine, Ohio.

Lambright and Faulkner are regular navy men; the others are reserves.

Commander McConaughay said that if the Sakawa legally can be termed an American ship the charges could be very serious. "Willful stranding or injury of vessels" of the Navy, he pointed out, is an offense punishable by death.

Series Of Misadventures

Both the Sakawa and the Nagato arrived at Bikini only after a series of misadventures.

A crew of 165 men and officers went aboard the Sakawa in March to prepare the rat-infested, filthy hulk for her voyage. A bucket brigade worked 36 consecutive hours bailing foul water from her bilges.

On March 18, the Sakawa and Nagato got under way, with Commander H. L. Stone, San Diego, Cal., as skipper of the cruiser and Capt. Walter Jones Whipple, of Baton Rouge, La., comanding the Nagato.

Both Ships Ran Out Of Oil

"It was a remarkable exhibition of seamanship" that they ever reached Bikini, one staff officer at Pearl Harbor commented.

Three hundred miles from Eniwetok, they ran out of oil, and rolled in the seas waiting for tugs to take them in tow. The oil tanker Nickajack Trail, en route to Yokohama, was diverted to refuel them, but ran aground on a reef and was lost.

The Sakawa was pulled into Eniwetok four days ahead of the Nagato.

Her crew, said Lieutenant Commander Jesse E. Miller, of Ottumwa, Iowa, had done the work normally handled by at least 325.

INTERAMERICAN ARMY FAVORED

Latin Countries Back Idea Proposed by Truman.

Buenos Aires, May 7 (A. P.).—Latin American countries received with approval today President Truman's proposed program for military collaboration. Mr. Truman asked Congress for legisla[illegible]on to authorize the training, organization and equipment by the United States of the armed forces of other countries in the Western Hemisphere, and for authority to "standardize military organization training methods."

Observers here said that the proposal reflects a long-standing desire of South American and Central American republics for an accord of that nature.

Latin Americans believe that standardization of the armed forces represents the strongest possible defense system for the Western Hemisphere. The problem of organizing this combined armed strength into a single, coordinated unit for defense purposes has been under study for several years by the Inter-American Defense Board, comprising military experts of all American nations.

The standardization of training methods and equipment under the leadership of the United States, observers said, also would serve to eliminate German influence in Latin American countries, several of whose armies were trained and developed under German tutelage. This applies particularly to the Argentine and Chilean armies and, in a lesser degree, to those of Bolivia and Paraguay.

The Truman proposal is in line with a scheduled Inter-American Conference at Rio de Janeiro, which is expected to convene in September for the purpose of drafting a mutual defense pact.

WORLD BANK VOTE PUT OFF

U.S. Not Yet Ready To Nominate Head For Agency

Washington, May 7 (AP) — The United States notified the World Bank tonight with "regret" that it is not yet ready to nominate a president for the world-wide reconstruction loan agency.

The bank's twelve executive directors, holding their first meeting here, unanimously agreed to defer the election until the American choice is made—a matter of "a week or two," by estimate of Emilio Collado, United States member of the directorate and temporary chairman.

NIGHT
[illegible] Recognition

By this postponement, the directors gave the first official recognition that the bank's head will be an American, although such an understanding has prevailed since the Savannah monetary conference in March.

Fred M. Vinson, Secretary of the Treasury, reportedly is picking the man. Half a dozen names have appeared in speculation, including Vinson himself, E. E. Brown, Chicago banker; Marriner Eccles, Federal Reserve Board chairman; Navy Secretary Forrestal and William McChesney Martin, president of the Export-Import Bank.

Collado, at a news conference after the bank's two-hour, closed doors session, said that while the choice for the bank presidency should be "made quickly, it should also be done very carefully."

The directors sailed into some of the knottiest problems of setting up the bank for lending operations some time this fall.

'Heart Of Its Business'

The panel agreed that "the heart of the business of the bank" this time is the marketing of its own bonds, to raise funds which in turn will be lent to war-smashed countries for reconstruction and to backward countries for industrial development.

Despite the bank's huge $7,600,000,000 in pledged assets, only a small part of this capital may be drawn from the 38 member nations at any one time. Therefore, the bank is expected to float its own debentures in the fall and perhaps to guarantee the bond issues of foreign governments. American investors are the major potential market.

It is "fair to assume," Collado told questioners, that the bank will seek changes in state statutes so that the bonds will be placed on the "approved list" for purchase by banks, trust funds, insurance companies and private corporations.

World Bank to Lend Soon

Agency to Be Helping War-trampled Countries Before End of Year.

Washington, May 7 (A. P.).—The World Bank will be making reconstruction loans to war-trampled countries be[illegible]ore the end of 194[illegible] United States officials predicted today as the bank's twelve executive directors assembled for their first meeting.

DAY

The lending agency, adopted by the United States as its favored child of the twin economic institutions fathered at Bretton Woods, N. H., two years ago, will be headed by an American because of this country's heavy contribution to its $7,670,000,000 assets.

The former Belgian Minister of State, Camille Gutt, was elected president of the other Bretton Woods agency, the International Monetary Fund, at the opening directors' session of that currency-stabilizing agency yesterday.

Secretary of the Treasury Fred M. Vinson, chairman of the governing board of both institutions, it is reported, has the privilege of designating the bank's president, a job which pays $30,000 a year plus taxes. Vinson's associates, however, professed to know nothing of his intended nomination.

Weeks ago the Treasury secretary decided to present the names of Lewis W. Douglas, president of a New York insurance company, and former Federal budget director, but Douglas last month declined the position.

Among the names more recently mentioned are Marriner S. Eccles, Federal Reserve Board chairman; Chester C. Davis, chairman of the Famine Emergency Committee; E. E. Brown, Chicago banker, and William McChesney Martin, head of the Export-Import Bank of Washington.

The institution is authorized either to lend directly to foreign governments and private companies or guarantee their borrowings.

U. S. ASKS RUSSIA, OTHER NATIONS TO SEE BIKINI TESTS

WASHINGTON, May 7 — (AP) Acting Secretary of State Dean Acheson announced today that the United States would invite all countries having membership on the United Nations Atomic Energy commission to send governmental and press observers to the atomic bomb tests in the Pacific.

Acheson said the invitation were being extended by authority of President Truman. They will go to Russia, Britain, France, China, Canada, Australia, Brazil, Egypt, Mexico, the Netherlands, and Poland.

The 11 members of the U.N. Security council plus Canada have membership on the Atomic Energy commission, which was established under terms of the Big Three agreement at Moscow last December.

Secretary of State Byrnes previously had gone on record in favor of inviting all commission members to the bomb tests, which will be known as "Operation Crossroads."

The tests are scheduled to be held during July and August at Bikini atoll in the Marshall islands.

Acheson's announcement, issued by the State department press branch, emphasized that the test project is "in its entirety, an undertaking of the United States government and is not a combined or international operation."

U. S. IS QUITTING SOME BASES IN LATIN AMERICA

Leaving Certain Countries Ahead of Schedule, Acheson Says.

NO FRICTION EXISTS WITH ANY

Acting State Secretary Reports Greece Wants Allied Aid in Monarchy Plebiscite

Washington, May 7 (A. P.).—Acting Secretary of State Acheson said today that the United States is withdrawing from some wartime bases in Latin America ahead of schedule.

There is no disagreement with any American government on the question of removal of troops, he told a news conference. He declined to answer an inquiry as to whether the United States is negotiating or planning negotiations to retain some bases in Latin America. He said he could not discuss that question without preparation.

The American forces during the war, Acheson said, used bases in other countries of this hemisphere in accordance with agreements. The withdrawal of troops, he added, is being carried out in conformity with those agreements except that in some instances the evacuation are ahead of schedule.

As to Greek Plebiscite.

Acheson also said:

Greece has proposed to the United States, Great Britain and France that some of their election supervisory staffs should be permitted to aid in revising Greek election lists for a plebiscite on the proposed return of the monarchy to Greece. The United States, Britain and France have been exchanging views but no decision has been reached. American troops and officials who helped with the recent Greek elections already are out of the country.

President Truman's proposal to Congress yesterday for authority to enter into inter-American defense agreements is primarily designed to give the Government power to negotiate whatever arrangements may be necessary. Canada may or may not be brought into these negotiations with Latin American countries and it is uncertain yet whether Canada would be invited to become a party to any future Pan American defense pact.

ASSAILS U.S. ON SOVIET LOAN

Pepper Declares Russia Is Getting 'Rough Treatment'

New York, May 7 (AP)—Senator Claude Pepper (D., Fla.) said tonight that Russian desires for a loan from the United States are getting rough treatment that "would not and could not have happened under Franklin Delano Roosevelt."

Russia wants lasting peace, Pepper said, but "like all the rest of us, is keeping her powder dry."

Recognition Leader

Pepper spoke before the American-Russian Institute at a dinner held to award a bronze plaque posthumously to President Roosevelt for his contribution to American-Soviet friendship. Other speakers included Joseph E. Davies, former Ambassador to Russia, and Stovan Gavrilovic, Yugoslavian delegate to the United Nations Assembly and Ilya Ehrenburg, a Russian newspaper man.

Pepper recalled that President Roosevelt was a leader in American recognition of Russia and sent lend-lease goods to the Soviet in the common battle against Germany.

On the point of the Russian loan, the Senator said:

"Generalissimo Stalin told me in Moscow that Russia will use American credits to rebuild the Russia the Germans despoiled; to replace railroad rolling stock and rails, power plants, mining machinery, oil-drilling machinery, farm machinery, bridges, factories and other establishments.

"Would Reward Confidence"

"He told me that if we agreed upon the principle of a loan to Russia, Russia would reward the confidence by showing that it could be repaid.

"But the Generalissimo added, 'Six months ago my Government filed an application for a loan with the United States and we have not even had a reply.'

"Later, cabinet officers told me in the United States no such application had been made. . . . Later, a $1,000,000,000 application through the Export-Import Bank was lost six months in a pigeonhole by official report.

Acceptance Hampered

"Only lately, the Secretary of State invited the Soviet Union to apply for an Export-Import loan. But senators who are regarded as great internationalists have insisted that the conditions to a Soviet loan shall be such as to make the acceptance of funds by the proud Soviet Union difficult, if not impossible.

"That would not and could not have happened under Franklin Delano Roosevelt."

Davies declared that, without Allied understanding and unity, "bankruptcy—then annihilation," would be the lot of "civilization."

Praises Roosevelt's Part

The former Ambassador said that President Roosevelt, "more than any other man, built that trust and understanding between Russia, England and ourselves and thus gave to us all the hope of a just and durable peace."

Asserting the necessity of friendship between the United States and the Soviet Union, Gavrilovic said:

"I can conceive of no greater betrayal of the highest ideals of humanity than the creation of circumstances working for the abandonment of the one world concept, working for the division of the world into two antagonistic and competing blocs."

Vote Upon Loan, Base Tieup Set Tomorrow

Washington, May 7 (AP)—The Senate agreed today to vote tomorrow on a proposal to make the projected $3,750,000,000 British loan contingent on Britain giving the United States titles to Carribbean bases now held under 99-year leases.

The vote on the amendment, offered by Senator McFarland (D., Ariz.), was set for 2 P.M.

This action came after the Senate rejected a move to limit further debate on the loan agreement by refusing to apply the rarely used cloture rule.

Marylanders' Stands

The vote was 41 for limiting debate, 41 against it. Senator Tydings (D., Md.) voted "present." Adoption of the rule would have required a two-thirds favorable vote. Senator Radcliffe (D., Md.) voted against cloture.

Senator Edwin C. Johnson (D., Col.), one of the chief loan opponents, said he thinks general debate will be over when the Senate has heard from Senators Stewart (D., Tenn.), Revercomb (R., W.Va.), and Fullbright (D., Ark.). Fullbright supports the loan; the others oppose it.

Loan supporters have said adoption of McFarland's amendment would kill the financial arrangement with Britain. But Johnson said he doesn't think that is necessarily so.

Controls Lifted On Most Trade Routes to Asia

Shipping Companies Now May Determine What Goods They Will Handle

SAN FRANCISCO, May 7 (AP).—Removal of government controls over most trade routes between the Pacific coast and Asia today placed the maritime industry a step nearer the normal operations of peace time.

During the war the shipping companies operated vessels in the Pacific for the War Shipping Administration, and the W. S. A. still controls the commercial routes to Australia, Hawaii and Alaska. Military authorities control ships between here and Japan.

Between the west coast and most of the ports of Asia the shipping companies now may determine what goods they transport and stand to make the profits or losses. Companies immediately affected include the American President Lines, American Mail Lines, Isthmian Steamship Company, Grace Line and Moore-McCormack Lines.

Some shipping men say the United States-Australia service will likely return to a private basis shortly but that government control may continue longer on trade to Hawaii and Alaska.

InfraRedCommunication Used in Battle by Enemy

German and JapaneseMessages Escaped Allied Detection

EVANSTON, Ill., May 7 (AP).—The German and Japanese developed a system of short-range telephonic communication permitting their combat troops to converge by means of invisible rays of infrared light, Northwestern University reported today.

The reports on the development were made by W. S. Hunford and A. N. Nethercot jr., of the university's department of physics, and released today by the Office of Scientific Research and Development. They were based on studies of equipment captured in 1944 and 1945 and shipped to the university for tests for the Army and Navy.

Resembling small searchlights mounted on tripods, the instruments were used to provide communication between outposts and front-line troops and to bridge gorges and rivers where it was difficult to lay cable. The sets were known as the "German Lichtsprecher 250-130" and the "Japanese light-beam telephone."

Using a narrow beam of infrared light, the instruments provided maximum security because the signals could not be detected by ordinary means. Also they were free from static and skip-distance phenomenon and employed no wires or antenna to be spotted by the enemy. The German field sets varied from thirty to 210 pounds in weight exclusive of power units and had a ten-mile range under ideal conditions but required highly trained personnel for their operation. The Japanese set, including a hand generator, weighed only 150 pounds in all, was more sturdily built and required much simpler adjustments. The range, however, was limited to two miles in clear weather and the narrow beam angle of one-tenth of a degree presented serious difficulties in aligning the sending and receiving sets.

ACHESON SAYS U. S. IS BEHIND IN FAMINE AID

Deficit in Wheat Exports for First Week in May Is 150,000 Tons.

'WHY?' REPORTERS ASK HIM

Acting Secretary of State Hints They Should Inquire of Agriculture Department.

Washington, May 7 (A. P.).—Acting Secretary of State Acheson announced today that the United States is 150,000 tons short on its famine relief exports of wheat for the first week in May.

He suggested that the Department of Agriculture be asked for an explanation.

This country, Acheson said, is not doing so well on its famine relief program. The wheat which was not shipped during the last seven days, he declared, would have been sufficient to furnish the weekly minimum bread ration for 71,500,000 people, according to the present European food levels.

Acheson has demanded drastic measures to send more food supplies abroad. He declined today to say whether such steps might still be taken when he was reminded that President Truman had declared last week he had already taken all the drastic measures he could think of.

Passes Question Along.

Asked why the shortage of shipments should have occurred, Acheson told his news conference that the Department of Agriculture could talk about that better than he could and he said reporters should inquire there.

Acheson said he based his figures on the fact that the United States has a minimum goal of shipping 1,000,000 tons of wheat a month abroad to relieve hunger. This, he said, means 250,000 tons a week. For the first week in May, he continued, the United States shipped 25,000 tons of wheat and a quantity of flour equivalent to 75,000 tons, making a total of 100,000 tons.

The deficit, he said, would make 330,000,000 loaves of bread and on that basis he estimated that would have supplied the weekly bread ration of 71,500,000 persons.

Acheson was asked whether the United States had sent any special note to Russia recently urging participation in the international food supply pool or whether it had abandoned hope of Soviet co-operation.

He replied that no special note has been sent. But that, he said, does not mean either that the United States has abandoned hope of Russian co-operation or that a note may not be sent hereafter.

OFFICIALS ASKED BY NEW ENGLAND TO SUPPLY GRAIN

WASHINGTON, May 7 — (AP) Secretary of Agriculture Anderson will seek means of easing the New England grain feed shortage in a meeting with that area's congressional delegations Saturday.

A "joint strategy" conference of the six states' senators and representatives today voted to invite Secretary of Labor Schwellenbach and Secretary of the Interior Krug to meet with them as soon as possible toward solution of the coal and coke shortage in that industrial section.

Rep. Martin (R-Mass), who called today's closed meeting, said the congressmen told of their individual efforts to alleviate the "increasingly acute" situations in feed and fuel and all had agreed that concerted action is necessary.

Flocks, Herds Reduced

"Reports from all sections of New England," Martin told reporters, "are that farmers are having to liquidate dairy herds and kill off their poultry flocks. If something isn't done quickly eggs will sell for $1.50 a dozen by fall in that area. "And what is more," he added, "it will take years to rehabilitate the herds and flocks unless we can save them now."

Martin also reported that New England industries are reaching the bottom of their fuel bins and many will shut down unless emergency allocations are made.

Problems Related

"Both problems, feed and fuel, are related," commented Rep. Rogers (R-Mass). "If we can't get coal to run our railroads it will do little good to get grain allotments." Mrs. Rogers earlier today had talked with officials of the Solid Fuels administration and was authorized by the meeting to make appointments with Krug and Schwellenbach.

Martin said Secretary Anderson has been "holding out a faint hope" that he may be able to do something about the feed grain shortages in New England but that no indication of what may be expected has been forthcoming.

Various members of the New England groups have transmitted to Anderson telegrams from the New England Governors' Conference asking that he take some speedy action.

The governors complained particularly that the recently offered 30 cent bonus on grains for European export threatens their states' sources of supply. They said New England grain dealers cannot compete with that added price.

U.S. MAY RAISE GRAIN CEILINGS

ield New Means To Move Cereals To Famine Areas

Distillers Give Grain

Washington, May 7 (AP)—A group of eighteen distillers pledged tonight to donate 50,000,000 pounds of grain to UNRRA as the industry's contribution toward alleviating famine.

Fiorello H. LaGuardia, UNRRA director general, announced the gift after meeting with the distillers to discuss the world food situation.

Washington, May 7 (AP)—Increases in ceiling prices of wheat, orn, oats, barley and grain sorhums were being considered by Government officials tonight as a ew means of moving grain from merican farms to the famine reas abroad.

Agriculture Department officials, sking that they not be named, aid that announcement of price ncreases might be made tomorrow r Thursday.

These persons said it was probble that the ceiling on corn would e increased by 20 to 30 cents a ushel and wheat by 5 to 10 cents. nformation as to possible increases n the other grains was not availible.

Could Withdraw Offer

Under the plan, the Government would withdraw its present offer to ay a bonus of 30 cents a bushel on 0,000,000 bushels of corn for amine relief, but would retain ntil its scheduled expiration date f May 25 a 30-cent bonus on wheat old for export. The Government lready has obtained a substantial ortion of the corn which it sought nder the bonus offer.

The ceiling increases, if ordered, would be designed to discourage excessive feeding of grain to livestock not only during the present world food emergency, but in the next twelve to fifteen months.

Agriculture Department officials have stated that farmers have been able to make more money feeding

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rain, including wheat, to livestock than by selling it at present ceiling prices. Heavy use of wheat for feed has contributed largely to the current wheat shortage.

U.S. Behind In Deliveries

America is still falling behind in deliveries of food promised to the world's hunger spots and Clinton P. Anderson, Secreary of Agriculture, said today conditions will be "particularly grave" this month in many areas.

Continued failure to collect and ship abroad grain and grain products in amounts estimated sufficient to meet the lowest needs was emphasized by three sources:

1. Acting Secretary of State Acheson announced that the United States is 150,000 tons short for the first week of May on its famine relief exports of wheat.

2. The Agriculture Department said in a report that the country's April exports of wheat was 418,000 tons short of the month's goal of 1,000,000 tons, and that the shortage for the January 1-May 8 period was 881,000 tons.

3. Secretary Anderson reported that the British-Canadian-American combined food board, after canvassing needs of famine areas and available supplies, decided it will be unable to meet minimum needs in famine areas this month.

Conditions Very Grave

Anderson told a news conference after the board meeting the result will be "particularly grave" conditions in many areas, with shortages most acute in India, China and European countries receiving aid from the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration.

The Secretary said UNRRA countries will receive about 491,000 tons of wheat and other cereals compared with a 700,000 tons minimum request made by F. H. LaGuardia, UNRRA director general.

LaGuardia, who attended the board meeting, said he was "gravely concerned" over the deficit, but declared the division of supplies made by the board was "equitable."

"I can't kick," he said. "It means UNRRA countries will have to slice their already short rations of bread much thinner."

Anderson Less Optimistic

Anderson dropped some of his optimism as to this country's ability to meet its 6,000,000-ton export goal of wheat for the first six months of 1946. Government reports issued today, showing that American exports up to May 8 were 881,000 tons short of the goal were described by the Secretary as being "somewhat discouraging."

Only yesterday, Anderson told a news conference he was confident that the goal would be met, providing a transportation tieup can be avoided.

"Today's report indicates," the Secretary said, "that it will be extremely difficult to meet the goal."

British representatives on the food board said that the May allocation did not provide grain for the British zone of occupation in Germany. They said the zone's supplies are running low.

India Wants More Cereal

The board allocated 265,000 tons of cereals to India for May. That country had asked for at least 500,000 tons and India's representative said his country needed at least 667,000 tons a month if 100,000,000 Indians now subsisting on less than ten ounces of food daily were to be kept from dropping below that "near starvation level."

Acheson, who said that this country was not doing so well on its famine relief program, suggested at a news conference that the Agriculture Department be asked why the shortage of shipments may have occurred.

Anderson has been pinning his hopes of catching up on commitments on a special bonus offer of 30 cents a bushel being offered to farmers for wheat to export.

The department's report, which was routine and not in answer to Acheson, said that April exports were slowed by a scarcity of market supplies of wheat. The department said it expected exports to increase in May and June, but that grain in volume would not reach ports until mid-May.

the government's new slaughter control program, designed to curb black markets.

During the week ended May 4, federal-inspected meat slaughter totalled 268,000,000 pounds, an increase of 28,000,000 over the previous week. The figure, however, was still 1 per cent less than the 272,000,000 pounds produced during the corresponding week a year ago.

The Bureau of Agricultural Economics forecasts on consumer demand and farm income were in contrast to views the bureau expressed last fall. At that time, it predicted 1946 would witness some lessening in consumer food demands and some weakening of farm prices, with a resulting decline of about 10 per cent in farm income.

The bureau said consumer expenditures of goods and services during the first quarter of this year were at a record annual rate of $120,000,000,000, or nearly 15 per cent higher than a year earlier.

"This has given rise to a boom in retail trade, which, instead of declining seasonally from the usual December peak, has shown a very sharp expansion," it observed.

The bureau said the "marked rise" in consumer spending reflects the "continued high level of income payments, reduced income taxes, reductions in wartime rates of saving, and increases in the output of goods and services."

"But it is also true that in the two-party system of our time, the independent voter has been effective on a national basis only through the medium of the Democratic party."

Mr. Wallace said the New Deal was still the one sure guidepost to our national security and progress and called for support of the "national health" bill, Federal aid to education and "Social Security for all."

Such measures, he said, would provide security against extreme economic chaos in which people "become easy prey for those damagogues of reaction who seize upon this low morale to serve the undemocratic end of wrecking our free way of life."

"There is no place in the credo of a progressive America for the Ku Klux Klan, the Silver Shirts or other satellites of an American fascism that use such high-sounding names as the Sentinels of Democracy," Wallace said.

"There is also no place in the credo of a progressive America for those who would put us one against another to achieve the end of an American communism."

In championing the OPA, Mr. Wallace declared that "unfortunately too many farmers seem to believe that they could ride out this price rise in safety and thus, too many of them are giving support to the enemies of OPA."

"If that means a price increase, a price increase it should be," Vinson continued. "When you have increased costs, I certainly think you should have a price increase unless you can have price absorption—a fair absorption."

[In some cases the OPA has required retailers to absord higher prices granted to manufacturers rather than passing them on to consumers.]

He "Just Couldn't See It"

Vinson said he knew of one instance in which a manufacturer wanted to raise the price of his article from $64 to $95 because of a $4 rise in costs. "I just couldn't see it," he commented.

Vinson reported:

"The Government is moving rapidly toward a balanced budget.

"We are reducing Government expeditures and paying off Government debt.

"The total expenditures of the Federal Government in April of last year amounted to $8,000,000,000. This April they were $4,200,000,000, a shrinkage of nearly 50 per cent. This rapid decrease will continue until we are on a peacetime basis.

"In the meantime, revenues have held up remarkably well. The reason for this—as the President has said—'we are well on the highroad to full peacetime production.'

Terms Outlook Very Good

"There will be some net deficit during the remainder of this fiscal year; but the budgetary outlook for 1947 is very good.

"In the past two months, we have reduced the public debt by $7,000,000,000 from surplus funds in the Treausry; and this reduction will continue in an orderly way as rapidly as our finances permit."

Vinson said prosperity or inflation hinge on what is done about price controls.

"If we keep price controls a little longer—and keep them really effective—the accumulated savings of the public can result in a sustained demand for houses, automobiles, refrigerators and other goods for many years to come.

"But if we remove price controls too soon, these same savings will be used to bid up prices before goods have been produced to match the demand."

Price Absorption

Vinson's reference to price increases came as he appealed for "really effective" price controls for another year.

He said he would not like to see price increases, but said the law provides for fair and equitable margins.

Depression Seen By Vinson If OPA Dies

Washington, May 7 (AP)—Secretary of the Treasury Vinson asserted today that the early removal of price controls would wipe out the people's savings and bring on a "disastrous depression."

He appeared before the Senate Banking Committee to urge a year's extension of the OPA beyond the June 30 deadline, and to give his idea of what would happen unless this is done.

"If we keep price controls a little longer—and keep them really effective," he said, "the accumulated savings of the public can result in a sustained demand for houses, automobiles, refrigerators and other goods for many years to come.

"Would Bid Up Prices"

"But if we remove price controls too soon, these same savings will be used to bid up prices before goods have been produced to match the demand.

"This inflationary process can have only one result: the destruction of the savings of our people and, in the end, a disastrous depression."

Vinson also asured the committee that the Government is "moving rapidly" tovard a balanced budget, and described the fiscal policy as "an important part of the program to fight inflation."

Paying Off Federal Debt

"We are reducing Government expenditures and paying off Government debt," Vinson said. "As a result of . . . rapidly declining expenditures and well-maintained receipts, the Treasury showed a surplus of receipts in each of the months of February and March.

"There will be some net deficit during the remainder of this fiscal year, but the budgetary outlook for 1947 is very good."

Senator Wagner (D., N.Y.), chairman of the committee, said he had noticed "some softening" of the attack against OPA.

"I believe some of those who have been most critical of the idea of price control in peacetime are swinging around," Wagner said.

"Thinking Of Alternative"

"I think they are beginning to think more of the alternative. Why, we might have a revolution in New York if there were no price control."

Wagner said that he would ask the committee to decide, immediately after public hearings are ended, on its schedule of closed-door meetings to whip the bill into shape.

M'MAHON FAVORS DRAFT EXTENSION

Must Keep U.S. Strong in Uneasy World, Senator Declares.

WASHINGTON, May 7 — (AP) U. S. Senator Brien McMahon (D.-Conn.) tonight gave his support to the extension of Selective Service in a radio address in which he asserted that "I do not see how any American who is conscious of the disturbances all over the world can possibly evade the conclusion that American might must be maintained."

Speaking from Washington, McMahon said in his statement, which was "piped" for broadcast over a Connecticut radio network, that the Selective Service measure "must not be confused with universal military training" upon which he has as yet "not decided" how he will vote.

"We are confronted with the necessity for taking positive action on the matter of keeping America strong in an uneasy world," he said.

"I feel that I must base my decisions in these critical days on my desire to make certain that America remain strong, that we retain our commanding position in the world today.

"I do not see how any American who is conscious of the disturbances all over the world today—in Iran, Palestine, Egypt, Indonesia, Greece, Yugoslavia, China and Manchuria—can possibly evade the conclusion that American might

U. S. FOOD SUPPLY TO CONTINUE LOW, SURVEY INDICATES

WASHINGTON, May 7 — (AP) The supply of many foods probably will continue to fall far short of American consumers' demands throughout the rest of 1946, the Bureau of Agricultural Economics predicted today.

It mentioned particularly meat, dairy products, and fats and oils. Its estimate of the demand was based on current ceiling prices.

The bureau foresaw no letup this year in the present "exceptionally high" domestic demand for food and other farm products. It also predicted that this year's farm income would approach last year's record of nearly $21,000,000,000.

In another food development, the Agriculture department reported that production of federally-inspected meat increased 12 per cent during the first week's operation of the government's new slaughter control program, designed to curb black markets.

Wallace Predicts Ruin in Repeal of OPA; Secretary Calls Clamor Pied Piper Voice

DETROIT, May 7 (AP)—Secretary Wallace said tonight that behind clamor for repeal or emasculation of price controls was "the voice of a pied piper of Republican normalcy beguiling us to national ruin."

In an address prepared for a meeting of the Michigan Citizens Committee, a non-party political action group, Mr. Wallace added that the voice, "dripping with honeyed words of freedom of initiative and action," would produce catastrophic inflation from which "a comparatively small handful will profit * * * the giants of business, well-fattened on war profits * * * the speculators * * *."

Against it, he called for independent voters' support of "the legislative program that continues to embody the national cause of the New Deal—that legislative program unswervingly advocated by Franklin Roosevelt's successor, Harry S. Truman."

"Without the independent vote," he said, "the Democratic party, in due course, undoubtedly would become as reactionary as the Republican party.

WYATT URGES OPA EXTENSION

Says House Bill Would Kill Veterans Housing Plan

Washington, May 7 (AP)—Wilson Wyatt, Housing Administrator, testified today that the veterans emergency housing program "could not survive" under the price-control bill voted by the House.

At the same time, Wyatt told the Senate Banking Committee, he favors "reasonable price adjustments and price increases where necessary as a stimulant to production."

The committee also was told by Fred M. Vinson, Secretary of the Treasury, that business men clearly are entitled to price increases if needed for a "fair and equitable margin" of profit.

Both Administration officials asked for a year's extension of the OPA beyond June 30 "without crippling amendments."

Wyatt particularly disliked one amendment voted by the House. It states that maximum prices must reflect current costs, plus profit for every producer or distributor in every stage of processing.

"It would take the lid off, and create an inflationary spiral under which the veterans' emergency housing program could not survive," he said.

must be maintained. The logic seems to me inescapable."

He asserted that the Army estimates it needs a force of 1,550,000 on July 1, 1946, and a force of 1,070,000 on July 1, 1947. Voluntary enlistments, he said, will not yield enough men to replace the veterans abroad, voicing the opinion that the present level of enlistments is based on the fact that young men volunteer because they know they will be drafted soon anyway.

"That means that once the Selective Service legislation is wiped off the books," McMahon continued, "enlistments will drop. And, in order to maintain our armed forces abroad, we will have to keep the veterans in for longer terms, unless they are replaced."

McMahon also said that failure to extend Selective Service would penalize thousands of veterans, since the re-employment rights which they now have are contained in the Selective Service act. These rights will expire with the act on May 15, he said, unless the act is extended.

KING SAYS MERGER MEANS SEPARATION

Washington, May 7 (A. P.).—Fleet Admiral Ernest J. King declared today that the proposed merger of the armed forces would result "paradoxically enough" in "further separation."

King spoke behind closed doors of the Senate Naval Committee, but a prepared statement was released by the Navy Department.

King said that proponents of merger legislation, already approved by the Senate Military Committee, "have confused the principles of centralization and decentralization."

One of the main stumbling blocks in the legislation, he said, is the difference between the Navy and the Army in the status of air power. He said that the Army method has been "autonomy rather than integration, separation rather than unity, with consequent duplication of administrative, logistic and operational agencies."

Porter Scores Plea for Higher Freight Rates

O. P. A. Head Denies Roads Now Are 'Even Close' to Financial Emergency

WASHINGTON, May 7 (AP).—Paul Porter, Office of Price Administration Director, flatly denied today that the railroads are in a state of financial emergency "or even close to it" and called on the Interstate Commerce Commission to refuse an immediate freight rate increase.

"The real danger facing the railroads today," Mr. Porter asserted, "is the risk that O. P. A. can't keep prices reasonably in line till mounting production reduces the inflationary pressures."

Testifying earlier, Walter S. Franklin, vice-president of Pennsylvania Railroad, said the 25 per cent freight rate increase asked by the railroads "is the minimum immediately required by them to meet the critical situation created by rising costs and declining revenues."

Substantial Rise Opposed

Mr. Franklin said further rate increases above the proposed 25 per cent probably will be necessary to keep the carriers in a sound financial position.

Chester Bowles, Economic Stabilizer, told the commission that a substantial increase in transportation costs now would "seriously jeopardize the stability of the nation's economy."

Mr. Porter contended that the effect of "the drastic rate increases which the railroads seek would be seriously detrimental to the stabilization program."

He said some increase may be needed but expressed opposition to an interim rate hike. He suggested the commission order "a full hearing" to determine the minimum increase needed by the railroads to meet their essential requirements.

Rise in Costs Cited

The commission is considering only that part of the carriers' petition asking that the 25 per cent freight boost go into effect May 15 on one day's notice. It also is receiving testimony on whether the 4.7 per cent freight rate increases authorized in 1942 and later suspended should be ordered in place of an immediate 25 per cent increase.

Mr. Franklin said railroads "do not want to advance freight rates any more than is absolutely necessary to provide sufficient net income," but added:

"The costs of handling freight traffic have so increased that with the decline in the passenger traffic and the removal of the net income from that service, there must be a definite increase in net income derived from freight traffic which can only be obtained through an increase in freight rates."

Earlier, Gustav Metzman, president of the New York Central System, told the commission that "the efficiency of the railroad system will very quickly decline unless the railroads are allowed to make reasonable earnings."

Urges Emergency Rates

CHICAGO, May 7 (AP).—The National Industrial Traffic League urged the Interstate Commerce Commission today to restore war emergency freight rates "as a temporary measure and as a stopgap" to give railroads quick financial relief.

The League, which consists of the traffic officers of various industries, also adopted two other resolutions. One called upon Congress to amend the Price Control Act to permit "automatic" price increases resulting from action of other government agencies. The other asked Congress and President Truman "so to curb the power of any organized selfish minority that they shall not commit acts usurping the power to tax or usurping constitutional rights."

U. S. MAY CLAMP SECRECY ON RADAR

Washington, May 7 (A. P.).—Senator Eastland (D.-Miss.) said today an effort may be made to broaden a pending atomic energy control bill to cover secrecy of other war weapons, such as radar.

Eastland told reporters that a Senate judiciary sub-committee which is studying proposed revisions in the espionage act will consider the question of trying to combine secrecy controls in one measure. The pending atomic bill provides stiff penalties, but its safeguards are directed entirely to atomic energy developments.

The judiciary sub-committee now is ready to look into the field of chemical discoveries, it was indicated when arrangements were made for officials of E. I. du Pont de Nemours Company to appear later. The group heard testimony behind closed doors yesterday from representatives of Westinghouse Electric, American Telephone and Telegraph and International Telephone and Telegraph.

Eastland said that the committee is studying the possibility that under present laws laboratory discoveries might be sold to foreign countries before they could be classified by the Government as secret.

Admiral Pownall To Be New Governor Of Guam

Washington, May 7 (AP) — President Truman today appointed Rear Admiral Charles Alan Pownall as Governor of Guam.

James Forrestal, Secretary of the Navy, announced the re-establishment of naval government in Guam and recommended Pownall to the President.

Since recapture of the island from the Japanese a military government has been handling civilian affairs.

Truman Reduces Hicswa Sentence

Wallington, N.J., May 7 (AP)—Presidential commutation from death to 30 years' imprisonment in the sentence of Pfc. Joseph E. Hicswa, Jr., for the fatal stabbing of two Japanese civilians in Japan was announced today by Robert P. Patterson, Secretary of War, but the soldier's parents here still hoped to see him cleared of the charge.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Hicswa said the news came as a shock, as they had expected he might be freed. They still have not given up that hope, they said.

The reduction in penalty was recommended by an official board of review of the War Department's judge advocate general's department.

All-Cargo Clipper Arrives From England

New York, May 7 (AP)—The Constellation Africa, described as the first trans-Atlantic all-cargo Pan American clipper, arrived today from Hurn, England, with 3,707 pounds of cargo, which included two dogs. Also aboard were 946 pounds of mail.

One dog was a 2-year-old Irish racing greyhound Farname Sweeper, which was accompanied by his owner and trainer, William J. Duffy, of Hartford, Conn.

The second dog was Brandy, a daschshund which traveled in a large hamper en route to Mrs. Rene J. Overland, of South Arlington, Va.

European Diet Fells Pastor

NATICK, Mass., May 7 (AP)—The Rev. Albert K. Herlin, pastor of Unity Church, who ten days ago adopted a 1,000-calorie diet, based on the daily food ration in hunger-stricken areas of Europe, was ordered to bed by his physician today. He lost twelve of his 161 pounds and last night suffered dizzy spells. He said that he felt he had brought home to the public the seriousness of the European food situation and would now increase his diet.

Will Cut Discharge Points

Marines Order Release of Men With 30 on May 15

WASHINGTON, May 7 (AP).—Marines with thirty discharge points will be eligible for discharge on May 15, Marine Corps Headquarters announced today.

On June 1 the points needed will drop to 28 and on July 1 any inductee or reservist with thirty months' active duty will eligible for discharge, regardless of points, the announcement added.

There was no change in the demobilization schedules of the Marine Corps Women's Reserve.

V-E DATE ARRIVES WITHOUT FANFARE

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

A year ago today President Truman proclaimed in Washington the end of hostilities in Europe.

The day, for which little ceremony had been planned, found the world still battling—this time to make secure the peace that began with Germany's surrender.

In Paris the foreign ministers of France, Great Britain, the Soviet Union and the United States continued their efforts, with little success to date, to draw up formal European peace terms.

To the east, the French city of Rheims preserved in completeness the school house where German representatives put their signatures to the Allied victory.

War maps, the surrender communique, a list of air force missions for the next day and all other details still are intact in the school room. The building has become a French national shrine, but too few American soldiers remained to hold a parade.

The German naval officer who, as Hitler's successor, surrendered the Reich, Grand Admiral Karl Doenitz, began his defense at the Nuernberg war crimes trials.

Only about one-seventh of the number of American soldiers who fought in Europe remain on the continent today. Fewer than 400,000 are left from the 3,069,000, as demobilization continued.

Redeployment Schedule

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

More than 2,000 service personnel are scheduled to debark from five vessels at two west coast ports today.

Ships Arriving Today At San Diego

Escort Carrier Cape Gloucester 499, miscellaneous Navy and Marine personnel.

At San Francisco

Miscellaneous personnel on following vessels: Altair from Pearl Harbor, 216 Navy; Lurline from Pearl Harbor, 37 Army, Navy and Marines; LST 668 from Pearl Harbor, 97 Navy; President Buchanan from Pearl Harbor, 1,193 Army and Navy (due originally yesterday).

Ships Which Arrived Yesterday At New York

Miscellaneous personnel on following vessels: Rushville Victory from Bremen, 975 Norway Victory from Cairo, 508 Army, one Navy, one merchant marine, 65 civilians; Sheepshead Bay Victory from Le Havre, 556.

At San Diego

Escort Carrier Siboney, 540 Navy, Marines and Coast Guard.

At San Francisco

Miscellaneous personnel on following: Gen. John Pope from Manila, 5,257 Army; Admiral W. S. Sims from Manila, 4,007 Army, 99 Navy; Gen. R. M. Blatchford from Shanghai, 2,087 Army, 14 Navy; Pickaway from Samar, 1,683 Navy; President Hayes from Honolulu, 953 Navy, Two Marines, one soldier, Cape Friendship from Yokohama, one Navy, 13 Army; William T. Sherman from Yokosuka, (due originally Monday at Seattle), 11 Army; LST 955, two Navy.

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THE BRITISH OFFER, COMING DURING NEGOTIATIONS IN CAIRO FOR A REVISION OF THE 20 YEAR TREATY WITH EGYPT, WAS LOOKED UPON BY SOME OBSERVERS HERE AS A BRITISH ATTEMPT TO SECURE CLOSE COLLABORATION PERHAPS OVER A 50-YEAR PERIOD WITH EGYPT.

"WE ARE NOT THINKING ABOUT WHAT IS GOING TO HAPPEN IN SIX MONTHS OR EVEN A YEAR," A FOREIGN OFFICE SPOKESMAN SAID. "WE ARE THINKING IN TERMS OF 10, 20 AND 50 YEARS."

HE EXPLAINED THAT THE STRATEGIC POSITION OF EGYPT IS IMPORTANT TO THE BRITISH EMPIRE. HE SUGGESTED THAT EVEN WHEN BRITISH FORCES HAVE BEEN EVACUATED, EGYPT MUST BE IN A POSITION TO DEFEND HERSELF AND PREVENT ANY POSSIBLE AGGRESSION. ADD LDN (NL Egyptian) XXX Rights (w. 11 Oct)

SOME OBSERVERS DREW ATTENTION TO SOVIET ASPIRATIONS IN THE MEDITERRANEAN, INCLUDING THE RUSSIAN REQUEST FOR TRUSTEESHIP OVER TRIPOLITANIA AND MOSCOW'S KEEN INTEREST IN THE DARDANELLES. MOST OBSERVERS AGREED THAT BRITAIN, IN OFFERING TO WITHDRAW HER FORCES, SHOULD SECURE FROM EGYPT ASSURANCES THAT THERE WOULD BE NO WEAKENING OF MEDITERRANEAN DEFENSES.

BJ500PED

BRITAIN INTENDS TO WITHDRAW ALL HER ARMED FORCES--ARMY, NAVY AND AIR--FROM EGYPTIAN TERRITORY AT A TIME AND IN A MANNER YET TO BE DETERMINED IN NEGOTIATION, THE FOREIGN OFFICE SAID TODAY. ADD LDN (DAY Egyptian) XXX DEBATE

THE ANNOUNCEMENT, MADE AFTER PRELIMINARY NEGOTIATIONS IN CAIRO, REPRESENTS A LONG STEP TOWARD FULFILLMENT OF EGYPTIAN DEMANDS FOR THE REVISION OF THE BRITISH-EGYPTIAN TREATY OF 1936. THE ANNOUNCEMENT SAID:

"THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT," THE STATEMENT SAID, "PROPOSES TO WITHDRAW ALL BRITISH NAVAL, MILITARY AND AIR FORCES FROM EGYPTIAN TERRITORY AND TO SETTLE IN NEGOTIATION THE STAGES AND DATE OF THIS WITHDRAWAL."

ISSUED WITH THE CONCURRENCE OF THE EGYPTIAN PRIME MINISTER, ISMAIL SIDKY PASHA, THE STATEMENT ADDED:

"IT IS THE SETTLED POLICY OF HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT TO CONSOLIDATE THEIR ALLIANCE WITH EGYPT AS ONE BETWEEN TWO EQUAL NATIONS HAVING INTERESTS IN COMMON.

"IN PURSUANCE OF THIS POLICY, NEGOTIATIONS HAVE BEEN IN AN ATMOSPHERE OF CORDIALITY AND GOOD WILL."

"ARRANGEMENTS ARE TO BE MADE BY THE EGYPTIAN GOVERNMENT TO MAKE POSSIBLE MUTUAL ASSISTANCE IN TIME OF WAR OR THE IMMINENT THREAT OF WAR."

THE FOREIGN OFFICE ANNOUNCEMENT WAS BASED ON A FORMAL STATEMENT ISSUED BY THE BRITISH EMBASSY IN CAIRO WHERE NEGOTIATIONS FOR REVISION OF THE BRITISH-EGYPTIAN TREATY OF 1936 ARE UNDER WAY.

WE723AED

NIGHT LEAD EGYPT
BY OSGOOD CARUTHERS

CAIRO, MAY 7-(AP)-GREAT BRITAIN PROPOSED TODAY TO WITHDRAW ALL HER MILITARY, NAVAL AND AIR FORCES FROM EGYPTIAN TERRITORY, ASTRIDE THE VITAL LIFELINE TO HER FAR-FLUNG EMPIRE, AND TO SEEK CONSOLIDATION OF HER ALLIANCE WITH EGYPT ON THE BASIS OF "TWO EQUAL NATIONS HAVING INTERESTS IN COMMON."

THE OFFER, CONTINGENT UPON REVISION OF THE 1936 ANGLO-EGYPTIAN TREATY OF ALLIANCE, WOULD ENTRUST DEFENSE OF THE STRATEGIC SUEZ CANAL TO THE FORCES OF KING FAROUK. THE ANNOUNCEMENT SAID ARRANGEMENTS WOULD BE DISCUSSED UNDER WHICH THE EGYPTIAN GOVERNMENT WOULD MAKE POSSIBLE MUTUAL ASSISTANCE UNDER THE TREATY IN TIME OF WAR OR IMMINENT THREAT OF WAR.

THE BRITISH EMBASSY, MAKING THE ANNOUNCEMENT, SAID THE MANNER OF THE WITHDRAWAL AND DATE OF ITS COMPLETION WOULD BE SETTLED BY NEGOTIATIONS BEING RESUMED HERE THURSDAY. THE NEGOTIATIONS PROBABLY WILL CONTINUE TWO MORE WEEKS.

WITHDRAWAL FROM EGYPT WOULD REMOVE BRITISH FORCES NEAREST THE SUEZ, BRITAIN'S LINK TO HER ASIATIC AND PACIFIC EMPIRE. HIGHLY QUALIFIED BRITISH SOURCES ESTIMATED IT WOULD REQUIRE AT LEAST FIVE YEARS TO COMPLETE THE WITHDRAWAL.

SOME 40,000 BRITISH GROUND TROOPS ARE BELIEVED TO BE IN EGYPT AT PRESENT, PLUS CONSIDERABLE AIR FORCE PERSONNEL. ESTIMATES OF THE NUMBER OF MEN AT ALEXANDRIA, KEY BRITISH NAVAL BASE, AND PORT SAID WERE NOT AVAILABLE.

NO MENTION WAS MADE IN THE ANNOUNCEMENT HERE OF THE ANGLO-EGYPTIAN SUDAN, AND IN LONDON A FOREIGN OFFICE SPOKESMAN SAID "ALL THAT WILL BE A PART OF THE HAGGLING AFTERWARD."

BRITISH OFFICIALS IN LONDON SAID THE PROPOSAL WAS MADE AS A "GESTURE OF GOOD WILL," AND MADE NO ATTEMPT TO DISGUISE THE FEELING THERE THAT IMMEDIATE WITHDRAWAL WAS IMPOSSIBLE.

A FOREIGN OFFICE SPOKESMAN SAID BRITAIN COULD HAVE RESISTED EGYPTIAN DEMANDS FOR WITHDRAWAL AND "BEEN WITHIN OUR RIGHTS--RIGHTS UPHELD BY THE TREATY."

SOME OBSERVERS BELIEVED THE OFFER, COMING AT THE MIDWAY PERIOD OF THE ANGLO-EGYPTIAN 20-YEAR PACT OF 1936, WAS MADE BY THE BRITISH TO SECURE CLOSER COLLABORATION, PERHAPS OVER A 50-YEAR PERIOD, WITH EGYPT.

EGYPTIANS LONG HAVE BEEN AGITATING FOR BRITISH EVACUATION. THE ARAB LANGUAGE NEWSPAPER AL BALAGH, ORGAN OF THE POWERFUL WAFDIST PARTY, SAID THE PROPOSAL WAS NO SURPRISE, BECAUSE BRITAIN WOULD BE OBLIGED TO WITHDRAW IN ANY EVENT IN THE LIGHT OF RECENT INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENTS.

"THE BRITISH ARE DEMANDING A CONTINUATION OF THE 1936 ALLIANCE WHICH ALL EGYPTIANS HAVE DENOUNCED AND OPPOSED," THE NEWSPAPER SAID. "THE BRITISH ARE TRYING TO JOIN WITH EGYPT FOREVER IN A MILITARY ALLIANCE. WE BELIEVE THAT ENGLAND WILL ALWAYS CLAIM THERE IS A THREAT OF WAR SO SHE CAN CONTINUE OCCUPYING OUR AIRFIELDS, FORTS, LAND AND COMMUNICATIONS."

THE 20-YEAR PACT, SIGNED AUG. 26, 1936, PROVIDED FOR TERMINATION OF BRITISH MILITARY OCCUPATION; RECOGNIZED SPECIAL BRITISH INTEREST IN THE SUEZ CANAL AND PROVIDED CO-DOMINION ADMINISTRATION OF THE SUDAN. THE LATTER PROMISES TO BE ONE OF THE PRINCIPAL PROBLEMS FOR THE NEGOTIATORS.

KNOWN FOR 46 YEARS AS THE ANGLO-EGYPTIAN SUDAN, IT CONTAINS THE HEADWATERS OF THE NILE AND GUARDS THE MIDDLE REACHES OF THE RED SEA. IT FLANKS ERITREA, FORMER ITALIAN COLONY IN WHOSE ULTIMATE DISPOSITION RUSSIA HAS EXPRESSED AN INTEREST. BRITISH TROOPS NOW ARE CONDUCTING MANEUVERS IN THE SUDAN.

THE BRITISH EMBASSY'S ANNOUNCEMENT WAS APPROVED IN ADVANCE BY LORD STANSGATE, MEMBER OF THE BRITISH DELEGATION NEGOTIATING ON THE EGYPTIAN DEMANDS FOR EVACUATION OF BRITISH TROOPS AND UNION OF EGYPT WITH THE SUDAN.

THE EMBASSY SAID THE ANNOUNCEMENT WAS MADE WITH THE CONCURRENCE OF PREMIER ISMAIL SIDKY PASHA.

THE PREMIER EXPLAINED HIS AGREEMENT GAVE PERMISSION FOR PUBLICATION, AND SAID "THE COMMUNIQUE DOES NOT REPRESENT THE EGYPTIAN DELEGATION'S BASIS FOR NEGOTIATIONS AND THE EGYPTIAN DELEGATION WILL DECIDE TO ACCEPT IT OR REJECT IT."

THE RECENTLY CONCLUDED ALLIANCE WITH EMIR ABDULLAH IN TRANSJORDAN GRANTS BRITAIN THE RIGHT TO MAINTAIN TROOPS THERE, AND THE RAF HAS PERSONNEL IN TRANSJORDAN SERVING WITH THE ARAB LEGION. IN IRAQ THE RAF HAS BASES WEST OF THE EUPHRATES RIVER.

ALL BRANCHES OF BRITISH PERSONNEL ARE REPRESENTED IN PALESTINE, AND BRITISH MILITARY OBSERVERS POINTED OUT THAT BRITISH STRATEGY MIGHT BE TO MAKE GAZA IN PALESTINE A BASE TO WHICH THE 40,000 GROUND TROOPS IN EGYPT COULD BE WITHDRAWN. THUS THE BRITISH WOULD MAINTAIN VANTAGE POINTS THROUGHOUT THE AREA NOW ECHOING TO ARAB PROTESTS AGAINST PROPOSALS TO OPEN PALESTINE TO FURTHER JEWISH IMMIGRATION.

BJ325PED

EDITORS:

CAIRO-- INSERT AFTER SEVENTH GRAPH EGYPT X(AOQT) XXX WITH EGYPT.

PREMIER SIDKY PASHA SAID THE BRITISH "COMMUNIQUE DOES NOT REPRESENT THE EGYPTIAN DELEGATION'S BASIS FOR NEGOTIATIONS AND THE EGYPTIAN DELEGATION WILL DECIDE TO ACCEPT OR REJECT IT." HE EXPLAINED THAT HIS AGREEMENT REGARDING THE COMMUNIQUE CONCERNED ITS PUBLICATION ONLY. "AS PREMIER, MY PERMISSION FOR PUBLICATION HAD BEEN REQUESTED," HE SAID.

PRELIMINARY NEGOTIATIONS X X X ETC EIGHTH GRAPH.

TU11AED

THE TREATY PERMITTED THE BRITISH TO MAINTAIN A LIMITED NUMBER OF TROOPS AND PLACES IN THE CANAL ZONE FOR TEN MORE YEARS AND TO USE THE NAVAL

MAY 8 1946

ADD Cairo(Day Egyptian XXX Conversations)

BASES AT ALEXANDRIA AND PORT SAID. ADD CAIRO

PREMIER SIDKY PASHA WILL HEAD THE EGYPTIAN DELEGATION TO NEGOTIATE

THE BRITISH WITHDRAWAL AND LORD STANSGATE WILL HEAD THE BRITISH (Committee)

DELEGATION.

TU12AED

NIGHT LEAD SPAIN

BY FRANCIS W.CARPENTER

NEW YORK, MAY 7-(AP)-A WORLD-WIDE SEARCH FOR EVIDENCE OF ANY

ATOMIC RESEARCH, EXPERIMENTS ON NEW METHODS OF WARFARE AND MANY

OTHER MATTERS IN FRANCO SPAIN IS UNDERWAY, THE UNITED NATIONS

SECURITY COUNCIL SUBCOMMITTEE INVESTIGATING SPAIN DISCLOSED TODAY.

A STATEMENT ISSUED AFTER THE FOURTH MEETING OF THE

SUBCOMMITTEE, HELD IN PRIVATE, REPORTED THAT THE FIVE-MAN GROUP ALSO

PLANNED TO GO TO CERTAIN UNNAMED MEMBER GOVERNMENTS AND TO INTER-

ALLIED BODIES FOR MATERIAL ON THE FRANCO GOVERNMENT.

THE STATEMENT LISTED NINE POINTS, COVERING A MULTITUDE OF TOPICS,

ON WHICH FULL INFORMATION WAS DESIRED FROM THE MEMBERS OF THE UNITED

NATIONS. 1946

IT WAS LEARNED THAT THE UNITED STATES MATERIAL TO BE LAID BEFORE

THE SUBCOMMITTEE PROBABLY WOULD NOT BE READY UNTIL EARLY NEXT WEEK.

THIS IS BEING PREPARED IN WASHINGTON BY THE STATE DEPARTMENT.

30. 24-2711

THE SUBCOMMITTEE HAS UNTIL MAY 31 TO COMPLETE ITS WORK. THE SECURITY COUNCIL ORDERED THE INVESTIGATION TO AID IT IN DETERMINING THE ACTION TO BE TAKEN BY THE COUNCIL ON A POLISH DEMAND THAT THE UNITED NATIONS BREAK RELATIONS WITH FRANCO SPAIN. POLAND CHARGED BEFORE THE COUNCIL THAT FRANCO ENDANGERED PEACE AND WAS HARBORING NAZI SCIENTISTS CONDUCTING EXPERRIMENTS ON NEW METHODS OF MAKING WAR.

THE NINE POINTS LISTED IN THE STATEMENT TODAY:

"1. THE ORIGIN, NATURE, STRUCTURE AND GENERAL CO UCT OF THE

"1. THE ORIGIN, NATURE, STRUCTURE AND GENERAL CONDUCT OF THE FRANCO REGIME, X X X AND THE EXTENT TO WHICH (SPANISH POLICIES) COULD OBSTRUCT THE COMPLETION OF THE UNITED NATIONS' SECURITY SYCTEM.

"2. THE ATTITUDE OF THE FRANCO REGIME, DURING THE RECENT WAR, TO THE AXIS POWERS AND THE ALLIED POWERS.

"3. THE EXTENT TO WHICH THE FRANCO REGIME CONTINUES TO HARBOR GERMAN ASSETS, ENTERPRISES AND TECHNICAL PERSONNEL, NAZI AGENTS, ORGANIZATIONS AND WAR CRIMINALS.

"4. THE NUMERICAL STRENGTH OF THE ARMED FORCES OF THE FRANCO REGIME, INCLUDING POLICE AND SECURITY FORCES, IN RELATION TO THE POPULATION AND RESOURCES OF SPAIN.

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P "5. PRODUCTION OF URANIUM AND WAR MATERIALS; MILITARY, NAVAL AND AERONAUTIC INSTALLATIONS; RESEARCH ON METHODS OF WAR AND MASS DESTRUCTION; ATOMIC RESEARCH; FORTIFICATIONS ERECTED BY THE FRANCO REGIME AND THE STRATEGIC DISPOSITION OF ITS ARMED FORCES.

"6. PERSECUTION OF REPUBLICANS AND OTHER POLITICAL OPPONENTS.

"7. DETENTION BY THE FRANCO REGIME OF NATIONALS OF OTHER COUNTRIES.

"8. PRO-FASCIST ACTIVITY OF THE FALANGE PARTY AND OTHER FRANCO ORGANIZATIONS OUTSIDE SPAIN.

"9. THE REACTIONS WHICH HAVE ALREADY RESULTED IN THE RELATIONS BETWEEN SPAIN AND OTHER COUNTRIES, FROM THE EXISTENCE AND POLICIES OF THE FRANCO REGIME."

THE COMMITTEEMEN WILL MEET AGAIN IN PRIVATE FRIDAY AT 11 A.M. (E.D.T.)

TD-FH555PED

FIROUZ ADDED THAT "AS FAR AS WE KNOW EVERYTHING IS COMPLETE, BUT WE HAVE NO OFFICIAL INFORMATION."

"SO FAR AS WE ARE CONCERNED," HE WAS QUOTED AS SAYING, "THE PROBLEM IS SETTLED." ADD New York (DAY UN) XXX NIGHT

THE IRANIAN DELEGATION EAGERLY SCANNED NEWS DISPATCHES QUOTING FIROUZ AND ALSO REPORTING THAT THE TABRIZ RADIO HAD SAID LAST NIGHT THE "LAST SOVIET SOLDIER" HAD QUIT THE AZERBAIJAN PROVINCIAL CAPITAL SUNDAY. (Resumed)

THE IRANIAN CASE THUS AGAIN TOOK THE SPOTLIGHT AS THE COUNCIL'S SUBCOMMITTEE INVESTIGATING POLISH CHARGES AGAINST THE FRANCO REGIME IN SPAIN ASSEMBLED NEW STACKS OF EVIDENCE CONTRIBUTED BY THE MEMBER NATIONS. THE SUBCOMMITTEE IS MEETING THIS FORENOON.

THE SPANISH FOREIGN OFFICE LAST NIGHT ISSUED A FLAT DENIAL OF CHARGES THAT SPAIN HAS BECOME A "REFUGE FOR GERMAN NAZIS AND A CUSTODIAN OF NAZI FUNDS." ITS STATEMENT WAS GIVEN TO U.S. CHARGE D'AFFAIRES PHILIP BONSAL IN MADRID BUT IT HAD NOT BEEN RECEIVED BY THE SECURITY COUNCIL.

JS438AED

U.N.

NEW YORK, MAY 7-(AP)-A REPRESENTATIVE OF THE PROVISIONAL INTERNATIONAL CIVIL AVIATION ORGANIZATION (PICAO) TOLD A UNITED NATIONS COMMISSION TODAY THAT UNDER PRESENT CONDITIONS THE AIR GROUP COULD NOT JOIN THE U.N. IN APPLYING SANCTIONS AGAINST AN AGGRESSOR STATE.

E.R. MARLIN, PICAO LIAISON OFFICER, SAID ADDITIONAL RESPONSIBILITY AND AUTHORITY, PRESUMABLY FROM HIS GROUP'S GENERAL ASSEMBLY, WOULD BE NECESSARY BEFORE PICAO COULD APPLY SUCH A BOYCOTT OR DIRECT THE UTILIZATION OF AIR TRANSPORT FOR MILITARY PURPOSES.

FH1128PED

U.N. (140)

NEW YORK, MAY 7-(AP)-FORMATION OF A UNITED NATIONS SUBCOMMISSION ON FREEDOM OF INFORMATION WILL BE PROPOSED TO THE U.N. COMMISSION ON HUMAN RIGHTS TOMORROW BY THE UNITED STATES DELEGATION, IT WAS LEARNED TONIGHT.

THE RECOMMENDATION THEN WOULD BE PLACED BEFORE THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL WHICH MEETS HERE MAY 25 TO RECEIVE THE REPORTS OF THE VARIOUS COMMISSIONS NOW IN SESSION.

U.N. ACTION ON FREEDOM OF INFORMATION WAS MOTIVATED BY DECLARATIONS PRESENTED TO THE LONDON MEETINGS BY EDWARD R.STETTINIUS, JR., OF THE UNITED STATES, FROM KENT COOPER, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS; HUGH BAILLIE, PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED PRESS, AND WILBUR FORREST, CHAIRMAN OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE ON WORLD FREEDOM OF INFORMATION OF THE AMERICAN SOCIETY OF NEWSPAPER EDITORS.

EH1126PED

MAY 8 1946

TEHRAN, MAY 7-(AP)-GEORGE V.ALLEN, NEW UNITED STATES AMBASSADOR TO IRAN, ARRIVED TODAY.

WW3PED

THE FOREIGN MINISTERS' DEPUTIES, MEANWHILE, LISTED POINTS OF DIFFERENCES TO BE THRASHED OUT BY THE MINISTERS ON THE BALKAN ISSUES. AN AMERICAN INFORMANT SAID THE DEPUTIES HAD AGREED ON A PROPOSED TREATY WITH FINLAND.

PROBLEMS ON BALKAN TREATIES WERE LISTED BY THIS INFORMANT AS FOLLOWS: ADD PARIS (DAY/FOR. MIN.) XXX QUESTION (NEVIN)

BULGARIA--FRONTIERS AND REPARATIONS MUST BE DECIDED, AND POSSIBLY CLAIMS FOR WESTERN THRACE AND ACCESS TO THE AEGEAN SEA.

ROMANIA--CONTROL OF THE DANUBE AND THE FUTURE OF TRANSYLVANIA ARE TO BE DISCUSSED, TOGETHER WITH FRONTIERS IN GENERAL.

HUNGARY--REPARATIONS, HUNGARIAN AND CZECHOSLOVAK FRONTIERS, AND THE ANNULMENT OF THE VIENNA ARBITRATION IN WHICH THE NAZIS ASSIGNED LANDS TO HUNGARY ARE TO BE CONSIDERED.

JS316AED

BERLIN, MAY 7-(AP)-AMERICANS HERE PLAN THEIR V-E DAY CELEBRATION TOMORROW, BUT THE FOUR-POWER OBSERVANCE WILL BE HELD THURSDAY AT THE REQUEST OF THE RUSSIANS, WHO FOUGHT RIGHT THROUGH MAY 8, 1945.

THE FOUR POWERS WILL STAGE A VICTORY PARADE, EACH CONTRIBUTING ONE COMPANY OF INFANTRY TO BE REVIEWED AT THE BRANDENBUERGER GATE.

TOMORROW AMERICANS WILL HOLD AN ASSEMBLY OF UNIT FORMATIONS AND A RECEPTION FOR NEWLY-ARRIVED DEPENDENTS OF MILITARY AND CIVILIAN PERSONNEL.

A HOLIDAY WORK SCHEDULE WILL BE OBSERVED BY THE MILITARY GOVERNMENT AND THE MENU WILL BE TOPPED BY CHICKEN.

WW1003PED

"I DECLARE," HE TESTIFIED TODAY, "THAT THIS AFFIDAVIT OF MR. PUHL IS NOT TRUE. IT IS INCREDIBLE TO ME THAT A MAN IN SUCH A POSITION NOW TRIES TO PUT THE BLAME ON ME. I REQUEST THAT HE DECLARE IN MY PRESENCE THESE DETAILS."

MK742AED

ADD NUERNBERG (WAR-TRIAL) XXX WORTHY (REEDY)

PARIS, MAY 7-(AP)-"LE COURRIER DE PARIS", IN A STUDY OF INFLATION, ESTIMATES THAT FOR 4,500 FRANCS IN 1936 A FRENCHMAN COULD BUY A GOOD SECOND-HAND AUTOMOBILE. IN 1946, FOR THE SAME AMOUNT OF MONEY, HE CAN BUY A BICYCLE.

THE NEWSPAPER ADDS THE FOLLOWING COMPARISON OF WHAT THE WAR AND INFLATION HAS DONE TO FRANCE.

1936	1946
300 FRANCS BOUGHT A NEW BICYCLE.	300 FRANCS BUYS A SECOND HAND BICYCLE INNER TUBE.
750 FRANCS--A MONTH'S VACATION IN THE COUNTRY.	A DAY'S VACATION.
60,000 FRANCS--A 12-ROOM HOUSE.	A BARREL OF WINE.
1,000 FRANCS--TWO AND A HALF ACRES OF TREES.	ONE MONTH'S SUPPLY OF FIREWOOD.
2 AND A HALF FRANCS-A PAIR OF COTTON SOCKS.	ONE PACKAGE OF CIGARET PAPERS.
25 FRANCS--10 PINTS OF WINE.	ONE PACK OF CIGARETS.
THREE FRANCS--TWO POUNDS OF SUGAR.	ONE CUP OF COFFEE WITH SACCARINE.
30 FRANCS--20 POUNDS OF ORANGES.	15 OUNCES OF CARROTS.
30 FRANCS--A PAIR OF SILK	ONE GLASS OF WINE.
80 FRANCS--A WOOL BLANKET.	A POCKET COMB.
40 FRANCS--A WATCH IN SILVER.	A HAIRCUT.

JJ1051AED

MAY 8 1946

30.24-2713

ADD FRANKFURT (GERMAN COUNCIL) YYY DEMOCRACY CDOANE

THE FIRST ANNIVERSARY OF THE WAR'S END FOUND THE AMERICAN ARMY IN GERMANY STILL WHITTLING DOWN ITS FORCES TO PEACETIME OCCUPATION SIZE. NOT ONLY HAVE VAST NUMBERS OF TROOPS BEEN REDEPLOYED, ON SCHEDULE, BUT EQUIPMENT HAS BEEN SHAVED DRASTICALLY.

WW651PED

BUCHAREST, MAY 6-(DELAYED)-(AP)- ION ANTONESCU, 81, FORMER PREMIER OF ROMANIA, ASSERTED CONTEMPTUOUSLY AT HIS WAR CRIMES TRIAL HERE TODAY THAT "I NEVER HAVE BEEN AFRAID OF DEATH AND I AM NOT NOW."

INCISIVELY AFFIRMING THAT ALL OF HIS ACTIONS WERE FOR THE GOOD OF HIS COUNTRY, ANTONESCU DOMINATED THE COURTROOM.

HE DECLARED HE HAD TRIED TO OBTAIN HITLER'S CONSENT TO ROMANIAN WITHDRAWAL FROM THE WAR AT AN INTERVIEW IN BERCHTESGADEN ON AUG. 6, 1944, BUT THAT HITLER STORMILY DEMANDED THAT ROMANIA CONTINUE. THE DEFENDANT ADDED THAT HE THEN DEMANDED PROTECTION AGAINST AMERICAN AIR RAIDS, AS HIS PRICE FOR REMAINING IN THE FIGHT.

TU917AED

AMSTERDAM, MAY 7-(AP)-THE NETHERLANDS GOVERNMENT AGREED TONIGHT TO REVISE ITS REGULATIONS FOR NEWS AND PHOTO COVERAGE OF WINSTON CHURCHILL'S VISIT TO HOLLAND, TO PERMIT FULL PARTICIPATION OF FOREIGN AS WELL AS DUTCH AGENCIES.

PREVIOUSLY ONLY TWO DUTCH AGENCIES WERE TO BE ALLOWED TO PHOTOGRAPH CHURCHILL WHEN BRITAIN'S WAR-TIME PRIME MINISTER ADDRESSED THE NETHERLANDS PARLIAMENT MAY 9 AND RECEIVED AN HONORARY DEGREE FROM THE UNIVERSITY OF LEIDEN MAY 10.

A DUTCH FOREIGN OFFICE SPOKESMAN SAID THE GOVERNMENT HAD DROPPED THIS PLAN AND WOULD GIVE HALF OF THE NEWS REPRESENTATION TO FOREIGN AGENCIES. HE ALSO SAID THEY WOULD PARTICIPATE IN CHURCHILL'S PRESS CONFERENCE WHICH HAD BEEN LIMITED TO CHIEF EDITORS OF DUTCH NEWSPAPERS.

THE POLICY REVERSAL FOLLOWED A PROTEST BY ROMNEY WHEELER, ACTING CHIEF OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS BUREAU AT AMSTERDAM, IT WAS PRESENTED TO THE NETHERLANDS GOVERNMENT BY UNITED STATES AMBASSADOR STANLEY HORNBECK.

THE ASSOCIATED PRESS SERVES NEWS AND PHOTOGRAPH SUBSCRIBERS IN THE NETHERLANDS, AS PART OF ITS WORLD SERVICE.

WW752PED

MAY 8 1945

AMSTERDAM, MAY 7-(AP)-THE TREASURY'S "CHEAP MONEY" POLICY APPEARED VICTORIOUS TODAY IN THE CONTEST WITH LARGE INSTITUTIONAL INVESTORS ON DISCOUNT RATES FOR SHORT-TERM LOANS.

THE BIG INVESTORS, WHO TWO WEEKS AGO HAD BANDED TOGETHER TO DEMAND 1.25 PER CENT DISCOUNT FOR THREE MONTHS PAPER, 1.5 FOR SIX MONTHS PAPER AND TWO PER CENT FOR 12 MONTHS PAPER, TODAY CAPITULATED COMPLETELY, BIDDING FOR TREASURY THREE MONTHS PAPER AT A DISCOUNT RATE ONE PER CENT AND FOR 12 MONTHS PAPER AT 1.75 PER CENT IN AMOUNTS SO LARGE THAT FOR TECHNICAL REASONS ONLY PARTIAL ALLOTMENTS COULD BE MADE.

REASON FOR THE ACCEPTANCE OF THE TREASURY RATES WAS SAID TO BE THE LARGE AMOUNT OF CASH LYING IDLE IN BANKS, INSURANCE COMPANIES AND SIMILAR INSTITUTIONS.

CHEAPNESS OF MONEY LED OBSERVERS TO PREDICT ABOLITION OF INTEREST PAYMENTS ON CURRENT ACCOUNTS IN BANKS.

MJ1135AED

La Spezia, Italy, May 7--(ap)--The 1,014 Jewish refugees from central Europe who landed here several weeks ago without entry permits to Palestine announced tonight that they had received British permits to enter the Holy Land.

They said they would sail for Palestine tomorrow morning in two chartered motorships.

MAY 8

ap1/00023/tho/940p

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vienna, may 8 (ap) -- the austrian socialist party tonight announced a six-point program for reconstruction of the country, including complete withdrawal of the occupation forces and nationalisation or socialisation of a large part of austrian industry.

demanding freedom and independence, the socialists asked that austria's sovereignty be reestablished and that in the transition between the withdrawal of the american, british, french and russian occupation armies and the restoration of self-government, an international control be set up in vienna.

the party's other demands were austria's free hand in its own legislation and management of the nation's affairs; lifting of all restrictions on international trade; restoration of uncensored postal privileges and of unhindered travel rights, and return of all factories taken over by occupation armies, as well as recognition of austrian property as it existed before the germans moved in with the anschluss in march, 1938. the last point apparently referred to the large number of factories whose control has been taken over by the red army

hs 0184Q fv 829pcdst

MOSCOW, MAY 7-(AP)-REPORTS FROM SOUTH RUSSIA GAVE OPTIMISTIC VIEWS TODAY ON THE 1946 FOOD CROP PROSPECTS.

IN THE UKRAINE, ONE OF THE WORLD'S GREATEST FARMING REGIONS, GRAIN SOWING ON COLLECTIVE FARMS WAS REPORTED WELL AHEAD OF SCHEDULE, WITH 260,000 ACRES MORE THAN WAS PLANNED ALREADY PLANTED IN THE DISTRICTS AROUND KIEV, ODESSA, AND VINNITSA.

THE PUBLICATION MOSCOW BOLSHEVIK CALLED ON FIELD WORKERS IN DISTRICTS AROUND THE CAPITAL TO PRODUCE BETTER RESULTS. THE EDITORIAL PRAISED THE WORK OF MANY COLLECTIVE FARMS OUTSIDE MOSCOW, BUT SAID SOME LAGGED.

JJ1PED

HONOLULU, MAY 7-(AP)-EDWIN U.S. MEMBER OF THE ALLIED REPARATIONS COMMISSION, ARRIVED T ROUTE TO THE ORIENT TO DETERMINE WHAT JAPANESE ASSETS RU AS REMOVED FROM MANCHURIA AND KOREA, AND WHAT PROPERTIES REMAI .

PAULEY TOLD NEWSMEN HERE THAT HE AND HIS PARTY OF 18 EXPECTED NO DIFFICULTY IN ENTERING MANCHURIA AND "HAVE EVERY REASON TO BELIEVE" RUSSIA WOULD PERMIT THEIR ENTRY INTO NORTHERN KOREA.

PAULEY EXPLAINED THAT HE WOULD ALSO INVESTIGATE THE ABILITY OF KOREA AND MANCHURIA TO PRODUCE RAW MATERIALS FOR THE GENERAL ECONOMY OF EAST ASIA--FEEDING INDUSTRIAL PLANTS WHICH EVENTUALLY WOULD BE TRANSPLANTED FROM JAPAN TO CHINA AND THE PHILIPPINES AS REPARATIONS.

ALL PLANTS NOT NEEDED FOR THE ESSENTIAL PEACETIME ECONOMY OF JAPAN, HE ADDED, OR WHICH WOULD CONSTITUTE WAR-MAKING POTENTIAL, MUST BE REMOVED. HE ESTIMATED SUCH EQUIPMENT HAS A $3,000,000,000 (B) "IN-PLACE" VALUE.

PAULEY WILL EMPLANE TOMORROW NIGHT FOR TOKYO.

JQ1028PCS NM

K HONOLULU, MAY 7-(AP)-HERBERT HOOVER ARRIVED AT HICKAM FIELD TODAY ON THE LAST LEG OF HIS GLOBAL SURVEY OF FOOD NEEDS.

A MEMBER OF THE PARTY SAID HOOVER WOULD ARRIVE IN WASHINGTON SUNDAY, 59 430945 59 043'8$3,5 547.-, AT THE LATTER'S CONVENIENCE. THE PLANE IS TENTATIVELY SCHEDULED TO ARRIVE IN SAN FRANCISCO THURSDAY NIGHT.

MM957PPST NM

SEOUL, KOREA, MAY 7-(AP)-AMERICAN MILITARY AUTHORITIES IN KOREA HAVE REQUESTED PERMISSION FOR FOUR AMERICAN CORRESPONDENTS TO ACCOMPANY THE UNITED STATES-RUSSIAN COMMISSION NORTH OF THE 38TH PARALLEL IF AND WHEN THE COMMISSION TRAVELS NORTHWARD.

AN ARMY AUTHORITY, WHO DECLINED TO BE QUOTED, SAID THE REQUEST HAD BEEN DIRECTED TO COL.GEN.T.F.SHTIKOV, CHIEF OF THE SOVIET DELEGATION, LATE IN APRIL BUT THAT NO ANSWER HAD BEEN RECEIVED AND NO INDICATION WAS GIVEN AS TO WHETHER THE REQUEST HAD BEEN PASSED ON TO MOSCOW.

THE TRAVEL PERMISSION WAS ASKED ON BEHALF OF ROY ROBERTS OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS, E.PALMER HOYT, JR., OF UNITED PRESS, WILLIAM BUNTIN OF INTERNATIONAL NEWS SERVICE AND RICHARD J.H.JOHNSTON OF THE NEW YORK TIMES.

DS406APS

30.24-2715

Sydney, May 7--(AP)--Australians commemorated with luncheons and dances today the fourth anniversary of the battle of the Coral Sea, which was believed to have saved Sydney and other coastal cities from bombing.

The Australian-American Cooperation Movement will hold one of the first big balls of the season here tonight and another was planned for Melbourne.

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Richard G. Casey, governor of Bengal and former Australian minister to Washington, said at a luncheon in Melbourne that the closest possible cooperation between British countries and the United States was "essentia for the peace and advancement of the world." He added that British-American cooperation was "vital, whether the United Nations organization succeeds or fails."

Navy Minister Norman J. O. Makin, in a statement for the press, said that in commemorating the allied victory over Japan in the Coral Sea, "we are remembering an event as decisive in the course of Australian history as Trafalgar was in English history."

apra taits 01755 rch 1025a.

TOKYO MAY 7-(AP)-FREEZING OF BANK DEPOSITS HAS FORCED MORE JAPANESE TO SEEK EMPLOYMENT THROUGH PUBLIC LABOR EXCHANGES, GENERAL MACARTHUR'S HEADQUARTERS SAID TODAY.

DS251APS

NIGHT LEAD PHILIPPINES (120)

MANILA, MAY 7-(AP)-PEASANTS ARMED WITH MACHINEGUNS AMBUSHED A FILIPINO MILITARY POLICE PATROL TODAY, KILLED ONE AND CAPTURED 13 OTHERS, THEN VANISHED INTO THE WILDS OF CENTRAL LUZON.

ARMORED CARS AND EIGHT PLATOONS OF FILIPINO TROOPS WERE RUSHED TO THE SCENE NORTHWEST OF THE TOWN OF ALIAGA, ABOUT 60 MILES NORTH OF MANILA. THEY FOUND NO TRACE OF THE PEASANTS.

COL. LIBERATO LUZON, MILITARY POLICE ZONE COMMANDER, BLAMED THE SHOOTINGS ON THE NUMEROUS AND POWERFUL HUKBALAHAPS, THE GUERRILLAS WHO ONCE HARASSED THE JAPANESE. THEY WERE WARNED THE GOVERNMENT THEY WOULD RESIST ANY ATTEMPT TO DISARM THEM BEFORE LAND REFORMS ARE PROMULGATED.

"THEY'RE THE SAME PEOPLE WHO CAUSED THE TROUBLE BEFORE THE WAR," LUZON SAID, "WITH A DIFFERENCE--NOW THEY'VE GOT GUNS."

EWK811PCS

MANILA, MAY 7-(AP)-LAWLESSNESS APART FROM THE RECENT POLITICAL DISTURBANCES WAS REPORTED SHARPLY INCREASING IN THE ISLANDS TODAY. ONE PHILIPPINE SCOUT WAS SLAIN AND ANOTHER WOUNDED; A PHILIPPINES ARMY PAY-ROLL WAS STOLEN, AND THE WIDOW OF A WEALTHY MANILA TOBACCO DEALER WAS CHARGED WITH HAVING HIRED A GANG TO KILL HER HUSBAND.

MANILA PAPERS IN THE PAST TWO DAYS HAVE REPORTED SEVEN NON-POLITICAL HOMICIDES, INCLUDING THE MURDER OF PEDRO PORCIUNCULA, WEALTHY TOBACCO MAN. PORCIUNCULA'S WIDOW WAS CHARGED WITH SUBSIDIZING HIS DEATH AFTER POLICE SAID A GANG OF SIX CONFESSED COMMITTING THE CRIME.

THE PHILIPPINE SCOUT WAS SLAIN IN LAGUNA PROVINCE, SOUTH OF MANILA, WHEN AT LEAST SIX RIFLEMEN OPENED FIRE ON A TRUCK CARRYING 23 SCOUT RECRUITS. ONE OTHER WAS WOUNDED.

SIXTEEN ROBBERS ENTERED THE PHILIPPINE ARMY HEADQUARTERS AT ILOILO, HELD UP TWO GUARDS AND CARRIED OFF THE OFFICE SAFE, CONTAINING 25,000 PESOS ($12,500).

DS4APS

BY DON WHITEHEAD

BIKINI, MAY 7-(AP)-THE BATTLESHIP NAGATO, BATTERED OLD FLAGSHIP OF THE JAPANESE IMPERIAL FLEET, IS NOW A FILTHY DERELICT OF DEFEAT, ANCHORED IN BIKINI LAGOON AS ONE OF THE TARGETS FOR THE ATOMIC BOMB TEST. IT TOOK HER 44 DAYS TO GET HERE FROM JAPAN; OTHER SHIPS SAIL IT IN TEN.

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THE TEAKWOOD-PANELLED QUARTERS WHERE THE LATE ADMIRAL YAMAMOTO ONCE SAT WITH HIS STAFF TO PLAN THE DESTRUCTION OF AMERICAN NAVAL POWER ARE NOW STORAGE SPACE FOR AMERICAN GEAR.

AMERICAN SEAMEN NAP IN THE SHADE OF THE CORRODED 16-INCH GUNS. OTHERS IDLY DROP FISHING LINES OVER THE RUST-STREAKED SIDES OF THE 32,720-TON VESSEL WHICH WAS BATTERED TO DEFEAT IN HER HOME PORT BY AMERICAN AIR POWER.

BOGOTA, COLOMBIA, MAY 7-(AP)-THE ELECTION OF MARIANO OSPINA PEREZ AS THE FIRST CONSERVATIVE PRESIDENT OF COLOMBIA IN 16 YEARS WAS CONCEDED TODAY BY LIBERAL PARTY SPOKESMEN.

NEARLY COMPLETE UNOFFICIAL RETURNS FROM SUNDAY'S VOTING GAVE OSPINA 461,473 VOTES TO 345,582 FOR GABRIEL TURBAY AND 291,962 FOR JORGE ELIECER GAITAN, BOTH LIBERALS.

JS408AED

EDMONTON, ALTA., MAY 7-(AP)-"OPERATION MUSK OX," THE CANADIAN GOVERNMENT'S EXPERIMENT TO TEST MEN AND MILITARY MACHINES UNDER CONDITIONS OF EXTREME COLD, ENDED HERE LAST NIGHT AFTER AN 82-DAY, 3,100-MILE TREK THROUGH THE FROZEN WASTES OF THE NORTH.

THE LAST LEG OF THE TRIP--107 MILES FROM GRANDE PRAIRIE, ALTA., TO EDMONTON--WAS MADE BY TRAIN BECAUSE THE 10 SNOWMOBILES USED BY THE 50 CANADIAN ARMY MEN RAN INTO TROUBLE IN THE DUST AND GRAVEL OF THE ALASKA HIGHWAY.

JS354AED

"SHE STILL SMELLS LIKE A JAP SHIP," SAID BOATSWAIN GEORGE ROGERS OF HONEY GROVE,TEX., WRINKLING HIS NOSE.

A FEW HUNDRED YARDS AWAY SITS THE JAPANESE CRUISER SAKAWA, ANOTHER SYMBOL OF JAPAN'S SURRENDER. SOON THEY WILL BE JOINED BY THE 10,000-TON GERMAN CRUISER PRINZ EUGEN.

DURING THE WAR THE NAGATO WAS MANNED BY SOME 1,700 MEN, BUT SHE WAS BROUGHT FROM TOKYO BAY A FEW DAYS AGO BY A CREW OF 137 ENLISTED MEN AND 13 OFFICERS COMMANDED BY CAPT.WALTER JONES WHIPPLE OF BATON ROUGE,LA.

THE PROLONGED VOYAGE, IN COMPANY WITH THE SAKAWA, WAS A NIGHTMARE.

EIGHT OF THE NAGATO'S BOILERS BLEW OUT AND, 300 MILES FROM ENIWETOK, SHE RAN OUT OF OIL. THEN THE ELECTRIC GENERATORS FAILED AND THE SHIP WAS WITHOUT LIGHTS.

FORTUNATELY THE RADIO WORKED, AND AFTER SEVERAL DAYS OF DRIFTING, TUGS TOWED HER TO BIKINI.

A SMALL AMERICAN CREW IS STILL ABOARD THE OLD HULK FOR WATCH DUTY AND TO INSTALL SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENTS BEFORE THE A-BOMB IS DROPPED.

CAPTAIN WHIPPLE'S ASSIGNMENT PUT AN ODD ENDING TO AN INCIDENT OF 19 YEARS AGO. IN 1927 ADMIRAL NOMURA BROUGHT HIS SHIP INTO SAN FRANCISCO ON A PACIFIC CRUISE.

WHIPPLE, THEN A YOUNG ENSIGN BEACH GUARD OFFICER, SAID, "WHEN NOMURA CAME ASHORE HE GAVE ME A BIG SMILE AND APPARENTLY HIS OFFICERS THOUGHT I WAS A BIT SHOT, BECAUSE THEY INVITED ME TO DINNER BOARD.

"AS A GIFT TO THE WARDROOM, I TOOK ALONG A BOX OF 5-CENT CIGARS. THAT JUST ABOUT WRECKED THE AFFAIR.

"THE JAPS STARTED SMOKING THOSE STOGIES AND TURNED SO GREEN THAT I HAD TO EXCUSE MYSELF TACTFULLY TO GIVE THEM A CHANCE TO THROW THEM AWAY."

AS A PARTING GIFT THE JAPANESE GAVE WHIPPLE A PICTURE OF THEIR SHIP -- AND FOR 19 YEARS HE HAS CARRIED WITH HIM WHEREVER HE WENT THE PHOTOGRAPH OF THE NAGATO.

DS238APS

with Bikini

PRECEDE EDMONTON DAY (210)

BY HARRY F.MONTGOMERY

OTTAWA, ONT., MAY 7-(AP)-"EXERCISE MUSKOX" THE 3100-MILE MILITARY EXPEDITION THROUGH THE ARCTIC WASTES COMPLETED AT EDMONTON, ALBERTA, YESTERDAY, IS THE FIRST OF WHAT CANADA HOPES WILL BE A SERIES OF TESTS OF FIGHTING EQUIPMENT SUITABLE FOR DEFENSE OF THE NORTH COUNTRY, AN ARMY SPOKESMAN SAID TODAY.

FUTURE TESTS ARE LIKELY TO BE DIRECTED AT PARTICULAR PHASES OF ARCTIC OPERATIONS, AS COMPARED TO THE OVER-ALL FIELD EXAMINED DURING THE 81-DAY TREK OF 50 MEN AND 10 SNOWMOBILES NOW ENDED.

IT WILL BE LATE SUMMER, SAY DEFENSE OFFICIALS HERE, BEFORE THE RESULTS OF MUSKOX CAN BE COORDINATED AND MADE PUBLIC. FROM REPORTS RADIOED DOWN FROM THE EXPEDITION AS IT WENT UP THROUGH THE ARCTIC CIRCLE AND BACK, IT WOULD APPEAR THAT THE BIG SNOWMOBILES NEGOTIATED SNOW AND THE MUD OF THE SPRING "BREAK-UP" SUCCESSFULLY, BUT FOUNDERED ON THE FINAL LEG WHEN DUST GOT INTO CARBURETORS AND OIL AND STOPPED THE MACHINES.

AS DESCRIBED BY DEFENSE AUTHORITIES IN OTTAWA, THE EXPEDITION HAD TACTICAL, RATHER THAN STRATEGIC, ROLE IN PLANS FOR DEFENSE OF THE NORTHERN HEMISPHERE, IN WHICH CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES HAVE BEEN COOPERATING CLOSELY SINCE THE BEGINNING OF THE WAR. FOUR AMERICANS WERE ASSIGNED TO THE EXPEDITION.

THE COMMANDER OF MUSKOX, LT.COL.P.D.BAIRD, SAID AT EDMONTON THAT THE EXPEDITION SUCCESSFULLY CARRIED OUT ITS BROAD AIMS--"TO PROVE MEN AND MACHINES AGAINST NORTHERN CONDITIONS AND TO GATHER SCIENTIFIC DATA."

30.24-2717

BY CARL D.SORESI

WASHINGTON, MAY 7-(AP)-U.S.ECONOMIC OFFICIALS DISCLOSED TODAY THAT THE REPORT OF THE TECHNICAL COMMITTEE ON THE FRENCH LOAN APPLICATION IS READY NOW FOR CONSIDERATION ON THE HIGHEST LEVEL.

AT THE SAME TIME THEY AVOIDED ANY OPEN INDICATION THAT THE RESULT OF SUNDAY'S PLEBISCITE IN FRANCE MIGHT HAVE A TONIC EFFECT ON THE NEGOTIATIONS.

THE COMMITTEE'S REPORT WILL RENEW TOP-LEVEL ECONOMIC DISCUSSIONS THOUGH THESE MAY BE SOMEWHAT DELAYED IN EFFORTS TO DISASSOCIATE THE RESULTS OF THE SUNDAY BALLOTING WITH ANY POSSIBLE SPURRING OF THE NEGOTIATIONS.

OFFICIALS PRIVATELY EXPRESSED FAVOR OF THE WIDELY UNEXPECTED VOTE RETURNS BUT HELD THAT THE DISCUSSIONS WOULD PROCEED "AS PLANNED."

IT IS NOW EXPECTED THAT THE FINAL FRENCH LOAN REPORT, WITH THE VARIOUS TYPES OF U.S.CREDITS INCLUDED, WILL TOTAL IN THE NEIGHBORHOOD OF $1,000,000,000.

CREDIT ADVANCES FOR FRENCH PROCUREMENT OF U.S.INDUSTRIAL SURPLUS GOODS, SURPLUS SHIPPING (WHICH WILL MEAN CONSIDERABLE SAVING IN THE TRANSPORTATION COSTS PREVIOUSLY FIGURED) AND A FAVORABLE SETTLEMENT LEND LEASE AND WAR CLAIMS ACCOUNTS, ARE EXPECTED TO FIGURE IN THE REPORT.

THE AMOUNT OF "NEW" CREDITS FROM THE EXPORT-IMPORT BANK IS NOT EXPECTED TO BE MUCH ABOVE $600,000,000, ALTHOUGH A STRONG STATEMENT OF U.S.SUPPORT FOR FUTURE FRENCH LOAN PETITIONS BEFORE THE FORTHCOMING INTERNATIONAL BANK IS PLANNED.

EARLIER TODAY, AUGUST LECOUER, FRENCH MINISTER OF MINES WHO HAS BE DISCUSSING FRANCE'S COAL SITUATION WITH U.S.OFFICIALS, LEFT BY PLANE FOR PARIS.

THE YOUTHFUL COMMUNIST LEADER SAID HE HAD RECEIVED STRONG ASSURANC THAT FRANCE'S DESIRE FOR 1,000,000 MORE TONS OF COAL MONTHLY WOULD BE MET. LECOUER DECLINED COMMENT ON THE DEFEAT OF THE CONSTITUTION THOUG ONE OFFICIAL QUOTED HIM LATER AS SAYING IT WAS A "GREAT DISASTER" FOR FRANCE BECAUSE IT WOULD PROLONG THE PROVISIONAL ASPECT OF ITS GOVERNMENT FOR MONTHS.

LT915PES

(ADVANCE) WASHINGTON, MAY 7 (AP) THE WAR DEPARTMENT TODAY ANNOUNCED A FAR-REACHING REORGANIZATION OF ITS EDUCATION SYSTEM THAT WILL KEEP AN OFFICER STUDYING AS HE RISES IN RANK FROM GOLD BARS TO STARS.

HE'LL BE IN THE CLASSROOM MUCH OF HIS FIRST 20 YEARS OF ACTIVE DUTY WITH PERIODS OF PRACTICAL FIELD EXPERIENCE, A STATEMENT SAID.

AT "TOP LEVEL", THE NATIONAL WAR COLLEGE WILL BE HIGHEST EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTION OF THE ARMY, NAVY AND THE STATE DEPARTMENT.

NATIONAL GUARD AND RESERVE OFFICERS MAY ATTEND THREE MONTHS ASSOCIATE COURSES OFFERED AT ALL SCHOOLS EXCEPT AT THE TOP COLLEGES. THEY MAY TAKE REGULAR COURSES IF THEY HAVE TIME.

INSTRUCTION IN THE HIGHEST CATEGORY WILL BE ON A JOINT ARMY, NAVY AND AIR BASIS UNDER DIRECTION OF THE JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF. A COMMITTEE OF ARMY AND NAVY OFFICERS IS PLANNING THE CURICULUM OF THE ARMED FORCES COLLEGE TO WHICH SELECTED OFFICERS WILL BE SENT TO STUDY THEATER OPERATIONS AND JOINT ARMY, NAVY, AIR OVERSEAS UNDERTAKINGS.

ABOVE THIS ARE THE NATIONAL WAR COLLEGE AND THE INDUSTRIAL COLLEGE OF THE ARMED FORCES. AMERICA'S BEST ARMY AND NAVY BRAINS WITH 10 TO 20 YEARS MILITARY SERVICE WILL ATTEND TO STUDY PROBLEMS OF NATIONAL PLANNING AND STRATEGY.

(END ADVANCE FOR AMS OF WEDNESDAY, MAY 8)

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VH756PES

WASHINGTON, MAY 7-(AP)-AUSTRALIAN PRIME MINISTER JOSEPH BENEDICT CHIFLEY ARRIVED BY PLANE FROM BRITAIN TODAY FOR A THREE-DAY STAY IN THE CAPITAL.

HE IS SCHEDULED TO TALK WITH PRESIDENT TRUMAN THURSDAY.

VX1012PES

SAN FRANCISCO, MAY 7-(AP)-EIGHT U.S.MARINES AND THEIR FOREIGN BRIDES, SWEPT APART BY THE CURRENTS OF WAR IN CHINA NEARLY FOUR AND A HALF YEARS AGO, HAD JOYFUL REUNIONS TODAY WHEN THE TRANSPORT GENERAL R.M.BLATCHFORD DOCKED HERE FROM SHANGHAI.

THERE WERE 10 WOMEN IN THE GROUP, MOSTLY RUSSIAN AND ARMENIAN. TWO OF THE WIVES WERE DISAPPOINTED TO LEARN THEIR HUSBANDS WERE UNABLE TO MEET THEM. THEY WERE MRS.CLEOPATRIA N.HAMMER, WITH HER DAUGHTER, MARGARET, WIFE OF SGT.WILLIAM J.HAMMER JR., OF NEW ORLEANS (254 INDUSTRY

ST.), AND MRS.GALINE K.JACKEL, WIFE OF SGT.CARL J.JACKEL OF MCKEESPORT, PA.

SGT.HAMMER IS ON DUTY AT THE SEPARATION CENTER, GREAT LAKES, ILL., AND SGT.JACKEL IS AT THE DEPOT OF SUPPLIES, PHILADELPHIA.

LOOKING BEWILDERED AND A LITTLE FOREIGN, WITH EXPENSIVE ASIATIC FUR PIECES AND WARING HEAVILY SCENTED ORIENTAL PERFUMES, THE YOUNG WOMEN LAUGHED, CRIED AND EMBRACED THE HUSBANDS THEY MARRIED CHINA BEFORE THE WAR, WHILE BIG-EYED CHILDREN LOOKED ON SHYLY.

FOR MRS.ANNA P.PIERCE AND HER SMALL SON, ALEXANDER, THE MEETING WITH WARRANT OFFICER CHARLES D.PIERCE JR. OF MARIANNA, FLA., WAS ALL THE MORE POIGNANT BY CONTRAST WITH THE PARTING IN 1941, CHRISTMAS NIGHT. PIERCE HAD BEEN TAKEN PRISONER BY THE JAPANESE IN PEIPING DEC. 8, BUT ON CHRISTMAS NIGHT HE WAS PERMITTED TO GO WITH OTHERS TO A CHURCH SERVICE.

WIVES OF THE PRISONERS HAD FOUND OUT ABOUT IT, MET THEM THERE AND COUPLES RUSHED TOGETHER TO EMBRACE. THEN THE MEN WERE TORN AWAY AGAIN. PIERCE WAS IN PRISONS IN TIENTSIN, SHANGHAI AND YAWATA, BUT HIS WIFE REMAINED IN SHANGHAI.

STAFF SGT.PERCY J.FISHER, SON OF MR. AND MRS.D.I.FISHER OF IOTA, LA., AND HIS WIFE, XENIA, AND SGT.JAMES W.RANDOLPH OF MANY, LA., AND HIS WIFE, IDA, AND SON JAMES, PLAN TO LIVE AT OCEANSIDE, CALIF.

JESSE A.BROWN OF CITRA, FLA., WHO MET HIS WIFE, EVA, HAS BEEN DISCHARGED FROM THE MARINES.

JQ1003PCS

NEW YORK, MAY 7-(AP)-GENERALISSIMO JOSEPH STALIN, IN A MESSAGE SENT TO THE AMERICAN-RUSSIAN INSTITUTE DINNER TONIGHT, LAUDED THE LATE PRESIDENT FRANKLIN D.ROOSEVELT AS "THAT GREAT STATESMAN" TO WHOM "HUMANITY SHOULD BE THANKFUL."

THE SOVIET PREMIER SAID THE WORLD OWED A DEBT TO MR.ROOSEVELT "FOR OUTSTANDING SERVICES IN THE ROUTING OF THE GERMAN-JAPANESE AGRESSION" AND ADDED THAT "THE PEOPLE OF OUR COUNTRIES" SHOULD BE GRATEFUL TO THE FORMER PRESIDENT "FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF FRIENDLY RELATIONS BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND THE SOVIET UNION."

A BRONZE PLAQUE WAS AWARDED TO MR.ROOSEVELT'S FAMILY IN RECOGNITION OF HIS CONTRIBUTION TO SOVIET-AMERICAN FRIENDSHIP.

SEN.CLAUDE PEPPER (D-FLA), A SPEAKER AT THE DINNER, SAID RUSSIAN DESIRES FOR A LOAN FROM THE UNITED STATES WERE GETTING ROUGH TREATMENT THAT "WOULD NOT AND COULD NOT HAVE HAPPENED UNDER FRANKLIN DELANO ROOSEVELT."

RUSSIA WANTS LASTING PEACE, PEPPER SAID, BUT, "LIKE ALL THE REST OF US, IS KEEPING HER POWDER DRY."

ANDREI GROMYKO, SOVIET DELEGATE TO THE U.N. SECURITY COUNCIL, SAID THE BUILDING OF AN ENDURING PEACE COULD "NOT BE REACHED IF ANY ONE COUNTRY OR GROUP OF COUNTRIES, HOWEVER STRONG ITS POSITION MAY BE ECONOMICALLY OR IN ANY OTHER RESPECT, TRIES TO IMPOSE ITS WILL UPON OTHER COUNTRIES."

WW1232AED

BY RUBEN KARLSTEDT

WASHINGTON, MAY 7-(AP)-THE ALLIES HAVE TOLD SWEDEN THEY ARE NOW READY TO START DISCUSSING SOME $80,000,000 TO $85,000,000 WORTH OF GERMAN ASSETS IN SWEDEN "AS SOON AS POSSIBLE," PREFERABLY BEFORE MAY 20, AN OFFICIAL FAMILIAR WITH THE PREPARATIONS SAID TODAY.

SELECTION OF ALLIED NEGOTIATORS IS EXPECTED TO BE MADE AS SOON AS SWEDEN SETS THE DAY FOR THE TALKS IN WASHINGTON.

IT WAS HELD LIKELY BY SWEDISH INFORMANTS THAT DECIDING THE DATE AND SELECTING SWEDISH REPRESENTATIVES WOULD TAKE SOME DAYS, POSSIBLY A WEEK.

THE ALLIED OFFICIAL SAID THE SWEDISH TALKS WOULD BEGIN REGARDLESS OF WHETHER A FINAL AGREEMENT ON THE SAME SUBJECT WITH SWITZERLAND IS REACHED IN THE IMMEDIATE FUTURE. THESE TALKS HAVE BEEN GOING ON SINCE THE MIDDLE OF MARCH.

EG719PES

WASHINGTON, MAY 7-(AP)-SIR GIRJA BAJPAI, INDIAN AGENT GENERAL, SAID TONIGHT, COMMENTING UPON THE COMBINED FOOD BOARD ALLOCATION FOR INDIA FOR MAY, "IT IS FAR SHORT OF THE MINIMUM REQUIRED.

"IF A BREAKDOWN OF THE INDIAN RATIONING SYSTEM IS TO BE AVOIDED," HE SAID, "THERE MUST BE A SUBSTANTIAL AUGMENTATION IN THE CEREALS ALLOTTED TO INDIA, FOR THE BULK OF WHICH WE LOOK TO THE UNITED STATES."

SIR GIRJA, SCHEDULED TO LEAVE FOR INDIA WITHIN A FEW DAYS, SAID TONIGHT HE WAS UNDECIDED ABOUT DEPARTING DUE TO THE RISING FOOD CRISIS.

EG722PES

30.24-2719

(140) VE-DAY

WASHINGTON, MAY 7-(AP)-A YEAR FROM THE DAY GERMAN REPRESENTATIVES SIGNED SURRENDER TERMS AT REIMS, FRANCE, AMERICAN MILITARY FORCES IN EUROPE HAVE DWINDLED TO ABOUT A TENTH OF THEIR PEAK WARTIME STRENGTH.

PROBABLY 400,000 ARE LEFT OF SOME 4,000,000 ON THE CONTINENT ON V-E DAY, IT WAS ESTIMATED TODAY ON THE BASIS OF WAR DEPARTMENT OFFICIAL FIGURES.

BY JULY 1, THE SIZE OF THE OCCUPATION FORCES WILL BE DOWN TO 335,-000, UNDER PLANS OUTLINED TO CONGRESS BY GENERAL DWIGHT D.EISENHOWER, CHIEF OF STAFF.

SECRETARY OF WAR PATTERSON, EISENHOWER AND OTHER WAR LEADERS TOOK NOTE OF THE ANNIVERSARY IN SPECIAL STATEMENTS, BUT OTHERWISE THE ARMY PLANNED NO OBSERVANCE OF THE ANNIVERSARY TOMORROW OF THE FORMAL RAT-IFICATION OF THE SURRENDER AT BERLIN.

SECRETARY OF THE NAVY JAMES FORRESTAL AND FLEET ADMIRAL CHESTER W.NIMITZ ISSUED STATEMENTS OBSERVING THE FIRST ANNIVERSARY OF VICTORY.

VX957PES

UNDATED V-E DAY

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

A WORLD FIGHTING TO CONSOLIDATE PEACE PASSED ALMOST WITHOUT OBSERVANCE TODAY, THE FIRST ANNIVERSARY OF THE SIGNING OF THE DOCUMENT OF SURRENDER BY GERMANY IN THE SECOND WORLD WAR.

FOUR FOREIGN MINISTERS CONTINUED THEIR EFFORTS IN PARIS TO DRAFT FORMAL EUROPEAN PEACE TREATIES ON WHICH ALL THE ALLIES COULD AGREEM

THE FRENCH CITY OF REIMS, MAINTAINED IN SYMBOLIC EXACTITUDE THE SCHOOL ROOM WHERE GERMAN REPRESENTATIVES ACKNOWLEDGED UNCONDITION-ALLY THE UNITED ALLIED VICTORY A YEAR AGO.

IN THIS ROOM ALL DETAILS, INCLUDING THE WAR MAPS AND THE SURRENDER COMMUNIQUE, WERE INTACT. BUT TOO FEW SOLDIERS REMAINED IN REIMS TO HOLD A CELEBRATION PARADE.

GRAND ADMIRAL KARL DOENITZ, WHO SURRENDERED THE REICH AS HITLER'S SUCCESSOR, OPENED HIS DEFENSE AT THE NUERNBERG WAR CRIMES TRIAL.

THE DAY FOUND FEWER THAN 400,000 AMERICAN SOLDIERS IN THE EUROPEAN THEATER AS DEMOBILIZATION FROM THE PEAK OF 3,069,000 AT THE TIME OF THE SURRENDER CONTINUED.

TOMORROW WILL HAVE A DOUBLE SIGNIFICANCE IN WASHINGTON: BESIDES BEING THE ANNIVERSARY OF THE DAY WGTN PRESIDENT TRUMAN PROCLAIMED THE "FINAL AND UNCONDITIONAL" SURRENDER OF GERMANY AND THUS THE OFFICIAL V-E DAY, IT ALSO IS THE PRESIDENT'S 62ND BIRTHDAY.

AUSTRALIA, ONE OF THE NATIONS WHICH FOUGHT ON TWO FRONTS, OBSERVED THE FOURTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE BATTLE OF THE CORAL SEA, IN WHICH AN AMERICAN NAVAL TASK FORCE DEFEATED A MUCH LARGER JAPANESE FLEET SPEARHEADING AN ATTEMPTED INVASION OF AUSTRALIA. THE ARRANGEMENTS INCLUDED LUNCHEONS AND DANCES IN SYDNEY, MELBOURNE AND OTHER CITIES.

SN113PED

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Big Four Talks Appear Breaking Up in Discord

Byrnes Reported Proposing a 21-nation Conference Take Over European Peace Efforts in Paris June 15.

Dyson

Paris, May 8 (A. P.)—The Foreign Ministers Conference appeared today to be breaking up on the rocks of Soviet-Western discord. American informants said United States Secretary of State Byrnes, with a dramatic reference to this first anniversary of official V-E day, proposed shifting the burden of drafting Europe's peace treaties from the shoulders of the four Foreign Ministers of Russia, Britain, France and the United States to a twenty-one-nation peace conference to meet in Paris June 15.

"At Moscow," the Secretary was reported to have said, "there was a promise to the world that we will have a peace conference. We have got to carry out that promise. That will be the best celebration the world can have on V-E Day."

DAY

It was said in American quarters that both British Foreign Secretary Bevin and French Foreign Minister Bidault fell in with Byrnes's suggestion, but Soviet Foreign Minister Molotov asked for time to study the idea.

Byrnes was quoted as saying on behalf of his proposal that "sometimes when we are confronted with problems like those confronting us" it was best to let "fresh minds" tackle the questions.

A British informant said it was conceded the four Foreign Ministers had been unable to agree on the major points of the treaties, but a member of the American delegation said the four Ministers might continue their sessions into next week.

Molotov was reported to have said in a series of long speeches that he had hoped the drafts of treaties could be written before the twenty-one nations met. But he did not reject or accept Byrnes's proposal outright.

Compromise Formula.

The present compromise formula for writing Europe's peace treaties was decided in London last September. The Russians had then insisted upon limiting the participants in concluding peace treaties to the Big Powers and the enemy belligerents. The British and Americans had insisted upon inviting the smaller Allies. The compromise called for the Big Powers to prepare drafts which would be submitted to a twenty-one-nation conference for discussion and suggestions, with the Big Powers having the final say.

The other three ministers were said, however, to have accepted a Byrnes suggestion that their deputies draw up a list of points on which they have agreed and another list on which they have disagreed.

It was conceded that the list would show that the United States and Britain had opposed Russia on every major point discussed. The Foreign Ministers at their meeting tomorrow expected to have the two lists on hand, and also reports from their committees of experts which have been working on matters referred to them.

The conference agenda still calls for a full discussion of the German problem, said an American informant who intimated that Byrnes might try to raise the Austrian question again. Byrnes's offer of a twenty-five-year mutual assistance pact to assure Germany's disarmament also remains to be discussed.

The American position toward the proposed June 15 peace conference was that Britain, Russia and the United States on January 17 had assured France the twenty-one-nation conference would not be merely a rubber stamp body. From this, Byrnes argued that it was not necessary for the Foreign Ministers Council to reach complete agreement on all phases of the treaties before they were submitted to the larger peace conference.

There was practically no disagreement on the peace treaty with Finland, so the draft of that settlement could go directly to the peace conference.

At this morning's meeting, the ministers again found themselves deadlocked on the Italian reparations question, the British informant said. The Russions, Americans and French all presented divergent views.

British experts headed by Oliver Harvey, Deputy Under-secretary of State, and French officials headed by Herve Alphand, chief of the Foreign Office's economic section, met at the Foreign Ministry in an effort to reconcile views on the ultimate settlement of the Rhineland and Ruhr questions.

France has proposed that the areas be detached from Germany both economically and politically, while Britain has suggested that the regions be separated from the Reich economically but left under German sovereignty.

Diplomatic observers pointed out that an agreement on the Ruhr-Rhineland issues would remove the last major obstacle to conclusion of a French-British alliance.

add

Bevin's Proposals

Bevin submitted two proposals last week as a guard against German rearmament. One provided for the socialization of Ruhr industries by an international Allied commission that would regulate output. The other would establish a special Ruhr-Rhine state within a federalized Germany. The specialized regime in the Ruhr would socialize all industries there under control of an Allied commission.

This Allied commission would be composed of representatives of Britain, France, Belgium, Holland and Luxembourg—and notably, neither the United States nor Russia.

The initial French reaction to both these proposals has been described as cool.

Diplomatic sources pointed out that an agreement on the Ruhr-Rhineland issues would remove the last major obstacle to conclusion of a French-British alliance.

PARIS CONFERENCE SPLIT ON TREATIES

Byrnes Proposes 21-Nation Parley to Settle Differences.

PARIS, May 8—(AP) U. S. Secretary of State James F. Byrnes proposed abruptly tonight that the conference of foreign ministers recognize its failure to agree on terms for Europe's peace treaties and refer their differences to a 21-nation peace conference June 15.

The ministers' conference appeared to be breaking up in discord between the Soviet Union and the western powers, and a member of the American delegation said that while it probably would last into next week, there seemed little hope of resolving the major differences.

Molotov Objects

Byrnes' proposal won prompt support from both Foreign Secretary Ernest Bevin of Britain and Foreign Minister Georges Bidault of France. But Soviet Foreign Minister Vyacheslav M. Molotov demurred.

"At Moscow," Byrnes was quoted by an American source as saying, "there was a promise to the world that we will have a peace conference. We must carry out that promise. That will be the best celebration the world can have on V-E day."

American sources said Byrnes cited as the American position a pledge by the Moscow conference last December by the Big Three to the French—that the European peace conference would be no "rubber stamp" but would have the real purpose of advising the major powers. Thus, Byrnes was said to have pointed out, there was no real need for the foreign ministers to achieve complete accord. Listing the points of disagreement, Byrnes was said to have urged that now these should be turned over to the peace conference.

Wants to Prepare Drafts

Molotov was said to have disagreed, asserting that the Big Three decision in Moscow required the major powers to draw up complete joint drafts of treaties for submission to the 21-nation conference.

Byrnes had put forth the proposal when the ministers split once again—this time on the question of Italian reparations. It was understood Molotov was wiring his government for instructions, and that Bidault and Bevin were doing likewise.

However, there was little indication here that the Russians would agree. Moscow long has opposed multilateral settlements beyond the major powers.

Byrnes suggested the ministers might meet in Paris three or four days ahead of June 15, to adopt a joint report to the larger meeting, listing points of disagreement.

At this juncture the matter was tabled for the time being. The ministers instructed their deputies to draw up such a list of agreements and disagreements, to be presented to tomorrow's session.

Thus, on the first anniversary of common victory in Europe, the deputy foreign ministers were put to work on a draft of the major differences among wartime allies. This failure to break the deadlocks on any of the major issues seemed here to foreshadow a makeshift, heavily armed peace rather than the one of harmony upon which a year ago the war-weary world had pinned its hopes.

British and French economic and political experts, meanwhile, began bilateral discussions at the French foreign ministry of a common policy on the Ruhr and the Rhineland, which conference sources said was a step toward a new French-British alliance. French sources said the conference would take up German problems tomorrow or Friday.

An American source said the conference agenda calls for full discussion of the German problem, and intimated that Byrnes again might attempt to raise the Austrian question over Soviet objections. Byrnes' offer of a 25-year mutual assistance pact to assure Germany's disarmament also was scheduled for discussion.

Russ-Iran Case Delayed Until May 20

New York, May 8 (AP)—The United Nations Security Council, with the Soviet delegate absent, today deferred consideration of the Iranian case until May 20.

New York, May 8 (AP)—Russia boycotted the United Nations Security Council session on Iran today and the United States proposed that the case be held over until May 20 for a report on the status then of Red Army withdrawals from Iran.

Soviet Delegate Andrei A. Gromyko ignored the session called to receive reports on the status of the evacuation by Red Army troops.

No Report From U.S.S.R.

The Council chairman announced that no report had been received from Russia, as requested by a Council resolution of April 4.

Then Edward R. Stettinius, Jr., of the United States, presented a motion that the Council defer further proceedings on the Iranian case and that Iran report by May 20 or sooner on the real situation in Iran.

Paul Hasluck, of Australia, was the first Council member to take note officially of Gromyko's absence.

Wants Statement

He said the Council should obtain from Gromyko a statement of what he believes to be the effect of his absence.

If, Hasluck said, Gromyko claimed his absence was the equivalent of a veto it would mean a very wide extension of the veto power.

"The problem is wider than the Iranian question now before us," Hasluck said.

"Would Defeat Purpose"

"Such absenting would undermine the whole structure of this body," he added. "It would defeat the whole purpose of this organization."

The Council must decide, Hasluck said, in the near future on this question or pass it on to some other competent body of the United Nations.

Other Supporters

Hasluck supported the Stettinius resolution.

Sir Alexander Cadogan, the British delegate, also backed Stettinius's move to defer the case until May 20.

Cadogan termed the Russian's absence "an evasion of responsibility," but added that it had no effect on the ability of the Council to make decisions.

Dr. Eelco Van Kleffens, of the Netherlands, also backed the United States proposal.

Gromyko thus made good his threat voiced April 23 to refuse to discuss the Iranian case after the Security Council rejected his demand that the matter be dropped immediately from the agenda.

Iran Ambassador There

Every other delegate was in his chair when the session opened at 3.05 P.M., and the Iranian representative, Ambassador Hussein Ala, was in the chamber.

Chairman Hafez Afifi Pasha took no notice of the Russian's absence and immediately called up the Iranian case.

The chairman read a letter from Ala reporting four provinces were clear of Russian soldiers but that the Iranian Government had not been able to verify reports from other sources that the province of Azerbaijan was being cleared. The letter was dated May 6 and had been made public Monday night.

Russia and Iran were requested in a Council resolution of April 4 to report on the status of the Red Army evacuations by May 6.

Gromyko earlier today had expressed doubt he would attend the session.

"I Don't Think So"

As he left his hotel this morning, he was asked: "Are you going to the Security Council's meeting today?"

"I don't think so," he replied.

"Has your Government filed a report on the Iranian matter?" was the next question.

"I know of no such report," he answered.

Some delegations indicated that Russia could wipe the slate clean with a simple declaration that the evacuations were either completed or virtually finished.

Private advices to United Nations sources said that Tabriz, capital of Azerbaijan, had been evacuated by the Russians.

Russ Still Control Travel

News dispatches from Tehran yesterday, however, said the Soviet Government still controlled travel to northern Iran and that American correspondents had not been able to visit Azerbaijan. The manager of Intourist, Russian-owned airline in Tabriz, was quoted as saying that a permit no longer was necessary to visit the region but that passage must be booked through the Soviet consulate.

Red Delegate Boycotts UN; New Iran Report Requested

Gromyko's Absence from Council Stirs Strong Criticism.

NEW YORK, May 8—(AP) Soviet Russia snubbed the United Nations Security council today on two counts on the Iranian issue and the council then postponed consideration of the case.

Great Britain's delegate, Sir Alexander Cadogan, bluntly characterized the absence of Soviet Delegate Andrei A. Gromyko from the council chamber as an "evasion of responsibility or obligation."

Mrs. Roosevelt Acts As French Interpreter

New York, May 8 (AP)—Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, chairman of the United Nations Commission on Human Rights, doubled in French today as presiding officer and interpreter when the going got rough for a new interpreter.

Rene Cassin, French member of the commission, made a long talk in French. When he had concluded, a girl newly asigned to the commision sat for a moment, burst ont "I can't do it," and fled in tears from the room.

"That's all right," Mrs. Roosevent said. Then she gave a complete translation of Cassin's remarks and carried on until a new interpreter arived about 30 minutes later.

Hartford, Conn., May 8 (A. P.).—The Connecticut House of Representatives, making hasty amends for rejecting an opportunity to welcome the United Nations to Connecticut, backtracked today and adopted a resolution assuring the world organization it would be welcome in the State.

The resolution was introduced by the House Republican leader, Representative Herbert B. Wanderer, who said he was anixous to correct "a false impression" created by the defeat of a similar resolution which came yesterday from the Democratic side.

Wanderer said yesterday's resolution had been defeated, not because of any hostility to the U. N. or its location in Connecticut, but because the question was outside the limited agenda agreed upon for the special session. He said that leaders of both parties had agreed that "no policy-making resolutions" or other extraneous matter would be introduced.

He said that the new resolution was being presented to "remove any doubts by anyone" as to how the House felt toward the U. N.

CASUALTIES REVEALED IN SINKING OF CARRIER

LONDON, May 8—(AP) Only four officers and 41 enlisted men of 1,560 aboard survived the sinking in action of the British aircraft carrier Glorious and two escorting vessels, the Acasta and the Ardent, six years ago off the coast of Norwak, the Admiralty disclosed today.

The warships were sunk June 8, 1940, when fighting the German battle cruisers Scharnhorst and Gneisenau, the Admiralty said in a letter to a member of Parliament who had asked for details.

Commons Advances Bill To Build 20 New Cities

London, May 8 (AP)—A Labor Government bill to authorize establishment of development corporations to build twenty new British cities passed second reading in Commons today without an opposition demand for a vote.

Each town would accommodate 50,000 persons and would cost approximately $76,000,000. The new cities would accommodate 1,000,000 persons now living in London and big British provincial cities.

Advocates of the bill said the new cities would have theaters, concert halls, meeting places, football and cricket grounds and golf courses and would be "gay and bright."

London, May 8 (A. P.).—Premier Jose Giral of the Spanish Republican Government-in-exile, addressing 140 members of Britain's two Houses of Parliament in a closed meeting last night, urged a worldwide break in diplomatic relations with the Franco Government.

Giral, who later said he was pledged not to reveal details of the session, was understood to have presented the main points of a voluminous report he will deliver next Monday to the United Nations Security Council in New York.

Giral said the report supports his contention that Franco's regime is a menace to peace and tends to dispel the idea that the Spanish situation is a domestic instead of an international affair.

Churchill to Talk to Dutch House

AMSTERDAM, May 8 (AP).—Former British Prime Minister Winston Churchill, who is to address the lower house of Parliment tomorrow morning, arrived at Schiphol Airport here this afternoon.

SPAIN TO DEPORT 16 MORE NAZIS

Madrid, May 8 (A. P.),—Sixteen Germans regarded as objectionable by the United States and Great Britain are scheduled to be deported to Germany aboard a United States Army plane within a few days.

Gen. Hans Doerr, military attache, and Capt. Kurt Meyer Doehner, naval attache of the former German embassy, will be in the group. Allied informants said several among the sixteen were "dangerous" Nazi agents.

Under agreement between the Allies and the Spanish Foreign Office, 1,545 German nationals have left Spain since late January. The United States State Department said a month ago that "2,200 Germans classified as obnoxious remain in Spain" of a total of 3,500 to 4,000. One informant on the Allied Control Commission said Spanish policemen had been obstructing the repatriation.

War Found Nazi Navy Unready, Doenitz Says

Nuernberg, May 8 (AP)—Grand Admiral Karl Doenitz testified today that the German Navy was so unprepared for the war that, in one month, it was able to send out only two submarines.

The former commander of the German Navy, on trial with 22 others on war crimes charges, told the International Military Tribunal that the outbreak of the war found Germany with only 30 or 40 U-boats, of which only a third could be used at a time.

He said the navy had to discontinue work on capital ships, except

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Hitler Feared U. S. Entry Into War, Curbed Nazi Navy, Doenitz Asserts

NUERNBERG, May 8 — (AP) Grand Admiral Karl Doenitz told the International Military Tribunal today that Hitler was so anxious to keep the United States out of the European war he overruled Doenitz' plans for mining North Atlantic lanes carrying Land-Lease supplies to Britain.

The former chief of the German fleet and creator of Nazi U-boat "wolfpack" tactics, testifying against war crimes charges, sought to show that the German navy respected the rights of neutrals except in cases of "mistakes."

Doenitz, who took over from Hitler and conducted surrender negotiations a year ago, said the "political leadership" was insistent upon avoiding any incidents with the United States at sea before Pearl Harbor.

300-Mile Safety Zone

"A 300-mile safety zone was even granted to America by Germany when international law called for only a three-mile zone," he declared.

"I suggested mine fields at Halifax and around Iceland, but the Fuehrer rejected this because he wanted to avoid conflict with the United States.

"When American destroyers in the summer of 1941 were ordered to attack German submarines, I was forbidden to fight back," Doenitz said. "I was thus forced not to attack British destroyers for fear there would be some mistake."

"That is the reason submarine warfare really started in 1942, when those we started building at the outbreak of the war were put into service," he said. "In 1940, our replacements hardly covered losses."

Among documents which Doenitz' attorney sought to introduce were some charging that British warships and planes had attacked helpless German sailors in lifeboats or swimming at sea.

Defense Attorney Otto Kranzbuehler said: "It is not my intention to criticize any war measures by Allied powers. I want to show what naval warfare was really like. I could not do that by showing only German methods. I must show Allied methods also in order to prove that German practices, like those of the Allies, were legal."

Clad in a navy blue civilian suit and answering questions in a booming voice, Doenitz testified:

That he was simply a "professional soldier" doing his duty, that he was an order-taker and not a planner of aggressive warfare.

That he inaugurated unrestricted U-boat warfare only after Britain armed her merchantmen and made them a "menace."

He said that at the outbreak of war, the Germans had only 30 to 40 U-boats, of which only a third or less could be used actively at any one time. The navy had to stop work on all capital ships, except those near completion, and concentrate on building submarines, he said.

those nearing completion, and concentrate every effort on building submarines.

Losses Hardly Covered

"That is the reason submarine warfare really started in 1942, when those we started building at the outbreak of the war were put into service," Doenitz said. "In 1940, our replacements hardly covered losses."

He charged that British warships and planes attacked German sailors in lifeboats or swimming in the sea.

"It is not my intention to criticize any war measures by the Allied powers." Otto Kranzbuehler, defense attorney, told the tribunal in his argument asking that the documents be accepted as evidence.

"I want to show what naval warfare was really like. I could not do that by showing only German methods. I must also show Allied methods in order to prove that German practices, like those of the Allies, were legal."

Evidence Challenged

The prosecution already has challenged the relevance of a large portion of Doenitz's documentary evidence.

One of Britain's naval heroes, Rear Admiral Philip L. Vian, who commanded the destroyer H.M.S. Cossack in a bold attack on the German prison ship Altmark in Norway on February 20, 1940, was among those accused of tactics rivaling those charged to Nazi U-boats.

The defense cited the Altmark's captain as stating that Vian's boarding parties swarmed over the ship, driving the crew together with bayonets and pistols.

"Opened Savage Fire"

"They opened savage fire against other members of the Altmark crew, especially on those who tried to swing out a lifeboat," the Altmark captain was reported as saying. "Shots were fired on those in the water as well as those crawling across the ice, even on such as reached land."

Other documents alleged that the British fired on helpless survivors of three German destroyers sunk or disabled off Narvik, and cited several similar incidents in the Battle of Crete in May 1941.

Messersmith Quoted

An affidavit by George Messersmith, now United States Ambassador to Argentina and former consul general in Berlin, declaring that Doenitz "was not always mentally balanced," also was included among the defense documents.

In an effort to show the ruthlessness of war on all sides, the defense cited an interview with Lieut. Gen. Ira Eaker, former chief of the United States 8th Air Force, published in the London *Daily Mail* on September 22, 1942, which quoted him as advocating continued mass raids on German cities to shatter civilian morale.

GEN. M'NARNEY SCORES ALLIES' LACK OF UNITY

Says German Union Leaders Are Making Political Capital of It.

MARCH REPORT ON REICH

U. S. Commander Also Warns Food Crisis Threatens Occupation Plans.

Berlin, May 8 (A. P.).—Gen. Joseph T. McNarney said today that Allied failure to achieve a common policy on the treatment of Germany as a political unit has permitted German political and trade union leaders to make political capital, playing off one occupying Power against another.

The American Military Governor pointed out this situation in his monthly report on occupation affairs. McNarney also warned that the German food crisis threatens to upset carefully laid plans in all phases of the Allied occupation. The report said that "in general there has been little progress toward the treatment of Germany as an economic unit." He attributed this chiefly to French opposition, which insists that there be prior consideration of western boundaries.

"The failure to achieve a common policy with regard to treatment of Germany as a political beunit has raised problems," McNarney continued. "In the absence of national parties, German political and trade union leaders have the opportunity to make political capital of the disparity between separate zonal administrations. To meet certain aspects of this situation, the United States delegation has strongly advocated the creation of a quadripartite information zonal control directorate.

Disapproves Merger.

McNarney also warned against the peril of one-party or dictatorship rule in the merger of Communist and Social Democrat parties, which was effected in the Russian zone of occupation but was blocked in Berlin when the Social Democrats voted against it in a plebiscite on March 31.

"The merger appears unlikely to occur spontaneously in the western zones of occupation," McNarney said, "and the importance of the Berlin issue lies in the significance which political events in the former capital are apt to have in the minds of party leaders in the provinces, especially in view of the German weakness for homogenous and authoritarian political structure."

Food Crisis Serious.

McNarney estimated that general economic conditions in the American occupation zone hinged on the food crisis.

"Favorable progress," he said, "in industrial production and modest, though appreciable gains in trade and commerce were entirely overshadowed during March by the food crisis, which, if it is not solved, threatens to upset carefully laid plans in all phases of Allied occupation."

The report pointed out that although the rate of industrial production in the American zone has approximately doubled over the last four months, by the end of March industries, hampered by a shortage of coal and steel, were still only producing at approximately 20 per cent of capacity.

McNarney observed that as a result of the reduction of rations for normal consumers from 1,550 calories to 1,275 daily, military government and German officials were taking concerted action to insure maximum production and deliveries of food from indigenous resources. Plans were instituted for the importation of fertilizers to boost agricultural production and a "get the most out of the land" program was adopted.

OUR V-E DAY MARCH AMAZES FRANKFORT

Raw Troops and Few Weapons Replace Former Might— Brief Ceremony in Paris

LONDON, May 8 (AP)—German civilians, a year ago stunned by the overwhelming might of Allied arms, looked on in amazement today as green United States troops, less than half of them armed, paraded through the streets of Frankfort on the Main in celebration of the victory in Europe.

In crushed Italy V-E Day was a holiday but there was no air of gaiety.

Marshal Tito told his army in a Belgrade broadcast that Yugoslavia would demand the return of territories ceded to other countries "under an unjust peace after the first World War," apparently referring to Trieste.

Sweden, which escaped the war, observed the anniversary with one minute of silence and the ringing of church bells.

In Berlin a four-power victory parade was postponed until tomorrow at the request of the Russians, who still were fighting a year ago today. But the Americans held their parade in Frankfort and it was noteworthy for its lack of evidence of military power.

Just 4,000 troops, most of whom never saw combat in Europe, paraded with two machine guns, a few hundred rifles and two light armored patrol cars past the reviewing stand of Gen. Joseph T. McNarney, United States Commander in Europe, while German civilians exchanged whispers or looked on in stony silence. Otherwise, baseball games and dances were the only evidences of an American holiday in the United States occupation zone.

Yanks Parade in Frankfurt

4000 Celebrate V-E Anniversary in Reich Almost Without Music.

Frankfurt, May 8 (A. P.).—Four thousand American troops paraded today with two machine-guns and a few hundred rifles in this bomb-scarred city in observance of the first anniversary of V-E day, as shabbily clad German civilians looked on in stony silence.

The parade in the headquarters city of the United States Occupation Zone featured only two armored vehicles, both light patrol cars. The Germans exchanged amazed whispers. A few doffed their hats as the American flag passed by. White-scarved steel-helmeted volunteers of the 508th Parachute Infantry Regiment were the only tactical unit in the procession.

Several hundred soldiers of the Headquarters Detachment strode weaponless at the heels of a Military Police battalion and in front of a company of Wacs and jeeps loaded with Red Cross girls. The parade wound along rain-dampened cobble-stoned streets from the river main to the I. G. Farben building, where Gen. Joseph T. McNarney took the salute. Except for a few scattered officers and non-coms, virtually no soldier in the parade had seen real combat action.

Ball Game Is First.

Patches of the First, Seventh and Ninth American armies—all deactivated in the past year—were worn by some of the troops. There were patches, also, of divisions that no longer exist. Two bands provided occasional music, but most of the march took place in silence, broken only by the squish of rubberized Army soles on cobblestones. Even the German children were silent.

The biggest item on the V-E day program to most American soldiers was the scheduled opening of the Army baseball season at a diamond built on a converted Nazi parade field here. McNarney was unable to keep a date to pitch the first ball because of the pressure of official duties.

After the parade has passed six American fighter planes flew over the I. G. Farben compound in formation, but there was no other aerial display.

ican and British line favors Italian Fascist and near Fascist elements.

Paris, May 8 (A. P.).—The American forces in Paris observed the first anniversary of V-E day today at a brief ceremony at the Arc de Triomphe. Major-Gen. Robert M. Webster of the Air Transport Command placed a wreath on the tomb of France's Unknown Soldier. This was followed by a one-minute silence, after which a French bugler blew "Taps."

French observance of V-E day is scheduled for Sunday to coincide with Joan of Arc day.

REDS MARK V-E DAY

LONDON, May 8—(AP) Prime Minister Stalin in a V-E anniversary order of the day broadcast tonight by the Moscow radio ordered that 30-gun salvoes be fired in Moscow and other Soviet cities tomorrow—the day Russia will observe as the anniversary of the end of the war in Europe.

VIENNA, May 8 (AP)—Church bells rang for fifteen minutes throughout Austria today to mark the first anniversary of V-E Day, which had been declared a national holiday.

Allied troops paraded in the morning and Chancellor Leopold Figl later addressed a joint meeting of Parliament.

JEW TRIED IN GERMANY

Displaced Person Sentenced for Striking American Soldier

CHAM, Germany, May 8 (AP)—An American Military Government spokesman said today that a Jewish displaced person was sentenced by an American Military Government court here yesterday to eight months at hard labor for striking a United States soldier.

The court action followed a scuffle in front of an Army enlisted men's club. Eleven Jews were arrested, four were held overnight, and one—the convicted person—was brought to trial.

The spokesman denied a report that all 100 Jews in the local camp had been on a hunger strike since Monday. But he confirmed that thirteen Jews, from the ages of 18 to 24, had been arrested that day by the American First In-

fantry Division because they engaged in "close order drill," which is forbidden to civilians in the American occupation zone. He added that they were released within a matter of hours.

2 Explosions in Germany

7 Killed Near Karlsruhe; Number Not Known at Borgsdorf

LONDON, May 8 (AP).—Reuters, quoting the British News Service in Germany, said an ammunition dump exploded tonight in Borgsdorf, near Berlin, killing an undetermined number of persons and blanketing the town with flying missiles.

Later, Reuters said seven persons were killed in another ammunition dump blast in the village of Huettenhem, near Karlsruhe, in the French occupation zone. This dispatch quoted the American News Service in Germany.

Russian Paper Opposes British Somaliland Plan

'Trud' Says Guardianship Would Expand the Empire

MOSCOW, May 8 (AP).—"Trud," Soviet trade union organ, said today that the proposal before the Paris Foreign Ministers' Council for British guardianship of a joint Somaliland is a plan to expand the British Empire at the expense of Ethiopia.

[British Foreign Secretary Ernest Bevin proposed to the Foreign Ministers April 29 a British trusteeship over British, French and Italian Somaliland and a section of Ethiopia. Under this plan, Ethiopia would be compensated with a slice of Italian Eritrea which would give her access to the sea.]

The "Trud" article said "the authors of the British project should at least recall Article II of the United Nations Charter on the sovereign equality of all members of the organization."

"The British argument of special rights by Great Britain on these lands freed from the Italians by the British armed forces cannot withstand criticism, either," it said. "The Soviet Union, by following such arguments, could demand to be given a guardianship over almost all central and eastern Europe, and the United States over France and Belgium."

Moscow Analyst Asserts Russia Is Dissatisfied

Cites Trieste, German Occupation and Spain

LONDON, May 8 (AP).—The Moscow radio commentator "analyzer" said today the Russian people are dissatisfied "with certain things going on in the world" on the anniversary of V-E day.

In an English-language broadcast commemorating the victory, the commentator cited as unsatisfactory the handling of war criminals, the Trieste boundary dispute and the occupation of Germany.

He asked why "active supporters of Hitler still hold responsible positions in the western zone of occupation in Germany." Why "figures in the United States and Canada speak out in defense of Mihailovitch, and why Americans and British do not take action to compel Franco to give up thousands of Hitlerite criminals, including the Belgian Fascist Degrelle."

Referring ta the Italian-Yugoslav border dispute, he quoted the Trieste correspondent of the London "Observer" as saying that the American and British line favors Italian Fascist and near-Fascist elements.

Reign Of Fear Told In Carpathians

Bratislava, Czechoslovakia, May 8 (AP)—Outlawed bands have brought such a reign of terror to the Carpathian foothills in the borderlands of Poland, Slovakia and the Ukraine that a state of emergency akin to martial law has been proclaimed.

Czechoslovak authorities say they believe the men are led by four or five fugitive German generals.

Advices from Poland said that along the San River four villages near Sanok were reported burned, forcing 5,000 peasants to flock to Sanok for shelter.

Courthouse Blown Up

The Polish reports also said that 800 men armed with automatic weapons, grenades and dynamite, blew up the Bukowsko courthouse, chased the town's 3,000 residents into the hills and burned the town to its foundations.

A Slovak Government source said that the final redoubt of German defense, which many believed before the war's end would be the Berchtesgaden region, actually came into being in the Carpathians around Dukla Pass, about 20 miles southwest of Sanok.

Elements Involved

"Raiding and plundering have reached such a scale that Czechoslovak forces in considerable strength are busy with the difficult control job," the source said.

Numerous SS remnants are known to be in the region, along with portions of the forces of Russian Lieut. Gen. Andrei A. Vlassov, who fought on the German side, Polish groups, Ukrainians and Nyilasi (the Hungarian SS).

Czechs to Sign Pact With Yugoslavia

Prague, May 8 (A. P.).—Premier Fierlinger left last night for Belgrade, where he will sign a Czecho-Slovak-Yugoslav treaty tomorrow. The treaty specifies that one partner will help the other militarily in event of an attack by Germany or a German ally and that both nations will observe full obligations toward the United Nations, he said.

King Of Italy's Abdication Near

Rome, May 8 (AP)—King Vittorio Emanuele will abdicate before the June 2 plebiscite to decide whether Italy shall be a monarchy or republic, Falcone Lucifero, minister of the royal household, said today, but the abdication document has not been drafted yet.

Vice Premier Pietro Nenni said the abdication probably would be held up until Premier Alcide de Gasperi returned from Paris, since the Premier is "notary of the crown." De Gasperi arrived in Rome later in the day.

Last week Royalist sources had predicted that the King would give up his throne between May 5 and May 15 in hopes of strengthening the chances of Crown Prince Umberto to hold the crown.

Lucifero's statement was the first from an authoritative source that abdication was imminent.

Rumania Hails Paris Decision

BUCHAREST, Rumania, May 8 (AP)—The war-crimes trial of former Premier Ion Antonescu and sixteen members of his Government was interrupted by a spontaneous demonstration today when it was announced in the courtroom that the Big Four Foreign Ministers had agreed in Paris that Rumania should retain Transylvania. The defendants joined the audience in cheering and clapping. The news spread rapidly through the city, which took on a festive holiday air.

Greek Regent Favors Plebiscite

Athens, May 8 (A. P.).—Archbishop Damaskinos, Greek Regent, notified the American and British embassies today that he believed a plebiscite on the return of King George II to the throne should be held as soon as possible, provided the two Allies agreed.

Report Reds at Iran Frontier

British Officials in Tehran Get Data on Soviet Forces Streaming Northward.

Tehran, May 6 (Delayed) (A. P.)—Russian forces streaming northward today—the final date for the agreed evacuation of Iran—were stretched over fifty miles of road and railway in Azerbaijan province between Marand and Dzhulfa, on the Soviet frontier.

Reports reaching British officials here placed withdrawing units in the following order:

In Madrid, thirty miles north of Tabriz, the capital of a self proclaimed government of Azerbaijan—Six open trucks, three field guns, three covered trucks and two staff cars.

Just north of Marand—Three tanks, two trucks towing field guns and two staff cars.

Two miles further north—Four tanks and fifteen trucks stopped beside the road.

Ten miles further—Twenty trucks and half-tracks.

Five miles further—Eighteen tanks and two half-tracks kicking up dust in a move northward.

Just south of Dzhulfa—About eighty vehicles and twelve field guns in a parking lot.

Observation showed only one vehicle marked with the Russian star.

[The basis of the reports was not brought out. The observation may have been made by plane. This dispatch, filed at 2:35 P. M. Monday, was delayed transmission.]

City Reported Bombed

TEHERAN, May 8 (AP)—The newspaper Arman Milli reported today an outbreak of fighting between the Iranian Army and Kurdish tribesmen in Kurdistan and said the capital of Ghazi Mohammed's "independent Kurdish republic" had been bombed. "Heavy casualties" were reported at the city.

The report said Iranian forces under Gen. Jehanbani, from Sardasht and Saqqiz, had been "beaten back" by the tribesmen and had lost 190 officers and men.

Demand Schwartzkopf Ouster.

Tehran, May 8 (A. P.).—The Tabriz radio suggested last night that the Iranian Government discharge Col. H. Norman Schwartzkopf and his "band" as a step toward ending the Azerbaijan-Iranian controversy. Leftist newspapers in Tehran also have attacked him.

Schwartzkopf, former superintendent of the New Jersey State Police, came here several years ago to set up a special gendarmerie trained in American police methods. Persons close to Jafar Pishevari, head of the Azerbaijan delegation which has been negotiating with the Iranian Government officials for the last ten days, said that demands by the Azerbaijan group for revisions in the National army and Gendarmerie were delaying the talks.

TWO DOMINIONS FEAR PROPOSAL TO QUIT EGYPT

Spokesman Says Australia and South Africa Both Distrust Attlee Move.

LATTER APOLOGIZES TO HOUSE

Declares British Commonwealth Representatives Did Not Agree to Evacuation

London May 8 (A. P.).—An authoritative informant said tonight that at least two of the British dominions look with misgivings on the Labor Government's offer to withdraw the British troops from Egypt. This spokesman, who may not be quoted by name, said that representatives of the Union of South Africa here were particularly concerned and that the Australian Government would be very disturbed if the Attlee Government's decision leaves the British Commonwealth without a base for military operations in the Middle East in the event of war. For both Australia and South Africa the Suez Canal is a vital link with the United Kingdom.

Earlier today Prime Minister Attlee apologized to the House of Commons for giving the impression yesterday that dominion representatives had agreed to the withdrawal whereas actually they had not been asked to commit themselves. While sparring yesterday with former Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden, Attlee said that dominions officials now in London had discussed the proposal and "agreed this was the best method of approach." Today he explained that he was "led away" in the course of the debate, and that "the Dominions ministers were not called upon to express agreement in a matter which was one of United Kingdom responsibility."

Attlee Wins Test.

The Attlee Government, accused by Winston Churchill of presiding over the destruction of the British Empire, won a vote of confidence, 327 to 158, last night after a heated debate on the proposal to withdraw all British forces from Egyptian territory. Marking the Conservative minority's first open split with the Laborite majority on foreign policy, the vote came after Herbert Morrison, Laborite floor leader, declared that the alternative to moving out of Egypt was "almost certain disturbance, riot and possibly even revolution."

Attlee described the proposal as the best means "to calm rising Egyptian nationalism." He rose after Ian Fraser, Conservative, had declared that the Government was beginning "to unbutton the British Empire."

Churchill, terming the proposal "one of the most momentous I have heard in the House," was backed solidly by his Conservative party minority in challenging the Government. Anthony Eden, who was Foreign Secretary when the twenty-year Anglo-Egyptian pact was negotiated in 1936, contended that the security of the Suez Canal "cannot be ignored, however strong the national feeling may be," and questioned Attlee persistently about Dominion approval of "the terms and timing of the announcement."

"I did not come to this House—," Attlee shouted, and then broke off, adding a moment later: "The Government takes full responsibility."

Sidky in Bid to U. N.

CAIRO, May 8 (AP).—Premier Ismail Sidky Pasha told the Egyptian Chamber of Deputies tonight that the Egyptian government will make armed forces and facilities, including rights of passage, available to the Security Council of the United Nations on its call.

Addressing the chamber on the British proposal to evacuate troops from Egypt, the Premier said, "The Egyptian government has informed the British delegation of its decision to effect an agreement with the Security Council in accordance with Article 43 of the United Nations Charter."

[Article 43 commits members of the United Nations "to make available to the Security Council, on its call and in accordance with a special agreement or agreements, armed forces, assistance and facilities, including rights of passage, necessary for the purpose of maintaining international peace and security."]

Sidky said the Egyptian people "should be pleased with the wise decision" of Britain to withdraw British troops from Egypt, which, he said, "will show the real friendship between Britain and Egypt."

He said British and Egyptian delegates will open negotiations at noon tomorrow on the stages of evacuation and the time f its conclusion. He said the delegates also will discuss terms of "mutual assistance which the Sgyptian government could give in case of war or threat of war."

"It is our good luck," he added, "that our ally realized a dangerous situation in Egypt and has sent a supreme delegation for negotiations."

Sidky's speech touched off a debate in the Chamber in which Fikry Abaza Bey, of the Nationalist party, said the signing of a military treaty with Britain would contradict the United Nations Charter and would mean continuation of the 1936 Anglo-Egyptian treaty, which, he said, is "void according to the San Francisco charter."

"This new treaty," he said, "will connect us forever with Britain without reason."

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Cairo Parley On Amid Suspicion Of Trickery

Cairo, May 8 (AP)—A British delegation and Egyptian Premier Ismail Sidky Pasha talked for more than an hour today behind closed guarded doors over the British offer to withdraw all armed forces from Egypt.

Egyptian politicians and newspapers treated the proposal with suspicion and reserve.

The conferees were understood to have talked about the date for completion of the British withdrawal. The Egyptians were reported insisting that the evacuation could be completed within two years and that Egyptian Army effectives could be doubled in that period.

Red Light Outside Door

No announcement was made. A red light was displayed outside the conference room, warning that not even secretaries were permitted to disturb the discussions. The British proposals will be discussed tomorrow at the formal opening of negotiations to revise the twenty-year Anglo-Egyptian treaty of alliance, which affords Great Britain military privileges, particularly around the Suez Canal and the naval base of Alexandria.

Sabri Abou Alam Pasha, leader of the Senate opposition and secretary general of the powerful Wafdist party, announced he would ask Premier Sidky Pasha to explain the British proposals.

Angered By Churchill

Nationalist newspapers were expressly bitter about yesterday's House of Commons address by former Prime Minister Churchill. Kotla, the Wafdist party newspaper, declaring that his remarks were informed by an "evil imperialistic spirit which ought to be destroyed before it detroys us," and adding that both Churchill and Field Marshal Jan Christiaan Smuts, the Premier of South Africa are war-mongers and imperialists.

Sheik Ha... the Moslem ... tion, asserted ... trying to wi... chance to raise her ... to the Security Council is ...

The newspaper *Bana*, under the heading "British Announcement Is a Ruse; All Egyptians Must Open Their Eyes," bitterly criticized the British proposal and complained:

"Great Britain is trying to force Egypt to sign a military alliance at a time Egypt is occupied by British troops."

Arab Leader Asks U.S., Britain To Reject Report on Palestine

RIYADH, Saudi Arabia, May 8.—(AP) King Ibn Saud, one of the most influential Arab leaders, today branded the British-American Inquiry commission report on Palestine a "betrayal" and urged the United States and Britain to "fulfill their promises" and reject its findings.

"I cannot advise Arabs any longer to keep quiet," the monarch declared in an interview. "I have been doing by best to convince Arabs to work hand in hand with the Allies because I was certain justice would be done. But now we feel these recommendations are a betrayal."

The inquiry commission's report recommended immediate immigration of 100,000 Jews and urged that Palestine be neither a Jewish nor an Arab state.

Cites British Studies

The six-foot-four ruler who wields great influence because of his position as protector of the cities of Mecca and Medina, said it was "known that the British government carried out several studies and investigations to find a solution to the Palestine question," and that as a result this policy was laid down:

"1. The British considered that their duty definitely was fulfilled as regards the promise of a Jewish national home in Palestine.

"2. Recognition of the necessity for establishment of an independent Palestinian government.

"3. Imposition of restrictions on Jewish purchase of lands.

"4. Complete abolition of immigration.

"Unfortunately the superficial recommendations of the committee upset these basic principles. This gives to the committee recommendations their erroneous and dangerous character.

"Besides this, the late President Roosevelt had undertaken in the name of the United States government not to take any decision prejudicial to Arab rights or favor any change in the four basic principles just named except after consulting with the Arabs and obtaining their consent. The committee overlooked all these considerations.

"We hope the two governments will fulfill their promises. We expect them to reject the recommendations of the committee."

Ibn Saud said the immigration of 100,000 European Jews into Palestine would not settle the refugee question. He added that terrorism had been "eliminated all over Europe and the Jews can live peacefully there," helping the Allied occupation authorities with reconstruction.

Smiling wryly, he said it appeared the Arabs were being ranked by the Allies with the Germans and the Japanese.

"The Arabs aided the Allies during the war," he said. "Why should we be treated like a defeated people? The Allies are taking Italy to their bosom—Italy, who fought against them. Why do they treat us this way?"

Asserting that the Arabs had trusted the United States as a "bearer of the light of freedom, equality and justice," the monarch said that "from what we see now of United States policy in the Middle East we are afraid we were under a great deception."

"Undoubtedly the report of the committee is not a result of deep scientific studies," he said. "It is not free from prejudice and could not be described as impartial. Otherwise the recommendations would have been more logical and reasonable."

Arabs Betrayed, King Ibn Saud Declares

Riyadh, Saudi Arabia, May 8 (AP), King Ibn Saud of Saudi Arabia, terming the British-American inquiry committee report on Palestine a "betrayal," declared today "I cannot advise Arabs longer to keep quiet."

The 6-foot-4-inch monarch, who is regarded as the foremost leader of the Arab world because of his position as protector of the cities of Mecca and Medina, said in an interview:

"We still hope the American and British Governments won't put these recommendations into effect because then the betrayal will be complete.

Expected Justice

"I have been doing my best to convince Arabs to work hand in hand with the Allies because I was certain that one day justice would be done," he continued. "But now we feel these recommendations are a betrayal."

The King said he "recognized that something must be done to help the Jews in Europe" but indicated he felt it was a problem in the solution of which the entire world should participate.

"The fact that the acceptance of 100,000 Jews into Palestine (one of the inquiry committee's recommendations) does not settle the refugee question makes Jewish conspiracies and hidden motives apparent," the King added.

"Can Live In Europe"

He said terrorism had been "eliminated all over Europe and Jews can live peacefully there."

"Jews could help Allied occupation authorities in this reconstruction work in Europe," he continued. "Difficulties would arise out of the decision to send 100,000 Jews to Palestine in such a short time."

The King smiled wryly as he said it appeared the Arabs were being ranked by the Allies with the Germans and the Japanese.

Cites Aid To Allies

"The Arabs aided the Allies during the war," he asserted. "Why should we be treated like a defeated people? The Allies are taking Italy to their bosom—Italy, who fought against them. Why do they treat us this way?

"The Jew in Palestine has done what he has done with the aid of money from all over the world. The Arab has done his work unaided and alone.

"The Jew comes to Palestine armed. My information is that there are 60,000 armed Jews now in Palestine. Do people who come to settle in a country peacefully carry arms?

"Undoubtedly the report of the committee is not the result of deep scientific studies," the King declared.

British Suggestions

"Further, it is known that the British Government carried out several studies and investigations to find a solution to the Palestine question. Numerous conferences were held. As a reslult of these conferences and studies solid foundations were laid down specifying the policy to be followed. In brief, they are:

"One—The British considered that their duty was definitely fulfilled as regards the promise of a Jewish national home in Palestine.

"Two—Recognition of the necessity for establishment of an independent Palestinian government.

"Three—Imposition of restrictions on Jewish purchase of lands.

"Four—Complete abolition of immigration.

Principles Upset

"Unfortunately, the superficial recommendations of the committee upset these basic principles. This gives to the committee recommendations their erroneous and dangerous character."

Turning from the Palestine question to the matter of the development of the oil resources of his country—now fifth among the world's producers—the King was reminded of the recent Soviet-Iranian oil agreement and was asked if he felt a need for closer treaty relations with a large power as a possible protection against aggression.

"I believe in the possibility of overcoming every obstacle and difficulty in international relations by good will and a sense of impartiality and in accordance with the principles of the Atlantic Charter," he said.

ARABS TO REQUEST AID FROM RUSSIA

JERUSALEM, May 8 — (AP) An Arab Higher committee official announced today Palestine Arabs would seek Russian and all other support against the British-American inquiry report, and denounced the Birtish appeal for American aid in implementing the recommendations as "a threat of additional force."

Dr. Izzat Tannous, secretary of the committee, said delegations would be dispatched to Vatican City to seek Christian support; to Moslem leaders in India and Afghanistan; to neighboring Arab nations and to nations not represented in Palestine. This, he added, "of course includes Russia."

Tannous said the Higher committee in a day or so would issue a statement replying to Prime Minister Attlee's appeal for American militiary and financial aid in carrying out the terms of the report, which recommended immediate immigration of 100,000 Jews.

The statement, he said, "will declare that this is a threat of additional force and we will do all we can to defend ourselves."

1,014 Refugee Jews Sail For Palestine

La Spezia, Italy, May 8 (AP)—Cheered by a large crowd, 1,014 Jewish refugees delayed here several weeks sailed from Palestine today aboard two chartered vessels.

The refugees, bearing British permits to enter Palestine, are expected to reach Tel Aviv May 17.

Arabs Seek Help.

Jerusalem, May 8 (A. P.).—Palestine Arab delegations are leaving shortly for Vatican City, India and Afghanistan to enlist support for their opposition to the Anglo-American Inquiry Committee report which recommended admission of 100,000 Jews to this country.

The Arab Higher Committee, which met today, also decided to send delegations to neighboring Arab nations to confer with the diplomatic representatives of nations not represented in Palestine.

"This, of course, includes Russia," said Dr. Izzat Tannous, committee secretary.

Tannous said the committee soon would issue an answer to British Prime Minister Attlee's bid to the United States for military and financial aid in implementing the inquiry report. Tannous said the committee regarded this as a "threat of additional force and we will do all we can to defend ours

New Facilities Planned

JERUSALEM, May 8 (AP).—An unofficial but well informed source said today that plans have already been drawn for modernizing and extending several British military camps in southern and central Palestine to receive British troops who may be evacuated from Egypt.

Nehru Urges British Army Leave India Too

Simla, India, May 8 (AP)—Jawaharlal Nehru, powerful member of the working committee of the Congress party, termed the British proposal to withdraw from Egypt a wise decision and said: "The sooner British troops are withdrawn from India, the better."

A British Cabinet delegation is in India seeking a formula for Indian independence.

Nehru said: "Undoubtedly the decision will have a good effect in India. So far as we are concerned, the final test of British withdrawal from India is the withdrawal of the British Army."

Van Mook Returns to Indies

BATAVIA, Java, May 8 (AP)—Dr. Hubertus J. Van Mook, Acting Governor General of the Netherlands East Indiese, returned today from Holland, where he participated in the Dutch-Indonesian discussions.

KOREA DELEGATES REACH DEADLOCK,

SUSPEND PARLEY

SEOUL, May 8—(AP) The American-Soviet Joint commission assigned to form a democratic provisional government for Korea suspended negotiationes tonight with its task unfinished and the Russian delegation packed its bag for departure.

No date was fixed for a resumption of the meeting. A U. S. Army press release made clear no agreement had been reached on establishment of a government and removal of the 38th parallel military boundary presently splitting the country in half and blocking its rehabilitation.

Impasse on Vital Issues

The 10-man joint commission, which has been meeting here for seven weeks, adjourned in a friendly atmosphere, Army headquarters said, but the press release disclosed that an impasse on vital issues "left no other alternative" but adjournment.

The Army announcement said negotiations had been halted because the Soviet delegation had refused to consult with Korean groups and parties collaborating with the American Military Government in southern Korea until they renounced their opposition to Allied trusteeship, and had refused to consider an American proposal that the 38th parallel boundary be abolished.

"Since there was no other task that the commission could undertake at this stage," it added, "the American delegation was left with no other alternative but to ask for adjournment."

Ready to Meet Again

Later Lt. Gen. John R. Hodge, American commander in Korea, told a press conference that "the American delegation is ready to resume work any time the Soviet delegation desires — tomorrow if they wish."

He added that the Russians "gave no indication they would resume the meetings" and were preparing to return to the Russian zone in north Ko... by special train tomorrow.

The Korean parties and organizations with which the Russians refused to deal are affilated with the representative Democratic Council of South Korea, advisory body to General Hodge. It was formed voluntarily by Koreans early this year and was headed, at Hodge's request, by Dr. Syngman Rhee, with Kim Koo and Kim Kyusik as vice-chairmen.

Korea Talks Adjourn; U.S., Russ Deadlocked

Seoul, Korea, May 8 (AP)—A deadlocked American-Soviet commission has adjourned after the Russians balked at a United States plan to abolish the line of demarcation splitting Korea into two isolated zones of occupation, it was announced officially tonight.

A special press release said the commission had adjourned Monday sine die, but it was not immediately clear whether negotiations had collapsed completely.

The impasse developed, the release said, when the "Soviet delegation made it clear it was not prepared to consult" with Korean political parties which had "actively opposed the Moscow decision" under which a five-year United States-Soviet trusteeship for Korea was projected.

Hoover Involved

It was reported without confirmation that the Russians were irked by a reported recommendation by Herbert Hoover that food be imported from the Russian zone of northern Korea to the American occupation zone in the south.

The press release, however, made no mention of such speculation and referred only to the Soviet opposition to dealings with Korean politicians who have persistently opposed any trusteeship for Korea.

Removal Of Boundary

"Inasmuch as the new situation thus created by the Soviet delegation will inevitably involve considerable delay in forming a provisional government," the release said, the American delegation suggested the removal of the Thirty-eighth Parallel boundary "as an obstacle to reunification of Korea."

The Soviet delegation refused to consider this proposal, the announcement said, and "the American delegation was left with no other alternative but to ask for adjournment."

JAP LIBERAL SAID TO FACE WAR TRIAL

Tokyo, May 8 (A. P.).—Ichiro Hatoyama, the Liberal party leader who was purged from politics just as he was slated to become Premier may soon face war crime charges, spokesmen at Gen. MacArthur's headquarters said today, and Wataru Narahashi, the Chief Cabinet Secretary, who is responsible for applying the political purge, may likewise be disqualified from office as a result of current investigations.

MacArthur is becoming increasingly annoyed because of the still unsettled Japanese political crisis and the disinclination of the Japanese Government to fully enforce his purge directive, they added.

Earlier today headquarters directed the Japanese Government to notify the Irish Government that Setsuya Beppu, Japanese Consul-General in Dublin, no longer holds that official position. He has continued to occupy that post despite orders to turn over the facilities of his office to an Allied representative.

Beppu was recalled by the Japanese Government last October but delayed leaving Dublin. In November—headquarters ordered the Japanese to repeat the order. Beppu, however, has still not complied. The new message will be sent to the Irish Government through the Swiss Government.

Also today the Japanese Government was ordered to restore immediately all existing property seized from United Nations nationals living in Japan when that country went to war in December, 1941.

Meanwhile, Yasushi Agata, former Tikkyo University teacher, who was barred from his profession last October by Allied headquarters, was reinstated today by MacArthur.

All Teachers To Be Screened

Headquarters said an investigation showed that Agata had been anti-militarist and in trouble with the Japanese war machine.

Headquarters also ordered the reinstatement of Seiki Tasaka, who had been removed by the Japanese from his teaching post during the war.

Within a short time, all of Japan's 400,000 teachers will be subject to a screening process designed to abolish militarism from the class rooms.

Teachers who were or are active proponents of militant nationalism, totalitarianism, race prejudice, Shintoism or held political posts will not be acceptable to occupation forces.

Japs Must Return Holdings

Tokyo, May 8 (AP)—The Japanese Government was ordered today to restore immediately all existing property seized from United Nations nationals living in Japan when that country went to war in December, 1941.

Red Star Denies Japs Lack Food

Moscow, May 8 (AP)—An article in the army newspaper *Red Star* today asserted there was no food shortage in Japan but that difficulty was due mainly to the "undermining activity of rice speculators and Government purchasing and storage agencies."

"The Japanese Government itself is creating difficulties in selling purchased rice in order to picture the foodstuff and raw material situation of the country in the darkest colors," the article said. "Thereby they would obtain from the Allied command permission to import and also gain the lightest possible reparation payment terms."

The article blamed "sabotage of industrialists" for interfering with the quick rehabilitation of Japanese economy.

"They hide and don't want to put into production big reserves of raw material and fuel which they have," the article asserted. "The main reason for the sabotage of the industrialists is that they intend to oppose the Allied command's intended measures of removing part of the industrial equipment as reparations."

[The Moscow radio accused British occupation officials of giving full rein in the British zone of Germany to most Nazis and said the food shortage there was "deliberately being engineered by the Nazis."]

Tokyo Approves Its Policewomen

Tokyo, May 8 (AP)—Japan's first policewomen (Fujin Keiken) are making a hit with the Toyko public after there days on the job.

"They're so gentle," said a 38-year-old machinery salesman as he waited fora policewoman's signal to cross a busy intersection.

A middle-aged housewife, attracted by the women's smartly tailored uniforms, said the Fujin Keiken were making a good impression.

"My, Aren't They Brave?"

"My, aren't they brave?" exclaimed another shopper, who looked upon them as apostles of a new freedom for the women of Japan.

A stubborn, 64-year-old contractor commented, "I never thought I'd live to see women in the Tokyo police force." He conceded they weer performing ficiently.

Final acceptance was vonced by Tetsuksuke Watanabe, a traffic officer ten years, as he watched policewomen at each of four corners direct pedestrians.

"They're working out very well," he said.

Jeep Ride Against Rules

Three of the women agreed to an interview after they were relieved of duty, but thy declined to ride in a jeep because it was against the rules or to do their talking at a teahouse across the street.

They were petitie Shuzue Miyamoto, 26, a former office worker and very pretty in her uniform—olive drab slacks ad jacket, pert matching cap, white shirt and red tie; tall Kane Izaki, 22, who gave up stenographw in a Government bureau for her new career, and Fusako Yamada, 23, heavy-set former communications assistant.

Likes Helping Children

"I lik ethe work very well," said Miss Miyamoto. "I especially like guiding little children across the street."

Miss Izaki said the public cooperates very well and that there has been no masculine resentment at being told by a woman when to cross a street.

"Some people don't obey traffic rules," said Miss Yamada. "But they comply with our directions when we speak up—which we do on occasion."

Other Duties In Prospect

The first class of 61 policewomen was assigned exclusively to traffic control, but it is expected there will be more of them, doing a variety of jobs, before long. On duty eight hours a day, they slow a lot of whistles for 270 to 300 yen ($18 to $20) a month.

The Fujin Keiken learned how to handle the public politely and were taught a modified judo for self defense in their month-and-a-half training course. They haven't found judo necessary yet.

"People respect us," said the Misses Miyamoto, Izaki and Yamada.

4 To Prison In Sugar Sales

Tokyo, May 8 (AP)—Four employes of the Tokyo Metropolitan Food Distributing Agency today were sentenced to prison terms up to three years for the sale of 4,200 pounds of Australian sugar on the black market for 300,000 yen ($20,000). The sugar was stolen from United States Army supplies.

CURB ON MAILING OF WAR SOUVENIRS

Tokyo, May 8 (A. P.).—War souvenir collectors suffered a blow today when the mailing of trophies such as firearms or swords was halted. Henceforth only men who were in the Pacific prior to V-J day will be permitted to mail such souvenirs.

In one week recently postal clerks handled eight freight-car loads of souvenirs.

Jap Textile Plan Near Completion

New York, May 8 (AP)—Plans for partial restoration of the Japanese cotton textile industry under strict American supervision are nearing completion by United States agencies, William C. Planz, president of the Textile Export Association of the United States, said today.

The plan will safeguard American textile interests, he told the association's annual meeting today.

"Cotton will be supplied to Japan at actual United States market prices, plus all shipping costs, and without benefit of subsidy," Planz said.

"Japan will turn back to the appropriate American Government department 60 per cent of the textiles manufactured for export, the proceeds from which will be used to defray the cost of cotton and any balances will be turned over to the American Military Government in Japan.

"The adopted policy appears to be sound, and it is not likely that we shall be faced with an unfair type of Japanese competition for a number of years."

Yokohama May 8 (A. P.).—Affidavits introduced today at the trial of Unosuke Mantani, former second in command at Kioka prison camp, charged that prison guards repeatedly rushed into the hospital yelling and beating on the walls and striking injured prisoners to "persecute those who were dying."

"They beat us with clubs, belts and other implements so many times I can't remember any particular case," said an affidavit from James T. Fite of Montgomery, Ala.

Among other complaints filed were those by Harold J. Ferguson of 424 St. Marks avenue, Brooklyn, and Christopher Vissaris of 415 East 70th street, New York city.

'Huk' Leader Demands Manila Curb Its Militia

Guerrilla Puts Condition on Halt to Disorders

MANILA, May 8 (AP).—Luis Taruc, Hukbalahap leader, said today his guerrilla organization will stop fighting in central Luzon when it is "assured of the government's ability to control irresponsible elements attacking us in the name of law and order."

Tarus outlined the objectives of his guerrilla peasant organization preceding a closed meeting of some twenty Hukbalahap and government officials called by Defense Minister Alfredo Montelibano. More than twenty deaths in central Luzon in the last three weeks have been blamed on disorders involving the "Huks" and Filipino military police.

DEATH MARCH CAMP BEING REBUILT

Camp O'Donell, P. I., May 8 (A. P.).—This south central Luzon terminus of the infamous Bataan Death March is being rebuilt into a training ground for the Philippine Scouts, who may join Allied occupation forces in Japan.

Nothing is left of the huge prison camp except the graves of those who perished. Only a few bodies of the 30,000 who died of disease, starvation and brutality ever were identified. The new camp is being constructed only a few hundred yards from the burial grounds.

AMERICA WARNED BY CHINESE REDS

Mukden

Changchun, May 7 (Delayed) (A. P.).—Chinese Communists declared today that American friendship in China would receive a setback if the United States persisted in transporting Government troops to Manchuria. With the Communists in control of 70 per cent of rich Manchuria and sitting firmly in the capital at Changchun, they view with concern the reports of continuing American help.

Gen. Peng Sheng, Secretary-General of the Communists' Manchureau bureau, declared in an interview that United States "facilities" (presumably ships) were transporting the Central Government's 93rd army to the embattled territory of northwestern China.

Continued American aid, he said, would "seriously obstruct" the efforts of General Marshall, special United States envoy to China, to end the fighting in Manchuria which threatens to spread southward.

Triumph In Manchuria Near, Chinese Reds Say

Mukden

Changchun, May 7 [AP—Delayed]—Chinese Communists, having seized 70 per cent of Manchuria, confidently forecast today "an end to civil conflict — either through negotiations or through complete victory over Chiang Kai-shek's armies."

Gen. Peng Sheng, secretary general of the Communist Northeast (Manchuria) Bureau, said that Chiang's troops would be defeated if they continued to fight "because the Government soldiers no longer are willing to fight."

Communist leaders called for an end to China's civil strife after their three Northeast armies, totaling more than 300,000 well-equipped troops, had grabbed 70 per cent of wealthy Manchuria.

Chiang's Force Hampered

After adroitly maneuvering and outfighting the Central Government's forces—which were outnumbered and plagued by long and crippled supply lines—the Reds consolidated the advantage they had gained.

The Communist army established governments in eight of Manchuria's nine provinces, Peng continued. He said the ninth was Hsingan, where the Mongolians are trying to form an autonomous government.

On May 1, thirteen days after Changchun fell to the Reds, the Democratic Unity Army shifted its Northeast Bureau from Meikokow to this city, making Changchun the Communist capital of Manchuria.

City Is Ravaged

Changchun suffered not only the ravages of the fierce four-day Communist-Government battle for its possession but previously had been stripped by the evacuating Russian troops.

The Russians did not stop at removing machinery and equipment from Changchun factories, but took away furniture and even bathroom fixtures.

The Communists report the population of the territory they hold includes approximately 70 per cent of Manchuria's 38,000,000 people. They claim control of all of this former Japanese puppet state except the southern industrial cities.

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Quit Easily, Peng Says

Discussing the fighting, Peng said that Government troops fought stubbornly in December and January, but in the last two months "a great change has taken place in the Army. They (now) easily put down their arms."

Almost every day, Communist reports from all fronts claim the Government troops are deserting and going over to the Reds, he said. The 87th Division of the 71st Army, which had not been fighting long, laid down its arms in the recent battle near Szepingkai, south of Changchun, Peng added.

China Charges More For Mule Than Man

TIENTSIN, China, (AP)—Marines in North China are finding that human life is pretty cheap in this teeming country.

In accidents involving Marine equipment the U. S. government is called on to pay about $55 in American money at the current North China rate of exchange for each Chinese life lost.

Where a mule is killed in a similar accident the government has to pay about $75 to the mule owner.

Bermuda Reinvokes 'Scanty-Panty' Ban

Hamilton, Bermuda, May 8 (AP)—The return of tourists, including American girls in shorts, has brought re-enforcement of Bermuda's "scanty-panty" prohibition.

The police regulation forbids wearing of bathing suits and similar abbreviated attire on public roads. It was unneeded during the war because Bermuda had no tourists. But now dowagers are complaining about girl visitors in too-small costumes.

Navy Priority Lets Heir Fly From Hawaii

Honolulu, May 8 (AP)—The Navy flew millionaire Seaman John Ochsner to California today amid reports that he soon would be discharged and returned to his mother, who rescued him from two romantic episodes in Hawaii.

Ochsner was taken under guard to John Rodgers Airport and placed aboard a Naval Air Transport Service plane just before last midnight. He had an emergency furlough priority.

To Plead Innocent If Tried

Nothing was said officially about the morals charge involving a girl less than 16 years old filed against him recently.

Attorney Paul Morse, flown here by Ochsner's mother, Mrs. Hilda Ochsner Hinckley, of Oakland, Cal., said yesterday the 19-year-old heir would plead innocent if tried. Early today he said the Navy's investigation was completed, but gave no details. He added: "Under normal conditions, Ochsner is due for discharge."

Fears Hitch In Release

Morse declined to comment further, expressing fear any premature publicity might retard Ochsner's possible quick discharge.

Ochsner's flight put 2,500 miles between him and Marguerite Human, Oakland dancer who stowed away on a navy troop transport to follow the youth here. Mrs. Hinckley's intervention prevented the pair marrying here shortly after the girl arrived a few weeks ago.

SEAMAN LEAVES GIRL IN HONOLULU

OAKLAND, Cal., May 8—(AP) John Ochsner, 19-year-old Navy seaman heir to a $2,000,000 oil fortune, arrived at the Oakland airport this afternoon and into the arms of his mother, Mrs. Hilda Ochsner. He said he was "all through" with Marguerite Human, the girl who stowed away on a government liner to meet him in Honolulu.

He told newsmen he was "under orders not to answer questions" about the Honolulu charges of intimacy with a minor girl there which his mother declared were "a frame-up." The youth was turned over to Navy authorities after arrest there, and in Honolulu his attorney said the investigation had been completed.

Young Ochsner was due for a Navy discharge and he would plead innocent to the charges, his attorney added.

Asked if he still intended to marry Miss Human he muttered "decinitely no."

Mrs. Ochsner was nervous and wet-eyed as she clung to her son. She gave the wheel of a waiting automobile to him, saying she didn't feel she should drive.

In Honolulu, Miss Human sobbed "I'm hurt because Johnnie left without saying a word to me, but I'm going to take the first boat I can get and return to California to. All I want to do now is get home."

987,845 Casualties For U.S. During War

295,867 Listed as Dead Year After V-E Day

WASHINGTON, May 8 (AP).—Nearly a million Americans were killed, wounded or lost fighting the war.

One year after V-E Day, the armed services today reported 295,867 dead, 679,234 wounded and 12,744 missing, a total of 987,845.

The figure includes sime duplications: men wounded two or more times, for instance.

The Army counted, to the end of February, 229,238 fighting deaths, 598,935 wounded in action and 10,897 still missing.

The Navy listed, as of March 31, killed 45,572, wounded 24,678 and missing 1,646.

Marines, same date: Killed 20,237, wounded 55,408, missing 118

Coast Guard, same date: Killed 820, wounded 213, missing 83.

The first world war cost this country 364,800 casualties, including 4,500 still listed as prisoner and missing.

World Bank to Float Bonds

Directors Get Down to Business of Raising Funds for War-shattered Nations.

Washington, May 8 (A. P.).—The World Bank and International Monetary Fund got down to brass tacks today on its job of organizing an economic foundation for world peace.

The twelve-nation directorate of the bank gave top priority to the question of floating "world bank bonds," to raise funds which the bank will lend to war-shattered countries for reconstruction and to undeveloped countries for the building of industry.

Emilio Collado, United States director and temporary chairman, said the directors agreed at their first session yesterday, that the bond-selling problem was "the heart of the business of the bank."

In spite of its $7,670,000,000 assets subscribed by thirty-eight nations, the bank can call for only a small part of this capital in any single year. Private investors—here and abroad, but mostly here—will be invited to provide most of the funds for the projected bond issue this fall.

Requests for loans will come quickly, Collado indicated. Some countries which have been negotiating for credits from the export-import bank, such as France, already have inquired about the chances of long-term help from the world bank.

Prominent Man Needed.

The choice of an American of prominence to head the bank is considered essential in order to reassure American investors of the soundness of its policies and to assure its securities a good reception.

Collado evidently had this in mind when he told the directorate yesterday that the United States regretted its inability to name a candidate yet, but felt that a delay of a week or two in selecting the right man, was justifiable in view of the "great importance and responsibility" of the position.

Both the bank and the fund are handicapped by having to start from scratch, without clerical or administrative help. The fund is anxious to get started on its first major task, the setting of valuations on the currencies of thirty-nine nations in terms of gold and dollars. This is a prerequisite to its operations toward stabilizing world currencies.

British Base Demand Defeated

Senate Rejects, 45 to 40, Amendment to Loan Bill Offered by McFarland.

Washington, May 8 (A. P.).—The Senate rejected today a proposal by Senator McFarland (D.-Ariz.) to require Great Britain to yield title to Atlantic military bases and open other empire areas to American commercial use in order to obtain a proposed $3,750,000,000 loan. The vote was 45 to 40.

The administration thus beat down what loan opponents regarded as their strongest attempt to alter the terms of the financial agreement with the British. Their victory apparently cleared the way for Senate approval of loan authorization legislation without major amendment, although some loan opponents voted against the amendment.

The Roll Call.

The Senators were recorded as folows on the roll call:

FOR AMENDMENT—40.

Democrats for: Bankhead, Byrd, Carville, Ellender, Green, Huffman, Johnson (Col:), Johnston (S. C.), Kilgore, Magnuson, McCarran, McClellan, McFarland, O'Daniel, Russell, Stewart, Tydings, Walsh, Wheeler—19.

Republicans for: Brewster, Brooks, Buck, Bushfield, Butler, Capehart, Capper, Cordon, Langer, Hawks, Millikin, Moore, Revercomb, Robertson, Shipstead, Taft, Wherry, Willis, Wilson, Young—20.

Progressive for: LaFollette—1.

AGAINST AMENDMENT 45.

Democrats Against: Barkley, Briggs, Downey, Eastland, Fulbright, George, Gerry, Guffey, Hatch, Hayden, Hill, Hoey, Lucas, Maybank, McKellar, McMahon, Mead, Mitchell, Murdock, Myers, O'Mahoney, Pepper, Radcliffe, Taylor, Thomas (Okla.), Thomas (Utah), Tunnel, Wagner—28.

Republicans Against: Aiken, Austin, Ball, Donnell, Ferguson, Gurney, Hart, Hickenlooper, Knowland, Morse, Reed, Saltonstall, Smith, Stanfill, Tobey, White, Wiley—17.

Not voting, but announced as against the amendment: Vandenberg, Republican; Bailey and Chavez, Democrats.

The following pair was announced: Against the amendment, Connally, Democrat; for the amendment, Overton, Democrat.

Predicted Fall of Cabinet.

Just before the vote, Majority Leader Barkley told the Senate that adoption of the amendment would "sound the death knell" of the proposed loan.

"I am not versed in the mysteries of British parliamentary procedure, but it is my conviction that any Government which agreed to a proposal like this at the end of a shotgun would fall within forty-eight hours," Barkley said.

McFarland had proposed that before the British draw any funds they agree to turn over to the United States title to the Atlantic military bases now held by this country under ninety-nine-year lease. His amendment also would have required the negotiation of agreements for commercial use by this country of other empire bases built with American funds.

These exchanges would apply on Britain's unpaid World War I loan from this country of about $4,000,000,000.

Rejection of the McFarland proposal left several other amendments pending. Senator Edwin C. Johnson (D.-Col.) was expected to furnish the next test vote with a motion to throw the loan bill out of the Senate. He contends it is a revenue-raising measure which must originate in the House.

The Senate met fifteen minutes earlier than its usual noon convening hour under an agreement to dispose of the McFarland amendment.

McFarland said that all he asked was that "Britain shall sit down with us and work out some mutually equitable method of adjusting the first world war indebtedness."

Noting that this amounts to the disputed unpaid balance on $4,277,000,000, which some loan proponents believed should be forgotten, he added: "Let them go out and explain that to the American taxpayers who dug into their pockets to float and pay for that loan and the interest on it."

Any agreement on the old debt, he asserted, should grant the United States "first, permanent use of the so-called ninety-nine-year bases; second, the elimination of the present restriction against commercial use of those bases, and third, the right to use for commercial purposes other bases which we with blood, sweat and tears won back from the enemy for Britain, and others which we helped Britain retain."

TERMS AGREED WITH TURKEY

$4,500,000 Settlement Set In $90,000,000 Lend-Lease

Washington, May 8 (AP)—Turkish officials have agreed to settle that nation's $90,000,000 lend-lease account with the United States by a cash payment of $4,500,000 within 30 days, the State Department announced today.

Provision for the final settlement was signed in Ankara yesterday by Ambassador Edwin C. Wilson and Turkish Government officials. It is expected to be ratified by the Grand National Assembly in a few days, the department said.

The $4,500,000 actually will pay for lend-lease equipment "of a civilian nature" which originally cost this country $5,728,000, the announcement said.

Balance For Military Goods

The balance of the $90,000,000 account was for military equipment for which the United States will not receive payment, but can take back any it can use, the department said.

In the agreement, however, the United States declared that it did not intend generally to exercise this recapture right.

At the same time, the State Department disclosed that all previously unsold United States Army surpluses in Turkey, originally valued at nearly $700,000, were purchased late last month by Turkey for $500,000. It was mostly airport maintenance materials, the department added.

Tools And Transport Items

A department official said civilian goods covered in the $4,500,000 lend-lease settlement consist primarily of machine tools, railroad equipment and trucks.

The department recalled that the United States and Britain had delivered substantial quantities of war material to Turkey "to strengthen Turkey's capacity to resist Axis pressure and to meet such demands for Turkish assistance as Allied strategy might require."

It also noted that Turkey recently had concluded a commercial aviation agreement with the United States "containing terms regarded as satisfactory by the Department of State."

U. S. Not Holding Billion for Russia

Reservation Is Dropped as Moscow Fails to Act

WASHINGTON, May 8 (AP).—American officials have decided against reserving any longer $1,000,000,000 of Export-Import Bank funds for a Russian loan.

Diplomatic officials said uncertainty over whether Moscow intends to accept an American invitation to begin loan negotiations has caused high government policy makers to take this action.

It has been decided to use the bank's present $1,500,000,000—to make loans to France, China and Italy, officials said. Approval of these three loans would leave the bank with little or no funds.

This may throw the Russian loan issue into an eventual Congressional debate. In order to get more capital with which it could grant a Russian loan, the Administration would have to get Congress to approve its pending request for additional funds for the bank.

President Truman several months ago sent a recommendation to Congress asking it to increase the bank's lending authority by $1,250,000,000.

The "reserved" sign was first put on the $1,000,000,000 last year when the agency had its resources increased to $3,500,000,000. In the mean time, Russian negotiations were stalled, first by the loss of the original application from Moscow.

The United States has informed the Soviet Union of loan conditions, and Moscow has replied with counter proposals.

The American answer to these has not yet brought a Russian reply, so that officials now maintain they do not actually know whether Russia ever will begin negotiations.

G.I. TERMINAL PAY BILL GETS BACKING IN HOUSE REPORT

WASHINGTON, May 8. — (AP) The House military committee recommended today that enlisted men be given the same terminal pay benefits accorded officers, but that in the future the payments be dropped for everyone.

It approved legislation giving enlisted men of all services the right to receive pay, at the time of discharge, for all furlough time to which they were entitled but which they did not actually receive.

Limit of 120 Days

The pay would be at the rate of compensation and allowances received at the time of discharge and would be computed on the basis of two and one-half days for each month of service, up to a top of 120 days.

For example, a man who, at the time of discharge, had received only 20 of the 70 days furlough time to which he was entitled would be paid in cash for the 50 days he didn't get off.

Men already discharged, but who served after September 8, 1939, would be eligible for the payments upon application within a year from the date the legislation becomes law.

To speed payments, the committee recommended that the affidavit of an honorably discharged man shall suffice to determine how much time he has coming.

Cost Estimates Vary

General estimates of the cost of the legislation have been in the neighborhood of $2,000,000,000, although some have been as high as $8,000,000,000. Estimates were based on average service of 28 months for every man and the assumption that most men received most of their furlough time of 70 days.

The committee's plan for enlisted men is similar to that already in effect for officers of the armed services. In the future, the committee urged, payments should not be made in time of emergency to any men.

The committee's action left somewhat snarled the legislative situation with respect to the bill. Last month 218 House members signed a petition discharging the Military committee from further jurisdiction, the committee having indicated an inclination to shelve the bill after the Budget bureau opposed it.

The discharge petition, circulated by Rep. Dwight Rogers (D-Fla), normally would come before the House next Monday, but since the committee already has reported the bill to the House the petition is meaningless.

Committee members said, however, that the legislation probably will come up for a House vote next week under normal procedure.

DRAFT LAW FATE REMAINS OBSCURE

Congress Has Week Left to Act Before May 15 Expiration.

WASHINGTON, May 8. — (AP) The wartime draft came up to the last week of its legal life today and whether Congress would ride to the rescue in time to prolong it remained an open question.

Selective Service headquarters said registrations and inductions will be halted May 16 if the law is not renewed by May 15.

Senator Gurney (R-S.D.), who has been leading the fight for a full year's extension, told a reporter he expects both the Senate and House to act before the deadline.

But Senator Edwin C. Johnson (D-Colo.) said "it may be months before we get around to the draft at our present rate of speed."

Majority Leader Barkley (D-Ky.) told reporters he hoped to win Senate passage of the British loan tomorrow "and then take up the draft."

Complicating plans for action are a large number of obstacles.

Senator Knowland (R-Calif.), with some support, has demanded that the Senate take up labor disputes legislation unless the coal strike ends by Thursday.

Senate enactment of draft legislation differing widely from that passed by the House will require a compromise by a Senate-House committee, often a lengthy process, and subsequent approval by both bodies.

Any senator could prevent draft extension before the May 15 date by simply talking until then.

The House approved a suspension of actual inductions between May 15 and October 15, when it passed a nine-months extension of the draft. It also barred drafting of 18 and 19 year old youths.

Provides Pay Increases

The Gurney bill awaiting Senate action would allow a full year extension and provide a pay increase for enlisted men.

Both the Senate and House bills would bar inductions of fathers if they objected, provide for release of fathers now inducted, limit draft service to 18 months, and release inducted men who had served that long.

A high official of Selective Service who withheld use of his name said today that if the legislation is allowed to lapse "we probably would have no authority" to hold conscientious objectors in public service camps. He estimated that there are about 4,000 men in these camps.

Men already in the armed forces, the official added, will not be affected if the law should lapse. He said other legislation provides that draftees must serve for the duration and six months, unless discharged sooner.

Truman Draws V-E Day Lesson

President Says Opportunities to Build Secure World Are Still With Us.

Washington, May 8 (A. P.).—President Truman said today that a year after V-E day the opportunities "to build a just, secure and peaceful world are still with us."

The men and women whose sacrifices made victory possible, he said in a statement on the first anniversary of Germany's surrender, "gave us not justice, but the opportunity to achieve it, not security, but the opportunity to win it, not peace, but the opportunity to make it."

His statement follows:

On the first anniversary of V-E Day the people of the United States remember with grateful pride the men and the women of the United Nations whose unstinted sacrifices made the victory possible. The year that has passed has made us realize with greater awareness the nature of their gift to this and succeeding generations.

They gave us not justice, but the opportunity to achieve it, not security, but the opportunity to make it. Let each of us judge for himself how well in the past years we have used what came to us at such great price.

These opportunities will not be ours forever. Unless we take advantage of them fully, quickly and selflessly, they will slip from our grasp. A year after V-E Day, the opportunities that it brought to build a just, secure and peaceful world are still with us.

To the extent that we maintain our unity within ourselves and with other peoples, and to the extent that we dedicate ourselves wholely and unselfishly to the mighty tasks confronting us they will become on succeeding anniversaries not narrowing but expanding vistas of the hopes of man.

PRICE INCREASES ORDERED ON GRAIN TO SPUR DELIVERY

OPA, Agriculture Dept. Announce New Ceilings on Wheat, Corn.

MAY REDUCE LIVESTOCK

More Meat Seen Now for Consumers, Less Later.

WASHINGTON, May 8 — (AP) The government announced jumps in the ceiling price of wheat, corn and other grain and livestock feeds tonight in a new effort to remedy the food situation at home and abroad.

The increase of 25 cents a bushel for corn, 15 cents for wheat, five cents for oats, nine cents for barley, and 10 cents for rye, will become effective May 13. One purpose is to get grain for famine areas.

The action was announced in a joint statement by the Office of Economic Stabilization, the Agriculture department and the Office of Price Administration at the close of a day that saw these other developments bearing on the world food picture:

Briton Brings Proposals

1. The White House announced that Herbert Morrison, Lord President of the Council in the British cabniet, is coming here this weekend to take up with President Truman new proposals for meeting the hunger crisis abroad. The grain price increases were announced after diplomatic informants had said he might urge against such tactics.

2. Sir John Orr, director general of the United Nations Food and Agriculture organization, called for an international four or five-year plan for the long pull against famine.

The world food situation is likely to remain critical that long, he said.

Sir John's appeal was made in invitation to U. N. member countries and to a number of other international organizations asking them to send representatives to a F.A.O. meeting here May 20 to consider the food problem.

Large Deficit in Wheat

He said preliminary estimate of world food needs for the period of July, 1946, to July, 1947, indicated areas will need at least 1,125,000,000 bushels of wheat from surplus producing areas.

He said, however, that the exportable supply is not likely to be more than 750,000,000 bushels, assuming that weather conditions are at least average. The bulk of this supply would have to come from the United States, Canada, Australia and Argentina.

Surveys made by the F.A.O., the director general said, indicated that neither Europe nor the Far East will be able to produce sufficient food this year to meet minimum nutritional requirements of their people.

He said Europe will need, during the 1946-47 season, wheat imports of at least 470,000,000 bushels to bring it up to 90 per cent of the average pre-war consumption rate, or a minimum of 1,900 calories per person daily. He said the Far East will need at least 375,000,000 bushels to provide a daily average diet of from 1,500 to 1,600 calories.

No Estimates on Others

No estimate has been made yet, Sir John said, as to overseas requirements of fats and oils, sugar, meats and dairy products.

"But it is clear," he said, "that for all foods together the difference between import needs and export supplies will be even greater than that indicated for wheat."

In urging action now, Sir John pointed out that there is at present no organization with executive authority to deal with the situation during the next four or five years.

World Plan for Five-Year Famine Fight Urged by Head of U.N. Food Organization

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UNRRA, the Combined Food Board, and the Food committee of the Emergency Economic Committee for Europe are temporary organizations which, unless extended will expire within the current year.

"The F.A.O., which was established to serve as the advisory body on world food policies, has no executive functions," Sir John said. "Hence, none of the organizations has power or resources to grapple fully with the crisis."

The international organizations invited to send representatives to the F.A.O. meeting are the Combined Food Board (representing the U. S., Canada and Great Britain), UNRRA, the Emergency Committee Economic Committee for Europe and the United Nations. The International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and the International Labor Office were invited to send observers.

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3. President Truman and the British and Canadian prime ministers announced that the Combined Food board will be continued until next Dec. 31 and longer if necessary, in view of the critical food situation. It had been thought the board might wind up its work by June 30.

The grain and feed price hikes were aimed to remove uncertainty concerning price ceilings between now and June 30, 1047, encourage movement of grain for foreign and home use and bring the number of livestock into "proper balance" with feed balances.

If it accomplishes its aim of reducing the number of livestock, it will mean more meat for consumers now, but less later.

Corn Bonus to End

The government will end payment of a 30-cent per bushel bonus on corn, offered to get the grain off farms for famine relief purposes, after next Saturday. The 30-cent wheat bonus for the same purpose will continue until May 25, as originally scheduled.

Diplomats said Morrison would be deeply concerned in his White House talks with preventing the world food crisis from playing into the hands of Communists in Europe—particularly in France, Italy and Germany.

Furthermore he may urge upon President Truman the adoption of methods other than price boosts to get grain off of the farms and into the bread baskets of food shortage countries. The British are represented as concerned about the fact that the bushel price of Canadian wheat on the farm is 59 cents lower than that of American wheat.

Oppose Heavy Payment

British authorities say this means that Britain is paying a heavy price for American wheat to feed the Germans in the British zone. They contend that this is unfair since Britain is serving American interests by trying to keep Germany and particularly the two nations' sections of it from falling into Russian hands through Communist politics.

The British have seemed for some time to be more seriously concerned about the political results of hunger and other suffering in Europe than the U .S. government which in the main has tackled the problem as a humanitarian one. Morrison evidently intends to try to shift the emphasis somewhat and thereby increase the forcefulness of American measures to meet the food crisis.

Service Merger Hit By Ex-WPB Official

Washington, May 8 (AP)—Charles E. Wilson, president of the General Electric Company, said today that a merger of the War and Navy departments would be an "invitation to inefficiency, to authoritarianism and to stultification."

Wilson, former vice chairman of the War Production Board, testified before the Senate Naval Committee at a closed hearing which he had requested. His prepared statement was made public, however.

Wilson said he had not studied in detail the bill approved by the Senate Military Committee for consolidation of the armed forces into a single "department of common defense" with land, sea and air branches.

WALLACE URGES RETENTION OF OPA

Detroit, May 8 (A. P.).—Secretary of Commerce Wallace said last night that behind the clamor for repeal or emasculation of price controls is "the voice of a pied piper of Republican normalcy beguiling us to national ruin."

In an address prepared for delivery before a meeting of the Michigan Citizens Committee, a non-party political action group, Wallace added that the voice, "dripping with honeyed words of freedom of initiative and action," would produce catastrophic inflation from which "a comparatively small handful will profit—the giants of business, well-fattened on war profits, the speculators."

Against it, he called for independent voters' support of "the legislative program that continues to embody the national cause of the New Deal.

In championing the OPA, Wallace declared that "unfortunately, too many farmers seem to believe that they could ride out this price rise in safety and thus, too many of them are giving support to the enemies of OPA."

Among the latter, he denounced the National Association of Manufacturers, and added:

"From personal contact, I know that many business men — big, medium and small—are opposed to the blind opposition of the greedy policy makers in the National Association of Manufacturers."

McNeal On Bowles's Staff

Washington, May 8 (AP)—Dean McNeal, of St. Louis, former OPA agriculture consultant, has been appointed assistant to Stabilization Director Chester Bowles on problems of food pricing and production.

McNeal is on leave from the Ralston-Purina Company.

BURIAL BILL APPROVED

WASHINGTON, May 8 (AP)—Congress gave final approval and sent to President Truman today a bill authorizing return of the nation's war dead to this country for burial. The War department would return and bury the bodies of any war dead whose immediate family requests such action.

U. S. EQUIPMENT FOR LATIN AMERICA

Washington, May 8 (A. P.).—The Army said today that, if Congress enacts legislation asked by President Truman, surplus United States Army military equipment will be transferred to other American countries for hemisphere defense.

A War Department statement said:

"The legislation provides for the substitution of United States standard equipment wherever possible for obsolete types of equipment now existing in many of their countries.

"Insofar as practicable and consistent with our own national requirements, it is contemplated that surplus military equipment would be used in the program."

The inter-American military collaboration bill submitted to Congress by President Truman would provide for continuation of military co-operation between the United States and the other American countries which started long before Pearl Harbor.

The War Department noted that under legislation enacted in 1926, almost all the other American republics already have requested United States air and ground military missions, and that under a 1938 act, more than 1,000 Latin American officers and men have been trained here.

Peru Names Special Envoy

WASHINGTON, May 8 (AP).—The Pan-American Union disclosed today appointment of Juan Bautista Lavalle as Peru's new special envoy to the governing board.

5 Sailors Accused of Sabotage

Navy Men Charged With Damaging Former Jap Cruiser on Way to Atomic Test.

Pearl Harbor, May 8 (A. P.).—Court-martial specifications were prepared today against five United States Navy men accused of sabotaging the former Japanese cruiser Sakawa en route to Bikini, and thereby endangering lives of their shipmates.

Commander L. W. McConnaughay, director of discipline for the Fourteenth Naval District, announced the preparation of charges, but said he was not yet ready to report their exact nature. The five men were held meanwhile as prisoners-at-large.

Lieut. David Merrill of Hartford, Conn., chief engineer aboard the Sakawa as she made her hazardous forty-day cruise to Bikini to become an atomic bomb target, said sabotage occurred on April 5, 6 and 7 at Eniwetok. Members of the crew, he said, knocked out the ship's fuel system, smashed instruments and valves, and cut high pressure steam lines, so that "if any one had walked in front of that leak, it could have cut them in two."

Names Accused Men.

McConnaughay said the accused men had hoped to be relieved of duty aboard the filthy warship. He named the five as Larry W. Lajoie, fireman 2/c, of Chicago; Stanley J. Berrent, fireman 1/c, of Baltimore; Robert J. Eby, fireman 2/c, of Lansdowne, Pa.; Lloyd E. Faulkner, seaman 2/c, of Baltimore, and William N. Lambright Jr., seaman 2/c, of East Palestine, Ohio.

If the Sakawa could legally be termed an American ship, McConnaughy said, damaging it wilfully could be punishable by death.

The Sakawa's voyage from Japan was a forty-day tale of woe, Pearl Harbor staff officers related; they termed it "a remarkable exhibition of seamanship" that she reached Bikini.

Merrill said the odor aboard the filthy ship was "horrible"; that failing refrigeration afforded only a twelve-day supply of perishable foods for the trip; that the cruiser exhausted her fuel before reaching Eniwetok, and that, after being towed in, the crew had only one small boat for bringing fresh supplies aboard as well as affording the crew recreation ashore.

The Japanese battleship Nagato, making the same trip, took forty-four days to reach Bikini; she, too, ran out of fuel, her electric power failed, and eight of her boilers blew out.

5 Generals Sued By Pair In Hawaii

Honolulu, May 8 (AP)—Mr. and Mrs. Gunther H. Walther, German-born American citizens, have filed suit against five United States generals, asking $130,000 damages for an asserted twenty months' internment after the Pearl Harbor attack. They contended their confinement was illegal.

The suit, brought in Federal Court, named as defendants Lieut. Gen. Walter C. Short, army commandant here when the war began; Lieut. Gen. Delos Emmons and Lieut. Gen. Robert C. Richardson, later commandants; Maj. Gen. Thomas H. Green, judge advocate general, and Brig. Gen. William R. C. Morrison, former aide to Richardson.

The Walthers asserted in their suit that they were unlawfully interned after a hearing before the Enemy Alien Board on their loyalty to the United States; that they had been given no trial, but were confined "without legal right or authority or judicial process of any kind, although they were both naturalized citizens of the United States."

5 Vessels Bringing 2,042 Troops

[By the Associated Press]

Five ships, carrying 2,042 service personnel, are scheduled to arrive today at San Francisco and San Diego. No troopships are expected at New York.

At San Diego—Escort carrier Cape Gloucester: 499 miscellaneous Navy and Marine personnel.

At San Francisco—Miscellaneous personnel on:

Altair, from Pearl Harbor: 216 Navy.

Lurline, from Pearl Harbor: 37 Army, Navy and Marines.

LST 688, from Pearl Harbor: 97 Navy.

President Buchanan, from Pearl Harbor: 1,193 Army and Navy (originally due yesterday).

Gandhi's Son, Lacking Hotel, Explores City

Editor Offered His Room to Woman on Plane in Belief He Had Extra One

Devadas Gandhi, forty-five, son of Mohandas K. Gandhi and managing editor of "The Hindustan Times," of Delhi, India, passed several hours amiably trying yesterday to get a New York hotel room from which he might try to get some newsprint.

At 2:59 a. m. Mr. Gandhi, wearing a small white Gandhi cap which looks like a sailor's hat, and wrapped in a flowing black shewani, the North India robe, arrived at La Guardia Field from London via American Overseas Airlines. He though he had a room. He believed in fact he had one and one-half rooms at the Biltmore. He intended to share one with Ramnath Goenka, a publisher who accompanied him; and thought that Derek G. Currie, the party's third member, would move in with a British Supply Mission representaive already staying at the hotel.

On learning at the airport that a third room was waiting, Mr. Gandhi expansively offered it to a fellow passenger, a woman physician from India. The report proved to be exaggerated, however. Mr. Gandhi stood by his offer; the physician took the room, Mr. Currie took the half with the supply man and Mr. Gandhi and Mr. Goenka went out looking.

Quickly stumped by the Grand Central district's hotel clerks, who were bewildered by offhand inquiries, Mr. Gandhi decided to drive about and see a few dawn sights. He did so and also explored the area afoot while waiting for a taxi. At 7 a. m., fortified by coffee and milk in a one-arm restaurant, he and Mr. Goenka found a cab which took them around for an hour and deposited them once more at the Biltmore. In the barber shop, an American business man struck up an acquaintance with them, vanished and returned to announce a room had been vacated and was theirs.

They had been greeted at the airport by Miss Adrienne Moore, from the office o ftheir American agent, Joshua B. Powers, 345 Madison Avenue, who will help them in their quest for newsprint. With Mr. Currie, who is director of paper control in the India government supply department, and Mr. Goenka, publisher of the Express chain of newspapers in Madras and Calcutta, Mr. Gandhi will go to Washington tomorrow and later will travel to Canada to see that country's pulp and paper people.

London, May 8--(AP)--Dr. H. V. Evatt, Australian minister for extern[illegible] affairs, called tonight for an immediate peace conference, claiming the lack of peace treaties was hampering the work of the United Nations.

"We don't need to wait until the foreign ministers of Great Br[illegible] the United States, Russia and France have agreed on everything," he saidX at a press conference with American newspapermen. "If we did, XXXXX there would be nothing left to discuss at the general peace conference."

Evatt, here for the current meeting of dominions prime ministers, said that a peace conference had been called for May 1--"we assume it was this year"--and that those who fought [illegible] the war on the winning side ought to sit down at once and get things settled.

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london, may 8(ap) -- the polish embassy asked in a statement tonight that demobilized members of the polish armed forces who had fought with the british be given "the same gratuities as any other british demobilized soldier." the statement added that failure to grant the discharge payments would be "discrimination."

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WITH FOREIGN MINISTERS (210)

PARIS, MAY 8-(AP)-REPRESENTATIVES OF THE UNITED STATES AND GREAT BRITAIN HAVE SUGGESTED TO THE FOREIGN MINISTERS CONFERENCE THAT ITALIAN REPARATION PAYMENTS BE LIMITED TO ITALY'S FOREIGN ASSETS AND SURPLUS WAR-TIME INDUSTRIAL EQUIPMENT.

A FOUR-POWER REPORT ON REPARATIONS ALSO DISCLOSED THAT RUSSIA STILL MAINTAINED HER DEMANDS FOR A TOTAL PAYMENT OF $300,000,000 FROM ITALY, WITH $100,000,000 TO GO TO THE SOVIET UNION AND THE REMAINDER TO BE SPLIT AMONG GREECE, YUGOSLAVIA AND ALBANIA.

FRENCH EXPERTS, WHO TOOK A MIDDLE STAND BETWEEN THE RUSSIANS AND THE UNITED STATES AND BRITAIN, SUGGESTED THE SOVIET RECEIVE ONLY FULL CLAIM OF $100,000,000, BUT THAT ALLIED AGENCY BE SET UP TO SEE THE MONEY COMES FROM SOURCES WHOSE DEPLETION WOULD NOT EMBARRASS ITALIAN ECONOMY.

THE RUSSIANS PROPOSED THAT ITALY PAY REPARATIONS IN SIX YEARS, AND INCLUDE NOT ITALIAN MERCHANT FLEET EITHER NOW AFLOAT OR TO BE BUILT AND ITALIAN FACTORY EQUIPMENT AND CURRENT AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION AS REPARATIONS SOURCES.

THE UNITED STATES SUGGESTED EACH ALLIED NATION WITH CLAIMS AGAINST ITALY SATISFY THEM FROM ITALIAN ASSETS IN ITS JURISDICTION. RUSSIA HOLDS NO SUCH ASSETS, BUT THE AMERICAN PLAN PROVIDES FOR TAKING OVER ITALIAN HOLDINGS IN ROMANIA, HUNGARY AND BULGARIA.

TA1143PED

ADD - Paris - Big 4 - Xxx alliance

THE BIG FOUR YESTERDAY, IN TWO SESSIONS, CAME UP WITH THREE AGREEMENTS, FIVE DISCORDS AND, FOR THE FIRST TIME SINCE THEIR MEETING BEGAN IN PARIS, REFERRED TWO ISSUES TO THE PROPOSED 21-NATION PEACE CONFERENCE.

THESE LATTER ISSUES WERE THE DISPUTED GREEK-BULGARIAN FRONTIER AND BULGARIAN REPARATIONS TO GREECE AND YUGOSLAVIA.

IT WAS THE FOREIGN MINISTERS' COUNCIL'S FIRST REFERENCES TO THE PEACE CONFERENCE AND WAS ACCEPTED AS AN ENCOURAGING SIGN. THE CONFERENCE ORIGINALLY SCHEDULED TO BE HELD MAY 1 IN PARIS, WAS POSTPONED INDEFINITELY BECAUSE OF DISAGREEMENTS WHICH MADE THE PRESENT BIG FOUR MEETING NECESSARY.

AGREEMENTS REACHED BY THE FOREIGN MINISTERS WERE:

1. FASCIST ORGANIZATIONS IN ROMANIA SHOULD BE DISSOLVED.
2. TRANSYLVANIA SHOULD BE TAKEN FROM HUNGARY AND RESTORED TO ROMANIA.
3. THE 1940 TRANSFER OF SOUTHERN DOBRUJA FROM ROMANIA TO BULGARIA SHOULD BE RECOGNIZED.

AA13

THEY DISAGREED ON:

1. WITHDRAWAL OF RUSSIAN TROOPS FROM BULGARIA.
2. HUNGARIAN REPARATIONS.
3. ESTABLISHMENT OF AN INTER-ALLIED WAR CRIMES COMMISSION IN ROMANIA.
4. OPENING OF THE DANUBE TO FREE INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION.
5. GUARANTEES FOR FREEDOM OF TRADE IN THE BALKAN NATIONS.

IN ALMOST EVERY DISAGREEMENT, THE UNITED STATES AND BRITAIN WERE ALIGNED IN OPPOSITION TO RUSSIA.

W347PED

Versailles, France, May 8--(AP)--Police announced the arrest today of a39-year-old man accused of threatening the life of Gen. Charles de Gaulle's recently married daughter, Mme. Elizabeth de Boissieu.

30.24-2729

The police described the man as an eccentric and said he had been picked up near the de Gaulle home at Marly-le-Roi after he had babbled that Mme. de boissieu was the cause of his troubles. They said he had a large club in his possession. He was taken to a hospital for observation. #

LE HAVRE, FRANCE, MAY 8-(AP)-TWO THOUSAND FRENCH DOCK WORKERS WALKED OFF THEIR JOBS IN THE PORT CITY TODAY PROTESTING AGAINST WHAT THEY SAID WERE ATTACKS BY AMERICAN SOLDIERS LAST NIGHT DURING WHICH FIVE WORKERS WERE KNIFED.

THE WORKERS BLAMED THREE DRUNKEN MEN IN AMERICAN ARMY UNIFORMS FOR THE AFFRAY WHICH THEY SAID WAS THE CLIMAX OF SEVERAL NIGHTS OF ATTACKS.

MORE THAN 1,000 OF THE WORKERS APPEARED AT A POLICE STATION DURING THE AFTERNOON IN A PARADE OF PROTEST. THEY AGREED TO RETURN TO WORK TOMORROW AFTER AUTHORITIES PROMISED TO MAKE REPRESENTATIONS TO THE U.S. PROVOST MARSHAL.

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MOSCOW, MAY 8-(AP)-RUSSIAN POLITICAL WRITERS IN IZVESTIA AND TRUD ASSERTED TODAY THAT THE PROPOSED FRENCH CONSTITUTION WAS DEFEATED IN LAST SUNDAY'S ELECTION BECAUSE OF RIGHTIST CLAIMS THAT THE UNITED STATES AND GREAT BRITAIN WANTED THE CHARTER REJECTED.

THE FRENCH SOCIALISTS ALSO WERE BLAMED FOR FAILURE TO CAMPAIGN JOINTLY WITH THE COMMUNISTS FOR APPROVAL.

IZVESTIA AND TRUD ARTICLES SAID OTHER FACTORS IN THE DEFEAT WERE THE INFLUENCE OF THE CATHOLIC CHURCH, ON INEXPERIENCED WOMEN VOTERS AND PUBLISHED STATEMENTS THAT GEN. CHARLES DE GAULLE WAS FRAMI ANOTHER CONSTITUTION WHICH WOULD BE OFFERED LATER.

"THE RESULTS OF THE REFERENDUM ONCE MORE EMPHASIZE THE NECESSITY FOR ALL FORCES OF DEMOCRACY TO UNITE FOR THE STRUGGLE AGAINST REACTIONARY FORCES, SUPPORTERS OF PETAINS AND VICHYITES AND ALL KINDS OF FASCIST ELEMENTS," THE IZVESTIA STORY SAID.

THE TRUD CORRESPONDENT SAID RIGHTISTS DECLARED THROUGHOUT THE ELECTION CAMPAIGN THAT THE UNITED STATES AND BRITAIN WANTED THE CONSTITUTION DEFEATED AND THAT OTHERWISE FRANCE WOULD BE THREATENED WITH A DIPLOMATIC BREAK.

RO946AED

VATICAN CITY, MAY 8-(AP)-L'OSSERVATORE ROMANO, COMMENTING ON THE RETURN OF MYRON C. TAYLOR TO ROME AS PERSONAL REPRESENTATIVE OF PRESIDENT TRUMAN, PRAISED MR. TRUMAN'S STATEMENT THAT PEACE MUST BE BASED ON CHRISTIAN PRINCIPLES AND DEFINED IT AS "THE ATLANTIC CHARTER OF PEACE."

THE NEWSPAPER STRESSED COOPERATION BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND THE VATICAN UNDER THE HEADING "HEALTHY COLLABORATION."

"TRUMAN'S WORDS ARE THE ATLANTIC CHARTER OF PEACE BECAUSE THEY INDICATE THE SOLE CONDITION FOR THE TRIUMPH OF PRINCIPLES OF THE ATLANTIC CHARTER OF WAR," THE NEWSPAPER SAID.

ROME, MAY 8-(AP)-THE ITALIAN NEWS AGENCY ANSA SAID IN A DISPATCH FROM MILAN TODAY THAT TWO OF THE 12 PERSONS ARRESTED IN CONNECTION WITH THE THEFT OF BENITO MUSSOLINI'S BODY HAD CONFESSED THEIR PARTICIPATION AND SAID IL DUCE'S BODY NOW WAS HIDDEN "IN A SECURE PLACE."

THE DISPATCH QUOTED WHAT IT CALLED "EXACT INFORMATION FROM A RELIABLE SOURCE," BUT DID NOT DISCLOSE THE NAMES OF THE TWO PERSONS. IT ADDED THAT THEY OFFERED TO TELL THE WHEREABOUTS OF THE BODY, WHICH WAS STOLEN FROM ITS POTTER'S FIELD GRAVE AT MILAN APRIL 23, IF THE POLICE PREFECT OF MILAN PERSONALLY WOULD GUARANTEE ITS REINTERMENT IN THE MUSSOLINI FAMILY PLOT AT PREDAPPIO.

MAY 9 1946

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ROME, MAY 9-(AP)-INTERIOR MINISTER GIUSEPPE ROMITA SAID TODAY THE THEFT OF BENITO MUSSOLINI'S BODY HAD BEEN CONFESSED BY A MAN NOW IN POLICE CUSTODY AND THAT THE REMAINS APPARENTLY ARE HIDDEN IN MILAN.

ROMITA ADDED THAT THE MAN HAD TOLD POLICE HE WOULD TURN THE BODY OVER TO THEM IF HE WERE ASSURED THAT THE CORPSE -- REMOVED FROM A MILAN POTTER'S FIELD -- WOULD BE BURIED IN THE FAMILY PLOT AT PREDAPPIO. THE INTERIOR MINISTER SAID THE OFFER HAD BEEN REFUSED.

"THE GOVERNMENT ABSOLUTELY WILL NOT DEAL ON THIS," HE ASSERTED. "DO YOU THINK WE WANT A NATIONAL MONUMENT AT PREDAPPIO?"

ROMITA DECLINED TO DIVULGE THE IDENTITY OF THE ARRESTED MAN, SAYING HE WAS AWAITING A FULL REPORT FROM MILAN WHERE THE MAN IS NOW BEING HELD.

AN EARLIER DISPATCH FROM GENOA SAID POLICE THERE HAD RECEIVED INFORMATION THAT MUSSOLINI'S BODY WAS ABOARD THE ITALIAN STEAMER BEATRICE, WHICH SAILED YESTERDAY FOR LIVORNO, WHERE AUTHORITIES HAVE BEEN ALERTED.

Bucharest, May 8-(AP)-Eugen Christiscu, wartime director of the Romanian secret police, testified at his war crimes trial today that the Germans operated 11 espionage organizations in Romania during the war.

He said Germany directly supported the Iron guard and assisted its leader, Horia Sima, to escape to Germany in 1941.

Christiscu is on trial with other members of the wartime Antonescu government. He swore the gestapo was active in his country as early as 1934 and was directly responsible for a series of political murders, carried out

mainly by the iron guard, which shattered Romanian political life during the thirties.

He said Former King Carol allowed the conclusion of a German-Romanian secret service cooperation pact in 1939 for the exchange of information on unfriendly countries. He charged that members of the Maniu national peasant party were agents for the British secret service and split nearly $1,000,000 of operations funds among themselves.

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NEW YORK, MAY 8-(AP)-ANDREI A.GROMYKO, RUSSIAN DELEGATE TO THE U.N.SECURITY COUNCIL, SAYS THAT ANY NATION OR GROUP OF NATIONS WHICH TRIES TO IMPOSE ITS WILL ON THE REST OF THE WORLD WILL MEET THE SAME FATE AS GERMANY.

GROMYKO SPOKE AT A DINNER LAST NIGHT OF THE AMERICAN-RUSSIAN INSTITUTE AT WHICH THE FIRST ANNUAL AWARD OF THE INSTITUTE WAS CONFERRED POSTHUMOUSLY UPON PRESIDENT FRANKLIN D.ROOSEVELT AS THE MAN WHO HAD DONE MOST TO IMPROVE RELATIONS BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND THE SOVIET UNION.

A BRONZE PLAQUE WAS PRESENTED TO THE ROOSEVELT FAMILY.

"THE STRENGTHENING OF THE ESSENTIALS OF VICTORY, THE BUILDING OF ENDURING PEACE," GROMYKO SAID "ARE POSSIBLE ONLY IF THE RELATIONS BETWEEN ALL SOVEREIGN PEOPLES WHO HAVE BROUGHT INTO BEING THE UNITED NATIONS ORGANIZATION ARE FOUNDED UPON PRINCIPLES OF EQUALITY AND INHERENT RECOGNITION OF THEIR INTERESTS.

"THIS GOAL CANNOT BE REACHED IF ANY ONE COUNTRY OR GROUP OF COUNTRIES, HOWEVER STRONG ITS POSITION MAY BE ECONOMICALY OR IN ANY OTHER RESPECT, TRIES TO IMPOSE ITS WILL UPON OTHER COUNTRIES; IF IT TRIES TO OBTAIN GUARDIANSHIP OVER THE WORLD WICH IS NOT REQUESTED BY THE OTHER COUNTRIES. GENERALLY SPEAKING, THE IDEA OF GUARDIANSHIP BY ONE OR EVEN TWO COUNTRIES IS A VAIN ILLUSION. IN THE PAST SUCH ATTEMPTS INVARIABLY MET WITH FAILURE.

IN A MESSAGE TO THE DINNER, GENERALISSIMO STALIN PRAISED THE LATE PRESIDENT AS "THAT GREAT STATESMAN" TO WHOM "HUMANITY SHOULD BE THANKFUL."

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Moscow, May 8-(AP)-N. Petrovic, foreign trade minister of Yugoslavia arrived yesterday to discuss commercial arrangements with Russia.

PW James 0805 rm 0906

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THE COUNCIL ADJOURNED AFTER SITTING 43 MINUTES, SUBJECT TO THE CALL OF THE CHAIRMAN.

THE BRITISH DELEGATE, DECLARING THAT THE ABSENCE OF A DELEGATE DOES NOT STOP THE WORK OF THE COUNCIL, SAID THAT "IT IS QUITE TRUE THAT WE ALL SIT HERE, LARGELY HAVING A SORT OF RESPONSIBILITY TO THE TOTALITY OF THE MEMBERS OF THE UNITED NATIONS, AND TO REMAIN AWAY FROM ANY OF OUR DISCUSSIONS CAN BE CONSIDERED, TO AMOUNT, TO A CERTAIN EXTENT, TO AN EVASION OF THAT RESPONSIBILITY."

"WELL," SIR ALEXANDER ADDED, "THAT IS A MATTER WHICH ANY MEMBER OF THE COUNCIL MUST SETTLE WITH HIS OWN CONSCIENCE."

HASLUCK PROPOSED THAT THE COUNCIL ASCERTAIN FROM THE ABSENT GROMYKO JUST HOW HE REGARDS THE EFFECT OF HIS ABSENCE FROM THE TABLE.

HE POINTED OUT THAT EACH MEMBER OF THE COUNCIL, WHETHER PERMANENT OR NON-PERMANENT, "ACTS IN A REPRESENTATIVE CAPACITY THAT EXTENDS BEYOND THE REPRESENTATION OF HIS OWN GOVERNMENT."

"CAN WE ENTERTAIN A SITUATION WHERE A MEMBER HOLDING OFFICE UNDER SUCH CONDITIONS CAN SELECT AN OCCASION ON WHICH HE DOES NOT CHOOSE TO ACT AS A REPRESENTATIVE?" HE SAID. "IF WE ENTERTAIN THAT IDEA FOR A MOMENT IT WOULD UNDERMINE THE WHOLE STRUCTURE OF THIS BODY."

"IF IN ADDITION TO THAT," HASLUCK CONTINUED, "WE ENTERTAIN THE OTHER PROPOSITION THAT A MEMBER BY ABSENTING HIMSELF COULD ALSO PREVENT THE COUNCIL FROM TAKING ACTION, THEN WE NOT ONLY FAIL IN OUR DUTY AS REPRESENTATIVES BUT I SUGGEST THAT WE DEFEAT THE WHOLE PURPOSE FOR WHICH THIS BODY WAS CREATED."

STETTINIUS TOLD THE COUNCIL THAT THE SOVIET UNION HAS NOT COMPLIED WITH THE REQUEST OF THE COUNCIL TO REPORT AND THAT IRAN HAS COMPLIED ON MAY 6 "ONLY IN A PRELIMINARY MANNER AND APPARENTLY AS FULLY AS CONDITIONS HAVE PERMITTED."

HIS RESOLUTION PROVIDES THAT THE COUNCIL SHALL CONSIDER WHAT ACTION TO TAKE IN THE CASE AFTER RECEIVING THE FURTHER INFORMATION REQUESTED FROM IRAN.

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NEW YORK, MAY 8-(AP)-EDUARD R.STETTINIUS, JR., PERMANENT UNITED STATES REPRESENTATIVE TO THE UNITED NATIONS, SAID TODAY "WE MUST NOT EXPECT TOO MUCH, NOR CAN WE BE SATISFIED WITH TOO LITTLE" FROM THE UNITED NATIONS.

30.24-2731

THE ORGANIZATION "WILL MOST SURELY MAKE MISTAKES AND FALL SHORT OF THE HIGHEST HOPES FOR IT," STETTINIUS SAID IN A MESSAGE TO WORLD FRIENDSHIP DAY EXERCISES HELD IN OBSERVANCE OF THE FIRST ANNIVERSARY OF V-E DAY, BUT ADDED:

"EVERYONE CAN HELP THE UNITED NATIONS TO GROW UP BY BELIEVING IN ITS FUTURE AND ACTIVELY SUPPORTING PRACTICAL STEPS TOWARD THAT FUTURE."

STETTINIUS' MESSAGE WAS READ BY CHESTER WILLIAM, PUBLIC LIAISON OFFICER FOR THE UNITED STATES DELEGATION TO THE U.N.

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NEW YORK, MAY 8-(AP)-THE TEMPORARY SOCIAL COMMISSION OF THE UNITED NATIONS BY A VOTE OF 5 TO 2, DECIDED TODAY TO INVITE THE WORLD FEDERATION OF TRADE UNIONS TO SEND AN OBSERVER TO FORTHCOMING COMMISSION MEETINGS.

U.N.--PRESS

BY ...RRY HAUCK

NEW YORK, MAY 8-(AP)-THE UNITED STATES DELEGATION TO THE UNITED NATIONS PROPOSED TODAY THAT A UNITED NATIONS SUB-COMMISSION ON FREEDOM OF INFORMATION BE ESTABLISHED TO DRAW UP RECOMMENDATIONS ON WORLD-WIDE PRESS FREEDOM.

THE COMMISSION ON HUMAN RIGHTS, TO WHICH THE PROPOSAL WAS ADDRESSED, POSTPONED ACTION ON IT UNTIL A LATER DATE.

MR. FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT, CHAIRMAN OF THE COMMISSION ON HUMAN RIGHTS, TOLD THE COMMISSION WHEN IT MET THIS MORNING THAT SHE HAD RECEIVED THE COMMUNICATION.

"I DON'T THINK WE HAVE TO TAKE THAT UP BECAUSE WE HAVE NOT YET REACHED THE DISCUSSION ON THAT POINT," SHE SAID.

WHEN THE COMMISSION HELD ITS ORGANIZATION MEETING IT DECIDED TO DEAL WITH TOPICS ON THE PROVISIONAL AGENDA BEFORE THE MEETING OF THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL, ITS PARENT BODY, HERE ON MAY 25. FREEDOM OF INFORMATION IS ONE OF THE ITEMS ON THAT AGENDA AND IT IS EXPECTED THAT THE PROPOSAL MADE TODAY BY THE UNITED STATES WILL COME UP BEFORE MAY 25.

THE UNITED STATES DELEGATION PROPOSED TO THE COMMISSION THAT IT RECOMMEND TO THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL THAT A SUB-COMMISSION OF FROM 10 TO 15 MEMBERS, WHO NEED NOT BE MEMBERS OF THE COMMISSION ON HUMAN RIGHTS, BE SET UP.

THE DELEGATION STATED THAT IT IS THE VIEW OF THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT THAT:

"A. MATERIAL PROGRESS TOWARD THE ULTIMATE ATTAINMENT OF UNIVERSAL FREEDOM OF INFORMATION IS OF THE UTMOST IMPORTANCE IF THE UNITED NATIONS IS TO ACHIEVE THE PRUPOSES FOR WHICH IT HAS BEEN ESTABLISHED;

"B. THE COMMISSION ON HUMAN RIGHTS WILL REQUIRE SPECIAL ADVICE AND ASSISTANCE IN CARRYING OUT ITS RESPONSIBILITY TOWARD THE FULFILMENT OF THIS IMPORTANT AND COMPLEX TASK."

THE UNITED STATES SUGGESTED THE FOLLOWING TASKS FOR THE PROPOSED SUB-COMMISSION.

"1. THE SUB-COMMISSION SHOULD SUBMIT PROPOSALS, RECOMMENDATIONS AND REPORTS TO THE COMMISSION ON HUMAN RIGHTS REGARDING FREEDOM OF INFORMATION. IN THE DISCHARGE OF THIS FUNCTION, THE SUB-COMMISSION SHOULD:

"A. DETERMINE WHAT RIGHTS, OBLIGATIONS AND PRACTICES SHOULD, IN THE SUB-COMMISSION'S OPINION, BE INDLUCED IN THE CONCEPT, FREEDOM OF INFORMATION;

"B. CONSIDER AND REPORT ON THE EXTENT TO WHICH FREEDOM OF INFORMATION AS THUS DEFINED IS ACCORDED TO THE PEOPLES OF THE UNITED NATIONS; AND THE NATURE AND EXTENT OF OBSTACLES THERETO;

"C. EXAMINE PROPOSALS FOR PROMOTING OR FACILITATING FREEDOM OF INFORMATION AND ELIMINATING OBSTACLES THERETO;

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"D. MAKE RECOMMENDATIONS TO THE EXTENT DEEMED APPROPRIATE FOR ACTION BY THE UNITED NATIONS, BY MEMBER STATES, AND BY THE UNITED NATIONS ECONOMIC, SOCIAL AND CULTURAL ORGANIZATION AND OTHER SPECIALIZED AGENCIES;

"E. ASSUME CONTINUING RESPONSIBILITY FOR DISCUSSING AND PREPARING, WITH THE ASSITANCE OF THE SECRETARIAT, A DRAFT PROVISION ON FREEDOM OF INFORMATION TO BE INCORPORATED IN A BILL OF RIGHTS."

THE MATERIAL BEFORE THE COMMISSION ON HUMAN RIGHTS, WHICH WILL BE STUDIED IN ITS DISCUSSIONS ON THE TOPIC OF FREEDOM OF INFORMATION, INCLUDE DECLARATIONS ON FREEDOM OF THE PRESS BY KENT COOPER, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS; HUGH BAILLIE, PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED PRESS; AND WILBUR FORREST, CHAIRMAN OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE ON WORLD FREEDOM OF INFORMATION OF THE AMERICAN SOCIETY OF NEWSPAPER EDITORS.

RQ1212PED

BY W.W.HERCHER

LONDON, MAY 8-(AP)-AUSTRALIA AND SOUTH AFRICA, TAKING THE POSITION THAT THE SUEZ CANAL IS A VITAL LINK IN COMMUNICATIONS BETWEEN THEM AND THE UNITED KINGDOM, VIEW WITH MISGIVINGS BRITAIN'S PROPOSAL TO WITHDRAW HER TROOPS FROM EGYPT, AN AUTHORITATIVE SOURCE DISCLOSED TONIGHT.

NIGHT

THIS HIGH SOURCE, WHO CANNOT BE IDENTIFIED BY NAME, SAID REPRESENTATIVES OF THE UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA WERE "PARTICULARLY CONCERNED" WITH THE PROPOSAL, WHILE THE AUSTRALIAN GOVERNMENT WOULD BE "VERY DISTURBED" IF THE BRITISH COMMONWEALTH WERE LEFT WITHOUT A BASE FOR MILITARY OPERATIONS IN THE MIDDLE EAST IN THE EVENT OF WAR.

THE BRITISH PROPOSAL, MADE IN CAIRO AS A FORERUNNER OF NEGOTIATIONS

FOR REVISION OF THE 1936 ANGLO-EGYPTIAN TREATY, SPURRED HOPES IN INDIA, MEANWHILE, THAT A SIMILAR POLICY MIGHT BE APPLIED THERE. BUT IN CAIRO THE ANNOUNCEMENT WAS GREETED WITH SUSPICION AND RESERVE, BOTH BY EGYPTIAN POLITICIANS AND EGYPT'S PRESS.

IT WAS LEARNED RELIABLY THAT AUSTRALIA TOOK THE POSITION THAT WITHDRAWAL OF THE BRITISH MILITARY ESTABLISHMENT MIGHT BE ACCEPTABLE IF, IN FUTURE NEGOTIATIONS, BRITAIN AND EGYPT COULD AGREE ON A BRITISH BASE ADEQUATE FOR PROTECTION OF THE SUEZ CANAL AND OTHER VULNERABLE POINTS IN THE MIDDLE EAST. THE AUSTRALIANS WERE REPRESENTED AS BELIEVING THE WITHDRAWAL MIGHT SERVE A GOOD PURPOSE IN PERMITTING ANGLO-EGYPTIAN DISCUSSIONS ON AN EQUAL PLANE.

NEITHER DR.H.V. EVATT, AUSTRALIAN MINISTER FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS, NOR FIELD MARSHAL JAN CHRISTIAAN SMUTS, PRIME MINISTER OF SOUTH AFRICA, ISSUED ANY PUBLIC STATEMENT ON THE SITUATION, HOWEVER.

PRIME MINISTER ATTLEE, WHO APOLOGIZED TO THE HOUSE OF COMMONS FOR GIVING THE IMPRESSION YESTERDAY THAT DOMINION REPRESENTATIVES HAD AGREED TO THE PROPOSAL IN ADVANCE, MADE IT CLEAR THAT EVENTUAL WITHDRAWAL FROM EGYPT WAS A DECISION FOR WHICH HIS LABOR GOVERNMENT WOULD ASSUME FULL RESPONSIBILITY. THE DOMINION REPRESENTATIVES WERE CONSULTED BUT NOT ASKED TO COMMIT THEMSELVES, HE SAID.

IN SIMLA, WHERE INDIAN LEADERS HAVE BEEN CONFERRING WITH BRITISH REPRESENTATIVES ON A FORMULA FOR INDIA'S INDEPENDENCE, PANDIT JAWAHARLAL NEHRU OF THE CONGRESS PARTY WORKING COMMITTEE SAID THE PROPOSAL WAS A WISE ONE, AND ADDED THAT "THE SOONER BRITISH TROOPS ARE WITHDRAWN FROM INDIA THE BETTER."

MOHAMED ALI JINNAH, PRESIDENT OF THE MOSLEM LEAGUE, SAID HE WAS "GLAD TO HEAR THE NEWS," AND OTHER INDIAN LEADERS HAILED THE PROPOSAL AS AN APPARENT SHIFT IN BRITISH POLICY WHICH WOULD CREATE GOODWILL IN INDIA.

IN EGYPT, HOWEVER, NEWSPAPERS WARNED AGAINST BRITISH MOTIVES AND ADVISED FIRM DEALING IN THE TREATY NEGOTIATIONS SCHEDULED TO BEGIN IN CAIRO TOMORROW. BRITAIN IS SEEKING A REVISION OF THE 20-YEAR ANGLO-EGYPTIAN PACT SIGNED IN 1936, AND HAS MADE HER PROPOSAL TO WITHDRAW HER MILITARY ESTABLISHMENT CONTINGENT UPON A REVISION.

POLITICAL LEADERS ALSO CHALLENGED BRITAIN'S MOTIVES. SABRI ABOU ALAM PASHA, LEADER OF THE SENATE OPPOSITION AND SECRETARY GENERAL OF THE WAFDIST PARTY, SAID HE WOULD ASK A FULL EXPLANATION OF THE PROPOSALS FROM PREMIER ISMAIL SIDKY PASHA. SHEIK HASSAN EL BANA, LEADER OF THE MOSLEM BROTHERHOOD ASSOCIATION, ASSERTED THAT "THE BRITISH ARE TRYING TO WIN TIME SO EGYPT'S CHANCE TO RAISE HER CASE BEFORE THE (UNITED NATIONS) SECURITY COUNCIL IS LOST."

IN BRITAIN, REACTION WAS LARGELY ALONG PARTY LINES. THE CONSERVATIVE PRESS ATTACKED THE PROPOSAL AND LABOR NEWSPAPERS HAILED IT.

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MANILA, THURSDAY, MAY 9-(.-0)-A TRUCE IN BLOODY CENTRAL LUZON FIGHTING THAT HAS COST 50 LIVES IN THREE WEEKS WAS DECLARED TODAY BETWEEN LEADERS OF THE HUKBALAHAP (ARMED PEASANTS) AND F LIPINO MILITARY POLICE, AFTER A LENGTHY CONFERENCE WITH DEFENSE SECRETARY ALFREDO MONTELIBANO. THE 11-POINT AGREEMENT IS TO BE EFFECTIVE ONLY UNTIL MAY 28 WHEN PRESIDENT-ELECT MANUEL ROXAS ASSUMES OFFICE.

EW954PCS

MANILA, MAY 8-(AP)-GENERAL EISENHOWER'S LUCK AS A TROUBLE FREE FLIER RAN OUT TODAY. HIS TRANSPORT PLANE, THE "SUNFLOWER 2ND," RETURNED TO MANILA WITH A DEAD ENGINE SHORTLY AFTER TAKING OFF FOR OKINAWA, ENDING THE U.S. ARMY CHIEF OF STAFF'S RECORD AT 600 HOURS.

EISENHOWER TOOK OFF IN ANOTHER C-54 AFTER A THREE-HOUR DELAY.

TOKYO, MAY 8-(AP)-BANK OF JAPAN NOTES IN CIRCULATION HAVE PASSED THE 30,000,000,000 (B) YEN MARK--GENERALLY REGARDED AS THE DANGER LINE--BUT BANK GOVERNOR EIKICHI ARAKI SAID TODAY THERE WAS NO REASON FOR CONCERN.

ARAKI DECLARED THAT THE TOTAL ISSUE STILL WAS SLOWER THAN THAT NEEDED BY THE NATIONAL ECONOMY UNDER PRESENT HIGH COMMODITY PRICES. HE REFUTED AS UNFOUNDED RUMORS THAT THE YEN WOULD BE DEVALUED.

INCREASED PRODUCTION WAS NEEDED TO CHECK INFLATION, ARAKI SAID, ADDING THAT THE NATION'S INDUSTRIAL OUTPUT HAD SHOWN A SHARP UPWARD TREND.

DS221APS

30.14-2733

TOKYO, MAY 8-(AP)-THE PILOT WAS KILLED AND 16 PASSENGERS WERE INJURED--AT LEAST SIX SERIOUSLY--WHEN AN ARMY TRANSPORT COMMAND C-46 TRANSPORT CRASHED AND EXPLODED SUNDAY ON O ISLAND, 60 MILES SOUTH OF HERE IN SAGAMA BAY.

THE PLANE (PRESUMABLY CARRYING MILITARY PERSONNEL) WAS ENROUTE FROM NICHOLS FIELD, MANILA, TO ATSUGI FIELD, HERE. THE PILOT WAS TRAPPED BUT THE REMAINDER OF THE CREW AND THE PASSENGERS WERE THROWN CLEAR OR WERE ABLE TO CRAWL AWAY.

AN ATC ANNOUNCEMENT TODAY SAID NAMES WERE WITHHELD PENDING NOTIFICATION OF RELATIVES. IT GAVE THIS ACCOUNT:

THE PLANE STRUCK A 2,000-FOOT RIDGE NEAR MT.MIHARA. MORE THAN 100 JAPANESE WORKING NEARBY SLASHED THEIR WAY THROUGH UNDERGROWTH TO REACH THE SURVIVORS, WHO WERE CARRIED TWO MILES ON STRETCHERS TO TRUCKS.

THE SIX MOST SERIOUSLY INJURED PASSENGERS AND THE BODY OF THE PILOT WERE FLOWN OUT. THE OTHER SURVIVORS WERE TAKEN ABOARD THE DESTROYER LARSON, RUSHED FROM YOKOSUKA NAVAL BASE.

THE LSM 165 (LANDING SHIP, MEDIUM) ALSO SENT TO O ISLAND, RAN AGROUND AND WAS TOWED BACK TO YOKOSUKA BY THE LARSON.

DS229APS NM

TOKYO,MAY 8-(AP)-JAPANESE CLERGYMEN AND OVERSEAS REPRESENTATIVES OF THE ANGLICAN COMMUNION WILL MEET HERE SOON TO PLAN FOR THE RE'UILDING OF THE EPISCOPAL CHURCH IN JAPAN.

THE MOST REV.PAUL SHINJI SASAKI, EPISCOPAL BISHOP OF TOKYO, AND EIGHT OTHER JAPANESE BISHOPS WILL MEET WITH THE RT.REV.CHARLES S. REIFSNIDER, SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVE OF THE RT.REV.HENRY ST.GEORGE TUCKER, PRESIDING BISHOP OF THE CHURCH IN THE UNITED STATES, AND DELEGATES FROM ENGLAND AND CANADA.

MATTERS TO BE DISCUSSED INCLUDE TEMPORARY HOUSING FOR 71 DESTROYED PARISHES, SUPPORT OF EPISCOPATE THEOLOGICAL TRAINING, THE FUTURE OF EDUCATIONAL AND MEDICAL INSTITUTIONS AND THE RETURN OF EDUCATIONAL AND MEDICAL MISSIONARIES.

THE BRITISH AND CANADIAN DELEGATES INCLUDE THE RT.REV.SAMUEL HEASLETT, ASSISTANT BISHOP OF SHEFFIELD, AND THE RT.REV.JOHN C. MANN, ASSISTANT BISHOP OF ROCHESTER,ENGLAND, REPRESENTATIVES OF THE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY, AND THE REV.H.G.WATTS, REPRESENTING THE CHURCH IN CANADA.

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BY DUANE HENNESSY

TOKYO, THURSDAY, MAY 9-(AP)-DEMOCRACY IN JAPAN IS GETTING RUGGED; TOKYO UNIVERSITY HAS REFUSED TO ADMIT A ROYAL PRINCE WHO FAILED ITS ENTRANCE EXAMS.

HE IS PRINCE MORIHIRO HIGASHI-KUNI, SON-IN-LAW OF EMPEROR HIROHITO. THE 30-YEAR-OLD ARMY CAPTAIN MARRIED HIROHITO'S FIRSTDAUGHTER, TERU, IN 1943.

WHILE THE PRINCE WAS FLUNKING, SOME GIRLS PASSED---THE FIRST WOMEN STUDENTS EVER ADMITTED.

THE WHOLE IDEA OF PRINCES GOING TO COMMON SCHOOLS IS STRICTLY POST-SURRENDER. PREVIOUSLY, THEY ATTENDED PEERS' SCHOOLS AND HAD TUTORS.

WHILE PRINCE HIGASHI-KUNI FOUND HIS AIM OF MIXING WITH COMMONERS IN THE CLASSROOM BLOCKED BY HIS EXAMINATION GRADE, PRINCE KUNINAGA KAYA, 24, MEMBER OF A BRANCH ROYAL HOUSE, PASSED EASILY THE KYOTO IMPERIAL UNIVERSITY TESTS.

THE INFLUENTIAL NEWSPAPER ASAHI SAID PRINCE TAKAHITO MIKASA, THE EMPEROR'S YOUNGER BROTHER, RECENTLY RUBBED ELBOWS WITH COMMON FOLK IN A CROWDED TRAM CAR.

"MOST PEOPLE COULDN'T UNDERSTAND THAT I DID IT BECAUSE I WANTED TO," THE PRINCE EXPLAINED. "THEY WORRIED ABOUT MY HEALTH. STILL OTHERS THOUGHT I HAD RUN OUT OF GASOLINE. THEY MISSED THE IDEA. I WANT TO LEARN ABOUT PEOPLE."

TOKYO, THURSDAY, MAY 9-(AP)-GENERAL MACARTHUR, WHO DROVE TO ATSUGI AIRFIELD FOR AMEETING LAST MIDNIGHT WITH PHILIPPINES PRESIDENT, ELECT MANUEL ROXAS, STAUNCHLY PRAISED HIM IN A STATEMENT TODAY, DECLARING "ROXAS IS NO COLLABORATIONIST."

ACCUSATIONS OF COLLABORATION HAD BEEN MADE AGAINST ROXAS DURING THE HEAT OF THE RECENT ELECTION CAMPAIGN IN THE PHILIPPINES IN WHICH HE DEFEATED THE INCUMBENT, SERGIO OSMENA. HE NOW IS FLYING TO THE UNITED STATES WITH PHILIPPINES HIGH COMMISSNER PAUL MC NUTT TO CONFER WITH PRESIDENT TRUMAN.

THE ALLIED COMMANDER SAID THAT AFTER THE ISLANDS FELL TO JAPAN, HE ESTABLISHED CONTACT WITH ROXAS FROM AUSTRALIA AND "THEREAFTER, ROXAS NOT ONLY WAS INSTRUMENTAL IN PROVIDING ME WITH VITAL INTELLIGENC OF THE ENEMY, BUT WAS ONE OF THE PRIME FACTORS IN THE GUERRILLA MOVEMENT."

IN HIS STATEMENT, MACARTHUR DECLARED:

"ROXAS IS NOW ON HIS WAY TO THE UNITED STATES AND I BESPEAK FOR HIM A MOST CORDIAL WELCOME BY ALL AMERICANS. HE IS A STAUNCH PATRIOT AND MOST FITTING REPRESENTATIVE OF THE PEOPLE WHOSE LOYALTY TO OUR CAUSE UNDER ONE OF HISTORY'S MOST EXACTING TESTS HAS EARNED FOR THEM OUR UNDYING HONOR AND AFFECTION AND OUR UNENDING CONCERN FOR THEIR FUTURE WELFARE."

EW952PCS

Chengchun xx southward

THE CHINESE COMMUNISTS ARE MAKING THE STRONGEST EFFORT IN NANKING AND BY PETITIONS TO CONGRESSMEN IN THE UNITED STATES TO CUT OFF UNITED STATES ASSISTANCE, WHICH WOULD SMASH THE GOVERNMENT'S MAIN SOURCE OF SUPPLY FOR OPERATIONS IN MANCHURIA.

COMMUNIST LEADERS HERE CONFIDENTLY PREDICTED "AN END TO THE CIVIL CONFLICT, EITHER THROUGH NEGOTIATIONS OR THROUGH COMPLETE VICTORY OVER CHIANG KAI-SHEK'S ARMIES."

GENERAL PENG CLAIMED THAT "THE GOVERNMENT SOLDIERS NO LONGER ARE WILLING TO FIGHT" AND ARE DESERTING DAILY.

HE ANNOUNCED THE COMMUNISTS HAD SET UP GOVERNMENTS IN EIGHT

OF MANCHURIA'S NINE PROVINCES. THE NINTH, HSINGAN IN THE NORTHWEST NEXT TO MONGOLIA, WAS LEFT TO MONGOLIANS WHO ARE TRYING TO FORM AN AUTONOMOUS GOVERNMENT.

(DESPITE PENG'S CLAIMS, GOVERNMENT TROOPS ARE IN CONTROL OF LIAONING PROVINCE, WHICH EMBRACES MUKDEN, AND HAVE WEDGES AT LEAST IN TWO OTHER SOUTHERN PROVINCES--ANTUNG AND LIAOPEH.)

GEN.CHOW PAO-CHUNG, COMMUNIST CAPTOR OF CHANGCHUN, PREVIOUSLY EXPRESSED TO AMERICAN CORRESPONDENTS HIS RESENTMENT AT AID GIVEN RIVAL ARMIES BY THE UNITED STATES.

WHEN AMERICAN CORRESPONDENTS WERE GIVEN A RIDE IN A JEEP STAMPED "U.S.A." CHOW QUIPPED: "I'M LOSING FACE BECAUSE THE ONLY VEHICLES I HAVE TO GIVE YOU ARE AMERICAN JEEPS AND TRUCKS MY SOLDIERS CAPTURED FROM THE ENEMY (GOVERNMENT ARMY)."

CHOW DENIED THE COMMUNISTS HAD OBTAINED ARMS FROM RUSSIA FOR THE BATTLE OF CHANGCHUN. HE SAID FURTHERMORE, WITHOUT ELABORATIO, THAT HIS RELATIONS WITH RUSSIA "ARE BECOMING INCREASINGLY DIFFICULT."

WHILE THE RUSSIANS OCCUPIED MANCHURIA, HOWEVER, THEY DID NOTHING TO PREVENT A STRONG CHINESE COMMUNIST ARMY OF MORE THAN 300,000 MEN FROM ENTERING AND MOVING ABOUT FREELY. GOVERNMENT FORCES, HOWEVER, WERE FORBIDDEN TO ENTER ANY RUSSIAN OCCUPATION ZONE.

CONSEQUENTLY, THE GOVERNMENT ARMY HAD TO FIGHT ITS WAY INTO MANCHURIA AGAINST FIRMLY ENTRENCHED COMMUNIST FORCES, WHO TOOK OVER MORE AND MORE TERRITORY AS THE RUSSIANS PULLED OUT FOR SIBERIA.

CHANGCHUN WAS AN EXAMPLE. THE COMMUNISTS MOVED UPWARD OF 200,000 TROOPS AROUND THE CITY AND WHEN THE RED ARMY LEFT THEY QUICKLY OVERWHELMED A SMALL GOVERNMENT GARRISON.

NOW CHANGCHUN IS THE COMMUNIST CAPITAL OF MANCHURIA. THE PARTY'S "DEMOCRATIC UNITY ARMY" HAS MOVED ITS HEADQUARTERS HERE.

CHANGCHUN, HOWEVER, IS A SAD LOOKING CITY.

BESIDES THE SCARS OF THE FIERCE FOUR-DAY BATTLE PRECEDING ITS FALL, IT WAS STRIPPED BY THE RUSSIAN ARMY. THEY NOT ONLY TOOK MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT FROM FACTORIES, THEY EVEN TOOK FURNITURE AND BATHROOM FIXTURES.

(THIS DISPATCH WAS WRITTEN SHORTLY BEFORE MASTERSON AND FOUR OTHER U.S. CORRESPONDENTS LEFT CHANGCHUN AFTER BEING HELD FOR 14 DAYS BY CHINESE COMMUNISTS WHO CAPTURED THE MANCHURIAN CAPITAL.)

BY TOM MASTERSON

CHANGCHUN, MAY 7-(DELAYED)-(AP)-A HIGH CHINESE COMMUNIST GENERAL DECLARED TODAY HIS PARTY WAS WILLING TO ALLOW THE "COMMON PEOPLE" AMONG 1,500,000 JAPANESE SETTLERS TO REMAIN IN MANCHURIA.

"THE COMMUNIST PARTY IS NOT AGAINST THE COMMON PEOPLE (JAPANESE) WHO ARE MAKING A HUMBLE LIVING REMAINING IN MANCHURIA," SAID GEN. CHOW PAO-CHUNG, CONQUEROR OF THIS MANCHURIAN CAPITAL.

CHOW, WHO HAS BEEN NAMED COMMUNIST GOVERNOR OF KIRIN PROVINCE IN WHICH CHANGCHUN IS LOCATED, SAID THE COMMUNISTS WERE NOT OPPOSED TO THE POTSDAM DECLARATION CALLING FOR REPATRIATION OF JAPANESE.

THEIR CHIEF CONCERN IS TO RETURN TO JAPAN THE WAR CRIMINALS WANTED BY THE ALLIED POWERS, CHOW ADDED, AND NOT TO UPROOT THE "COMMON PEOPLE."

"WE ACCEPT THE REPATRIATION OF THE JAPANESE PROVIDED IT IS DONE UNDE A COALITION GOVERNMENT," CHOW CONTINUED.

"OTHERWISE, THE COMMUNISTS FEAR THE KUOMINTANG (GENERALISSIMO CHIANG KAI-SHEK'S NATIONALIST PARTY) WILL TRY TO ORGANIZE THE JAPANESE.

EIGHT MONTHS AFTER JAPAN'S SURRENDER, NO MOVE HAS BEEN MADE TO REPATRIATE ANY OF THE JAPANESE SETTLERS WHO MOVED IN BEHIND THE CONQUERING ARMIES OF JAPAN IN 1931.

NEITHER THE RUSSIANS DURING THEIR OCCUPATION OF MANCHURIA NOR THE CHINESE COMMUNISTS WHO CLAIM TO CONTROL 70 PERCENT OF THE TERRITORY HAVE TAKEN ANY STEPS TO COMPLY WITH THE POTSDAM DECLARATION.

WHILE THE RUSSIANS OCCUPIED MANCHURIA, THE U.S. ARMY OFFERED TO REPATRIATE THE JAPANESE, SAYING IT HAD THE PERSONNEL AND FACILITIES ALREADY SET UP IN THE REST OF CHINA.

A98KX

THE RUSSIANS APPARENTLY TOOK NO NOTICE OF THE OFFER. ALTHOUGH THEY ADMITTED THAT JAPANESE SOLDIERS HAD BEEN TAKEN FROM MANCHURIA TO SIBERIA TO WORK CAMPS.

THE CHINESE COMMUNISTS HAVE NO FACILITIES NOW TO TRANSPORT JAPANESE OUT OF MANCHURIA, ALTHOUGH MANY OF THE SETTLERS ARE ANXIOUS TO GO HOME.

TWO DAYS AFTER COMMUNISTS CAPTURED CHANGCHUN, A JAPANESE COMMUNIST NEWSPAPER HERE PROPOSED THAT THE JAPANESE BE RETURNED TO JAPAN IF THEY WERE WILLING TO GO.

"THE JAPANESE WILL BE TREATED ON AN EQUAL BASIS UNDER THE NEW DEMOCRACY," THE NEWSPAPER SAID, "AND ONLY THIS NEW DEMOCRACY CAN HELP LIBERATE THE JAPANESE AGAIN."

CHANGCHUN BY TOM MASTERSON

CHANGCHUN, MAY 7-(DELAYED)-(AP)-CITING A GREAT NEED FOR BOTH FOREIGN CAPITAL AND TECHNICIANS, GEN. PENG CHENG, SECRETARY-GENERAL OF THE CHINESE COMMUNISTS' NORTHEAST BUREAU, TODAY UNOFFICIALLY OPENED THE DOOR OF COMMUNIST MANCHURIA TO AMERICAN BUSINESS.

HE SAID U.S. BUSINESS COULD OPERATE IN MANCHURIA TO THE BENEFIT OF BOTH AMERICAN CAPITAL AND MANCHURIA, OF WHICH THE COMMUNISTS CLAIM TO CONTROL 70 PERCENT.

HE TOLD INTERVIEWERS THE COMMUNISTS, WITHIN FIVE MONTHS AFTER THE CESSATION OF MANCHURIA'S CIVIL STRIFE, WOULD ELIMINATE ONE OF THE BIG HINDRANCES TO FOREIGN BUSINESS BY UNIFYING THE MONETARY SYSTEM. ONLY COMMUNIST NORTHEAST (MANCHURIA) CURRENCY WOULD BE USED.

(PENG'S STATEMENT SEEMED TO TAKE IT FOR GRANTED THAT THE COMMUNISTS WOULD BE GIVEN VIRTUAL CONTROL OF MANCHURIA IN ANY SETTLEMENT WITH THE CHINESE GOVERNMENT.)

THE NORTHEAST NOTES, VALUED AT 1 TO 13 CHINESE NATIONAL CURRENCY, WOULD BE BACKED BY BOTH GOLD AND COMMODITIES, PENG SAID. THIS STABILIZATION OF THE MONETARY SYSTEM WOULD BE MAINTAINED THROUGH SALE OF COMMODITIES. THE CURRENCY IS ISSUED BY THE COMMUNISTS' NORTHEAST BANK.

PENG STIPULATED THAT THE COMMUNISTS WOULD COOPERATE WITH THE UNITED STATES ECONOMICALLY PROVIDING THERE IS NO VIOLATION OF CHINESE SOVEREIGNTY.

HE SAID THAT IF AMERICAN CAPITAL WANTS TO INVEST IN MANCHURIA IT WOULD HAVE TO DEAL WITH THE COMMUNIST GOVERNMENT AT YENAN UNTIL A CHINESE COALITION GOVERNMENT IS ORGANIZED.

EXPRESSING OPTIMISM OVER THE POSSIBILITY OF TRADE BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND MANCHURIA, PENG TOLD CORRESPONDENTS THAT MANCHURIA HAS A SURPLUS OF SOY BEANS, LEATHER, FUR AND SILK AND NEEDS SUCH AMERICAN PRODUCTS AS MACHINERY AND COTTON CLOTH.

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BY ELTON C. FAY

ABOARD USS MT. MCKINLEY, MAY 8-(AP)-THIS FLAGSHIP SET OUT TODAY FROM SAN FRANCISCO TO FATHOM SOME OF THE MYSTERIES OF THE ATOMIC BOMB AND ITS INFLUENCE ON TOMORROW'S NAVY.

FIRST PORT OF CALL FOR THE MT. MCKINLEY, AMPHIBIOUS COMMAND SHIP OF THE ATOM BOMB TEST EXPEDITION, WAS PEARL HARBOR, WHERE VIRTUALLY ALL THE 74 TARGET SHIPS WERE RIDING AT ANCHOR, AWAITING INSPECTION BEFORE THEY PROCEEDED TO THE BOMB'S BULLS' EYE AT BIKINI.

THIRTY-THREE SHIPS, MAINLY TRANSPORTS, COMMAND SHIPS, OBSERVER VESSELS AND SUPPLY CRAFT, AWAITED SAILING DATES IN WEST COAST PORTS. AT PEARL HARBOR, BIKINI OR EN ROUTE WERE 177 OTHERS.

THE FINAL, FULL DRESS REHEARSAL IS SCHEDULED FOR ABOUT JUNE 25, WHEN EACH OF THE 42,000 MEN INVOLVED WILL PLAY HIS PART--IN THE BOMBER, IN INSTRUMENT PLANES, IN SHIPS.

TASK FORCE OFFICIALS SAY THAT THE TWO PRIME PURPOSES OF THE EXPERIMENT ARE TO "MEASURE THE BOMB AS A BOMB," (ITS DAMAGE AND NUCLEAR EFFICIENCY) AND TO DETERMINE ITS EFFECT ON SHIPS. THE EXPERIMENT ALSO WILL INCLUDE TESTS AGAINST THE EQUIPMENT USED BY LAND ARMIES--TANKS, ORDNANCE, SUPPLIES.

MANY IN POSITION TO KNOW DO NOT BELIEVE THAT THIS SERIES OF TESTS, IN THEMSELVES, WILL DECIDE WHETHER NAVIES ARE OBSOLETE. WHAT THEY DO EXPECT IS EVIDENCE TO SHOW HOW WARSHIP DESIGN SHOULD BE CHANGED, WHAT TYPES OF SHIP CAN BEST COPE WITH THE BLAST OF A NUCLEAR FISSION BOMB, HOW FLEETS SHOULD BE DEPLOYED, BOTH TACTICALLY AND STRATEGICALLY, WHAT CHANGES SHOULD BE MADE IN THE LOCATION AND CONSTRUCTION OF THE BIG FLEET BASES.

DELIBERATE CARE IS BEING TAKEN THAT NOT ALL SHIPS BE DESTROYED. THE TARGET IS BEING ARRAYED SO THAT THE DAMAGE WILL BE GRADED, FROM MAXIMUM DESTRUCTION AT THE CENTER TO A MERE SINGEING OF PAINT AT THE PERIMETERS.

AT THE BULL'S EYE WILL BE THE 30 YEAR OLD VETERAN BATTLEWAGON NEVADA, PAINTED A BRILLIANT ORANGE TO HELP THE BOMBARDIER'S AIM. ABOUT HER, IN A 1,000 YARD RADIUS, WILL BE CLUSTERED AN ASSORTMENT OF OTHER VESSELS NUMBERING PERHAPS 23.

WHAT WILL HAPPEN?

PERFORMANCE RECORDS OF THE THREE OTHER A-BOMBS ALREADY EXPLODED SUGGEST POSSIBILITIES.

THE NEVADA MAY RECEIVE A SLEDGE-LIKE BLOW FROM ABOVE, EXERTING A PRESSURE OF HUNDREDS OF TONS ON HER HORIZONTAL SURFACES, TENDING TO SHOVE HER DOWN INTO THE WATER. HOWEVER, THE DENSITY OF WATER WILL HOLD HER STRUCTURE UP AGAINST THE BLAST, PRODUCING AN ANVIL EFFECT THAT MAY CRUSH HER DECKS AND BREAK HER FRAME. THE SHOCK OF THE EXPLOSION PROBABLY WILL TEAR LOOSE OBJECTS WITHIN HER, CONVERTING THEM INTO PROJECTILES TO PRODUCE ADDED DAMAGE.

THERE WILL BE HEAT--MILLIONS OF DEGREES, BUT OF SHORT DURATION. HERE WILL BE A TEST FOR ANY CARRIER WITHIN RANGE OF THE FIRST, SPLIT-SECOND AND VIOLENT BLAST OF HEAT AND THEN THE FOLLOW-UP HEAT WHILE THE BALL OF FIRE CREATED BY NUCLEAR FISSION HOVERS FOR A MEASURABLE INTERVAL OVER THE SCENE. THE WOOD OF A CARRIER'S DECK PROBABLY WILL BE VULNERABLE TO THIS HEAT.

THE ATOMIZING EFFECT ON SMALL METAL MATERIAL WILL BE CLOSELY STUDIED AT THE ALAMOGORDO TEST LAST JULY IT WAS NOTED THAT TELEPHONE WIRE DISAPPEARED. SUCH REACTION WOULD BE SERIOUS TO THE NERVE SYSTEM OF A SHIP--THE RADIO AERIALS AND RADAR EQUIPMENT IN EXPOSED POSITIONS.

PM152APS

King Vittorio Emmanuel Abdicates in Italy, Sails to Exile as Umberto Takes Throne

NAPLES, May 9 — (AP) Vittorio Emanuel III, tired little king of Italy, formally abdicated in favor of his son Umberto the throne he has held for almost 46 years and sailed tonight with his queen, Elena, into voluntary exile.

A communique issued at Quirinale palace just before midnight said, "as soon as the new king (Crown Prince Umberto) has returned to Rome, official cognizance will be given the Council of Ministers."

In Rome a minister of the Royal house said Umberto would issue a proclamation after a special cabinet meeting tomorrow morning.

Blamed for Reverses

Once idolized by his people, the 76-year-old monarch was blamed with the downfall of Mussolini for sharing responsibility for Italy's woes, and many Italians long have demanded his abdication.

He had succeeded to the throne July 29, 1900, when his father, Umberto I, was assassinated near Milan.

Crown Prince Umberto, who was appointed lieutenant-general of the realm by his father nearly two years ago, was expected to assume the title of King Umberto II.

Umberto spent the entire afternoon at the royal villa in discussions with his father and other members of the royal family. A cordon of *carabinieri* was thrown across the entrance to the villa, and the port area was also closely guarded.

Sail Aboard Cruiser

The abdication act was signed at 3:15 p.m., and four hours later the King and Queen boarded the cruiser Duke of Abruzzi. It sailed shortly after 8 p.m., escorted by two destroyers, with the King's destination reliably reported to be Egypt.

It was a moving scene as the tiny King and the tall Queen said farewell to intimates who went shipside with them. Several wept. But the departing monarch and the Queen were dry-eyed and serene, as was Umberto.

The commander of the modern cruiser, which had been scheduled to go to Port Said to pick up Italian war prisoners, received orders three days ago to have steam up for a "special mission," it was learned.

Since then there had been much activity aboard, with brasswork shined to a high polish.

Two launches brought the royal passengers and their baggage out to the cruiser, which circled the Gulf of Naples a half hour before steaming out to sea.

Italy will vote June 2 to decide whether it wants a monarchy or republic. It had been predicted that King Vittorio would step down in hopes of strengthening the chances for Umberto to keep the throne for the House of Savoy.

A royal household informant in Rome said that Umberto would return to the capital tonight with the instrument of abdication signed by his father.

Allies Informed

It was reported that Allied authorities had been advised of the King's "irrevocable" decision to surrender the throne.

In Rome, Rear Admiral Ellery Stone, head of the Allied commission in Italy, confirmed that the Italian government had kept the Allies informed of all developments in connection with the abdication, but added he regarded it as "entirely an Italian matter" and that any formal announcement must come from Italian sources.

In yielding his throne, King Vittorio Emmanuel paid the final bitter price for surrendering 24 years earlier to Mussolini and Fascism.

It was the aged monarch's last desperate effort to salvage the House of Savoy for his son Umberto. For two years, he had been a King in name only, after surrendering his royal prerogatives to Umberto as lieutenant general of the realm when the Allies captured Rome.

Deserted Nazis

His last days of power had been marked by a veritable game of hide and seek with the Germans. In collaboration with old Marshal Badoglio, he had given over Italy to the Allies, only to see the Germans turn it into a battleground.

When he finally found asylum with the Allies he had fought, he started denouncing Mussolini and Hitler and trying to repair some of their actions in Italy. But it was too late. While Allied armies painfully advanced north, Vittorio Emmanuel was greeted wherever he showed himself with cries demanding his abdication.

He finally found peace and relative security in a small, unpretentious but comfortable villa near Naples—a borrowed villa, loaned by an aide of Umberto.

He had been an idol of the Italians after the first World war, when he led his country against the German and Austria-Hungary. He won a reputation as a sympathetic monarch, interested in his people's welfare.

But when the strident Mussolini took power as premier, the war and influence of Vittorio Emmanuel went into gradual eclipse. He acquiesced to Mussolini's demands that led to a Fascist dictatorship, although Badoglio was at his side in October, 1922, willing to smash the upstart with a regiment of troops.

The King remained in the background during the bombastic days of Italian Fascism, allowing Mussolini to dub him "Emperor of Ethiopia" after that warm-up campaign in the great war. But when Mussolini fell from power as the Allies moved up the Italian boot, Vittorio Emmanuel turned against him, named Badoglio premier and denounced the "Fascist republic" which Mussolini formed in northern Italy after the Germans rescued the dictator from imprisonment.

BYRNES, MOLOTOV CLASH ON PACTS

U. S. Official Battles for Plan to Call 21-Nation Peace Conference.

PARIS, May 9—(AP)—James F. Byrnes, U. S. Secretary of State, and Russia's foreign minister, V. M. Molotov, battled verbally for two hours today on an American proposal to call a 21-nation peace conference June 15. Without agreement, the foreign ministers conference finally adjourned until tomorrow.

Against vigorous American opposition, Molotov sought to require a four-power accord on all treaties as a preliminary to opening a peace conference, American sources said.

Amends Byrnes Proposal

Molotov presented the Russian position in the form of an amendment to Byrnes' original plan. The Russian proposed that the ministers of the United States, Britain, Russia and France meet again June 5 and pass treaty drafts on to the full 21-nation conference "when they have agreed on the treaty drafts."

The American Secretary of State countered with a proposal to amend the Russian amendment, inserting the words, "as far as possible," after the word "agreed." He argued that otherwise the ministers by their disagreements would be preventing other governments of the world from going ahead on treaty making.

At this point Molotov, British sources said, accused the United States of backtracking on the Moscow agreement of three foreign ministers last December. He said according to these sources, that the U.S., Britain and Russia had decided then that the ministers would have to draft and agree on the treaties before submitting them to a general peace parley. Byrnes' proposal, he contended, "emasculated" the Moscow accord and was unacceptable to the Soviet Union.

Compromise Offered

British Foreign Secretary Ernest Bevin sought to heal the breach between the U. S. and Russia with a compromise proposal that the ministers submit first drafts of treaties, along with an outline of points of disagreement, to the large peace conference, with the understanding that the Big Four must agree before they are signed.

This would mean, in effect, that the Big Four would bind themselves to agree on Italian, Balkan and Finnish treaties, after the large peace conference, instead of before it. It would presumably give the smaller nations a more influential voice in framing treaties.

Molotov objected to this, saying the council had to abide by the Moscow agreement, which he contended once again required the four nations to agree among themselves first.

Earlier the deputy foreign ministers presented their report on their chiefs' results to date. These included, it was reported, 19 agreements, including seven on Italy, three on Romania, three on Bulgaria, four on Hungary and two on Finland.

They did not enumerate the items of disagreement.

Minor Points Settled

Most of the agreements concerned minor points of treaties and several were repetitious in that the same issue was present in more than one treaty. Thus, it was said in British quarters, the council really had agreed only on about 10 minor points.

It was believed discussion of the Byrnes' proposal will continue at tomorrow's session, scheduled for 10 a. m. (5 p. m. Eastern Standard Time.). In any event before adjourning the ministers decided to take up a list of discords tomorrow and go over them one by one in a final attempt to achieve unity. This apparently will be done before the ministers take up the controversial German problem, which France has asked the council to consider in connection with her demands for detachment of the Ruhr and Rhineland.

Meanwhile, sources at the conference said the United States and Britain have refused Russia's demand for one of Italy's two new battleships, both 35,000 ton sluggers.

This disagreement was said to be one of several important points in the naval clauses in the Italian treaty upon which the naval experts of the four powers were approaching a deadlock.

The ministers were reported agreed on 45 as the minimum number of warships to be left to Italy, but were bogging down on the attempt to translate figures into decisions on specific vessels.

France supported Byrnes's suggestion but Russia demurred. All three said they would have to consult their governments.

An American delegate said the United States did not believe it necessary to submit a hard and fast treaty to the peace conference, but that drafts should be turned over to the conference as a basis for work.

The British, at first strongly opposed to Byrnes's proposal to lighten the armistice burden on defeated nations, were reported falling in line as it became apparent that the peace treaties could not be written quickly.

Prior to the conference, Russia had stated no objections to armistice revisions and French sources said France would support Byrnes, who was said to be ready to press the issue.

Trieste Study Ended

Meantime, it was learned that a four-power committee of experts had abandoned for the present proposals for international administration of Trieste because Russia insisted the city's sovereignty be decided first.

The question of Italian reparations—which brought about the split yesterday leading to Byrnes's peace conference proposal—received further attention today when the United States and Britain suggested that Italy's reparations payments come from foreign assets and surplus wartime industrial equipment only.

Russia has demanded that reparations payments—totalling $300,000,000, with a third to the Soviet Union and the remainder to Greece, Yugoslavia and Albania—come from current production.

Easier-Armistice Hope Lightens Paris Gloom

Paris, May 9 (AP)—Prospects for adoption of an American proposal to ease armistice terms for Europe's vanquished nations improved today as the Foreign Ministers' Council began its third week of conferences amid an otherwise generally pessimistic atmosphere.

On the agenda was United States Secretary of State James F. Byrnes's suggestion that the Big Four Foreign Ministers recognize their present failure and shift the drafting of peace treaties to a 21-nation conference, which it was thought might last six months.

The deputy foreign ministers, meanwhile, continued listing their apparently complete disagreement on most major points of the peace-treaty drafts in a balance sheet to be presented later in the day. The balance sheet was called for following Byrnes's proposal for a general European peace conference in Paris on June 15.

Reminder Of Promise

Byrnes told the conferees yesterday that the Ministers at Moscow last December promised the world a peace conference. Britain and this meant a split of Europe into Soviet and Western spheres.

Denies Any Policy Change

Mr. Truman also told reporters he had not heard about any drastic change in American policy toward Russia because of the disagreements on major European peace issues that the Paris meeting has produced.

And, he remarked sharply, the President makes the foreign policies.

Mr. Truman was asked, too, whether he knew of the existence of a German army in the British zone of occupation in Germany. He said he did not think there is one.

Comments On Hindsight

The questioner had referred to articles by Walter Lippmann, New York *Herald Tribune* columnist, on conditions in Germany as a result of a personal study of conditions there.

Mr. Truman said he had read the articles and by way of comment remarked that hindsight is a great thing.

A reporter wanted to know whether in this case "hindsight is accurate." Mr. Truman said he couldn't answer that, that he hadn't been to Germany himself.

Diplomats' View

Diplomatic authorities here, taking a pessimistic view of the Foreign Ministers' meeting, expect impending developments to complete the cleavage between the areas of Russian dominance and those under the influence of the Western powers, headed by the United States and Britain.

A final factor, they believe, will be Britain's announcement in the next few days of support for Secretary Byrnes's proposal for long-range control of Germany—a proposal sharply assailed in the Soviet press.

Foreign Minister Bevin reportedly was cool to the Byrnes idea at first but upon study was said to have revised his opinion.

The Byrnes Idea

Byrnes advocated a 25-year treaty among the United States, Britain, Russia and France to keep Germany from making war again. Russia immediately objected.

Byrnes took the treaty proposal to Paris in the hope that if all other methods of establishing peace in Europe seemed to be failing he could at least win Big Four agreement on a formula for removing Germany from the arena of power politics. At worst, he believed the treaty proposal would provide a test of the willingness of the powers to try to agree.

Signs Of Wider Rift

Russia's reaction to the proposal has served to make it, in the American and British view, a symbol of the long-feared split, foreshadowing Europe's division into competing spheres of influence.

Indications point to an intensification of the differences between Russia and the Western powers in the United Nations Security Council and in the handling of various related issues in Asia and Europe.

This disharmony is one of the fundamental conditions for building fears, hatreds and ambitions that could lead to a new war.

Sees Need of Good Will.

Moscow, May 9 (A. P.).—Difficulties blocking progress by the Foreign Ministers Council could be overcome by good will, Tass said today in a Paris dispatch.

"The difficulties are connected with an obvious lack of desire on the part of the American and English delegations to understand that one should not try to enforce his will on other participants in negotiations," the official Soviet news agency asserted.

Danes Seek Voice on Germany

COPENHAGEN, May 9 (AP) — Foreign Minister Gustaf Rasmussen said today that Denmark had asked the Foreign Ministers' conference in Paris not to "make any decision on Germany's northern border until Denmark has been consulted."

Truman Disputes Paris 'Failure'

Washington, May 9 (AP)—President Truman told his news conference today that he did not yet consider the Foreign Ministers' conference in Paris a failure.

When the time comes that it has broken down, he said, Secretary of State Byrnes will be authorized to make an announcement.

Some diplomatic authorities here, however, took the view that the conference had failed and that

Mr. Molotov And 'Yes'

Paris, May 9 (AP)—Senator Tom Connally (D., Texas) asked Russian Foreign Minister Vyacheslav M. Molotov at a party at the United States Embassy last night if he could say "yes" in any language.

Nikolai Pavlov, the Soviet interpreter, laughed so hard at the question that he was unable to translate immediately. When he did, Molotov also burst into laughter.

But he didn't say "yes."

Churchill Urges 2 New 'U.S. Of Europe'

The Hague, May 9 (AP)—Winston Churchill expressed the hope before The Netherlands Parliament today that the western democracies might draw together "in an ever closer association" and suggested two United States of Europe, in the West and East.

He came here at the invitation of Queen Wilhelmina to speak on the eve of the fifth anniversary of the German invasion of Holland.

He said the more effective the bonds of friendship were between the great powers, the more effective would be the safeguard against another war.

Tributes United States

He paid tribute to the United States in these words:

"Had not our friends from beyond the ocean come with powerful weapons to our aid, perhaps all Europe would have fallen into darkness."

He added, however, that had the United States taken an active part in the League of Nations and if the League had been prepared to use force to prevent German rearmament, there would have been no need of the last World War.

Prosperity And Peace

"I see no reason," he declared, "why under the guardianship of a world organization there should not arise the United States of Europe, both of the East and of the West, which will unify this continent in a manner never known since the Roman Empire.

"It will give you prosperity, justice and peace."

His statement evoked long applause.

Strengthen United Nations

"These special alliances between nations, far from weakening the structure of the United Nations, should make the United Nations indivisible and invincible," the former Prime Minister of Britain declared.

"It is evident that the affairs of the British Commonwealth are becoming ever closer with those of the United States. There can be nothing but good for the whole world from such a close friendship."

Churchill said Britain's twenty-year treaty of friendship with the Soviet Union "will also be a guarantee for peace."

Protect Small States

"We welcome the proposed treaty of friendship with France," Churchill added, and expressed the hope that "the Western democracies of Europe may draw together in closer association."

He called for affirmation "of the sanctity of smaller states."

"The duty of large powers in the modern world is to see that those rights are protected," he said. "It is the purpose of the United Nations organization to make sure that the force of right will be protected by the right of force."

SECURITY COUNCIL TO RESUME WORK ON SPANISH CASE

NEW YORK, May 9—(AP) The Polish delegation worked today to strengthen its case against Franco Spain in preparation for a fifth meeting tomorrow of the United Nations Security council sub-committee investigating Spain.

A Polish spokesman said the delegation was busy all day on details of the Spanish case, which Poland put before the Security council last month with a demand that the United Nations break relations with Generalissimo Francisco Franco. Poland charged that Franco's regime was a menace to world peace and was harboring Nazi scientists and war criminals.

Requests Information

The sub-committee has requested every member of the United Nations organization to submit information on Franco.

Added ammunition for Poland was expected this week-end when Jose Giral, premier of the Spanish Republicans exiled in Paris, arrives from Paris, perhaps Saturday. Giral said in London last Monday he would bring to the sub-committee a "complete report and eight annexed documents showing that Franco's regime is a danger to world peace." The sub-committee has until May 31 to report.

A sense of keen disappointment over Russia's boycott of the Iranian case permeated the Security council today.

A spokesman for one delegation voiced what United Nations observers said was the general view of the council when he said his delegate was "disappointed" because Russia failed to attend yesterday's 10th council meeting, called to receive reports on Iran, and because the Russians completely ignored the council request for a report by May 6 on the Red army withdrawal from Iran.

Iran Report Awaited

This spokesman said the only course now left on the Iranian case was to await a report from Iran on the withdrawal of the Russians. The council yesterday asked Iran to make a report by May 20, if not before, on the situation.

There was no word when the next council meeting would be held.

Work continued meantime, among the commissions meeting at Hunter college to prepare reports and

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recommendations for the May 25 meeting of the United Nations Economic and Social council.

The sub-committee on the status of women approved recommendations for "strong measures to put down traffic in women and children" and the abolition of prostitution. Its report will be studied by the Commission on Human Rights, which is drawing up a report for the economic and social council.

Final Iran Report Expected Soon

New York, May 9 (AP)—Iranian sources indicated today—amid a stony Soviet silence—that they hoped to report soon and conclusively to the United Nations Security Council on the departure of Russian troops from Iran.

The Iranians appeared satisfied with the Council's action yesterday in deferring further discussion of the Soviet-Iranian issue until May 20 to obtain fuller information on which to determine its next move.

As Iranian Ambassador Hussein Ala prepared to return to Washington today, a spokesman for Iran said he expected a "conclusive" report from his Government well before May 20.

Stettinius Makes Motion

The Council, in the face of Russian Delegate Andrei Gromyko's boycott of yesterday's meeting and the continuing silence of Moscow on the Council's request for information on Iran, decided not to call on Russia again for the status of Red Army withdrawals.

Instead, on the motion of United States Delegate Edward R. Stettinius, Jr., it took into account "the communication and travel difficulties in that remote area" and asked Iran to supplement her preliminary report on May 6 as soon as possible or report any information whatever not later than May 20.

Only Azerbaijan In Doubt

Ala reported in a memorandum to the Council Monday night that four northern provinces had been cleared, but that interference in Azerbaijan prevented Iran from ascertaining whether the evacuation there was complete.

The Council adjourned without setting a date for its next meeting after a 43-minute session at which the Russian boycott brought from Australian Delegate Paul Hasluck the assertion that "it seems the Soviet Government has ignored this Council."

Hasluck demanded that the Council "obtain from the absent member a clearer idea of what he claims is the effect of his absence."

Cadogan Disagrees

Britain's Sir Alexander Cadogan discounted Hasluck's contention that the absence of a member, even one with veto power, might stall the Council completely.

United Nations activities today were limited to routine committee meetings while the Security Council's subcommittee on Spain prepared for a session tomorrow.

Senators Welcome U. N. to Connecticut

Hartford, Conn., May 9. (A. P.).—The Connecticut Senate adopted a resolution today welcoming "with pleasure" the United Nations to this State. The resolution similar in intent to one adopted yesterday by the House, said that establishment of U. N. headquarters in the State would make Connecticut "the seat of the greatest attempt in history to make permanent the peace of the world."

Plane Outmoded U-Boat, Says Doenitz

Nuernberg, May 9 (AP)—Grand Admiral Karl Doenitz testified today that air power had almost rendered the submarine obsolete as a weapon of attack and declared that in his opinion plane-directing radar, "next to the atom bomb, was the most decisive weapon of this war."

He cited to the International Military Tribunal the tremendous dangers faced by U-boats from air attack as justification for his order, already introduced by the prosecution, forbidding submarines to attempt any rescue of survivors of torpedoed ships.

"One moment the U-boat commander's situation would appear clear, the next moment hopeless," he said. "A U-boat needs one minute to dive while an airplane, on the average, flies 6,000 meters (3.72 miles) in one minute. . . .

Helpless Under Air Attack

"Rescue work interrupts a submarine's state of alertness and therefore a U-boat attempting it is helpless in the face of air attack."

Radar-directed planes compelled the Germans to develop the *Schnorkel* tube, a breather device which enabled U-boats to charge their batteries under water and "travel from Germany to Japan without surfacing at all," Doenitz said.

Earlier, the Admiral told the tribunal that Adolf Hitler proposed in May, 1942, that U-boats kill survivors of torpedoed ships at the scene but that the German Navy refused.

The Führer complained, Doenitz testified, that a large percentage of Allied ship crews was being rescued to fight again.

Rejected "Unequivocally"

"He asked whether some action might be taken but I rejected that unequivocally and said the only possibility was to develop a quicker detonator for quicker sinking of ships," Doenitz asserted.

He said U-boats had instructions to rescue survivors when it was not dangerous to the undersea craft, and "I am of the opinion that I lost ships through rescue work—of course, I can't prove that."

The prosecution has offered a document intended to show that Hitler promised Lieut. Gen. Hiroshi Oshima, then Japanese Ambassador to Germany, on January 3, 1942, that he would order the killing of Allied ship crews. Doenitz declared, however, that Hitler never issued such an order.

Doenitz Says War Had to Go On

Asserts It Was Prolonged to Save Millions From Death at Hands of Reds.

Nuernberg, May 9 (A. P.).—Grand Admiral Karl Doenitz, the man who surrendered Germany, testified before the International Military Tribunal today that millions of German lives were saved by prolonging the war until last spring, so that Germans could flee from the Russian armies and reach sanctuary in the west.

"It was painful to go on fighting" and to take a loss of from 300,000 to 400,000 additional lives through the "bombing of our cities" in those same months, but Germany had to continue to preserve the Eastern Front from the winter months until the spring of 1945 because a break there would have meant "the extermination of the people behind the front," Doenitz declared, adding: "We knew that from practical experience."

The Allied bombing of Dresden "cannot be justified on a military basis," he flatly declared, but the loss of life in that destroyed city "was small compared with the millions of Germans who would have been lost in the East if we had capitulated during the winter."

[Dresden was hit by British and American bombers in three heavy raids in fourteen hours on February 14, 1945.]

To Save German People.

Doenitz said that he was motivated by "the same basic principle, to save the German people," when he made contact with Field Marshal Montgomery on May 2, 1945, to surrender German troops in Denmark and Holland and began overtures for a final surrender to Gen. Eisenhower.

The witness testified that he received a radio message from Adolf Hitler's headquarters on April 30, 1945, announcing that Hitler had "designated me his successor and authorized me to take all measures necessary." The next day, however, another message informed him, he said, that he was to become Reichspresident with Joseph Goebbels as Chancellor and with key Government posts going to Martin Bormann, Hitler's missing deputy, and to Arthur Seyss-Inquart, now on trial with Doenitz. He said he ignored the second message because it was contradictory to the first and because "under no circumstances would I have agreed to collaborate with the people mentioned with the exception of Seyss-Inquart."

Hitler's last political testament never reached him, Doenitz declared, and he never heard of it until he read of its discovery some months ago. He added that he had never had the slightest thought of being chosen to succeed Hitler.

Under Cross-Examination.

The direct examination of Doenitz finished today and cross-examination was started by the British Prosecutor. Under this questioning, Doenitz denied knowledge of slave labor, concentration camps and mass murders.

Earlier today, Doenitz said that he believed that air power had almost made the submarine obsolete as a weapon of attack, and that plane-directing radar "next to the atomic bomb, was the most decisive weapon of this war."

Hitler, he testified, had proposed in 1942 that U-boats kill survivors of torpedoed ships at the scene so that they could not be rescued to fight again, but he said that the German Navy had refused this idea. Dangers to U-boats from air attacks were so great, he added, that an order forbidding German submarine commaanders to attempt to rescue survivors of torpedoings was justified.

RED CELEBRATION DIMMED BY FEAR OF NEW WARFARE

MOSCOW, May 9—(AP) The official newspapers Izvestia and Pravda today warned Russians celebrating the anniversary of victory over Germany that "the menacing nightmare of a new war is looming" in the plans of international reactionaries.

Moscow's newpapers devoted their front pages almost entirely to commemorating the end of the war with Germany, and today was celebrated throughout the Soviet Union as a major holiday.

An editorial in Izvestia, appearing beside a large picture of Generalissimo Stalin, declared that "peoples of the world know from experience that the Soviet Union is the main obstacle in the way of the reactionary clique which is rearing up plans for a new war.

"That is why freedom-loving peoples see in the Soviet Union the stronghold of their own security," the government organ said. They rely with confidence not only on the might but on the just character of the abiding principle and unchanging policy of the Soviet Union—the policy of equality and friendship between peoples."

Pravda, official newspaper of the Communist party, also warned about reactionaries and the danger of a new war. The Red Army, it said, is continuing its vigilance.

A Tass dispatch from Paris meanwhile declared that goodwill could overcome the problems blocking progress of the foreign ministers conference.

"The difficulties are connected with an obvious lack of desire on the part of the American and English delegations to understand that one should not try to enforce his will on other participants in negotiations," Tass said.

Izvestia, in an international review on its foreign page, charged that The London Sunday Times was "trying to enforce on the world the idea of hegemony, if not only of the British Empire, then at least of an Anglo-American bloc."

"Such propaganda contradicts the main tendencies of the freedom-loving peoples who have learned in the experience of the last war the simple truth that the hegemony of one country or any kind of bloc of countries is only the first step to a new war."

M'NARNEY HAILS CZECHO-SLOVAKS

Frankfurt, May 9 (A. P.).—Gen. Joseph T. McNarney, commander of United States occupation forces in Germany, told the Czecho-Slovak people today in an address at Prague that America has "a continuing interest in Czecho-Slovakia. He spoke during an official visit to the Czecho-Slovak capital for the V-E Day anniversary celebration. His address was released by the United States Army's public relations division here.

"Americans have great respect for and interest in the proud history of Czecho-Slovakia," McNarney said. "We will remember the efforts of that great Czecho-Slovak statesman, Thomas G. Masaryk when, with his small group in Pittsburgh, Pa., he laid the foundation for the rebirth of Czecho-Slovakia as an independent nation."

The American commander declared that during the two world wars Czecho-Slovak-American relations were marked by continued friendly association, and "when the invader again plunged Europe into war American sympathy was wholly with the valiant Czecho-Slovak people."

"One year ago," he continued, "the armed forces of the United States under the leadership of a great American, Gen. George [illegible] Patton, brought hope again t this nation. . . . Then and now Americans have shown a continuing interest in the liberation rehabilitation and future development of a prosperous, independent and democratic Czecho-Slovakia."

75 War Orphans to Sail From Germany for U. S.

Are First Contingent of 2,000 Children, Some Nameless

FRANKFURT AM MAIN, May 9 (AP).—Seventy-five war orphans stranded in Germany without homes and parents and sometimes without known names or nationalities, will sail from Bremerhaven for the United States this week.

They are the first contingent of 2,000 such children gathered from war-wrecked German towns by the American Committee for the Care of European Children. The group headed by Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt and Marshall Field, has offered them homes in America, and President Truman has expedited their immigration by a directive.

Either their parents were victims of Nazi persecution, or the children were abandoned. No country will claim the orphans, whose ages range from nine months to eighteen years.

Each child wears a tag bearing a name, probably chosen for him at random, and each represents a story that never will be fully known.

Some are badly undernourished, as is nine-month-old Fasil Krainik. His scrawny little body is topped by a pinched face that resembles an old man's. He was found deserted and nearly starved.

Their new and better life already has begun while they wait at Bremerhaven, for they are living in a sunny, toy-filled nursery.

D.P. Sentenced for Hitting G.I.

CHAM, Germany, May 9 (AP).—An American Military Government official announced last night that a sentence of eight months at hard labor had been meted out by an A. M. G. court here to a Jewish displaced person for striking an American soldier during a scuffle between D. P.s and G. I.s in front of an enlisted men's club. Eleven Jews were arrested following the incident, which took place Monday, but only one was tried and convicted.

Russia Opens Leipzig To Newspaper Writers

Leipzig, May 9 (AP)—Russia today allowed thousands of Germans from other zones, along with fifteen American and six British correspondents, a free run of this city to see what they wished of postwar resurrection of Leipzig's centuries-old fair.

The correspondents were permitte to go wherever they wished in the city an dtalk with whom they pleased.

U.S. Civilians Abroad Pay For Army Services

Frankfurt, Germany, May 9 (AP)—American and Allied civilians in Germany and Austria who have been getting many things and services for little or nothing from the United States Army will have to pay for such items as transportation and medical and other services from now on.

Newspaper correspondents and thousands of civilians employed by military-connected agencies are effected by the order. Previously they had been paying only for meals, clothing and post exchange supplies, as part of an army little-or-no-cost custom begun in wartime when no other facilities were available overseas.

Rates of $2 daily have been set for sleeping rooms, and medical calls now will cost $1 each, with hospitalization at $6 daily. Transportation charges will be 10 cents a mile in privately-hired vehicles and at regular civilian rates in railroad trains.

Deal For Duce's Body Rejected

Milan, Italy, May 9 (AP) — Two men have confessed stealing Mussolini's body, telling police they would disclose its whereabouts on the promise that the body would be reburied in the Mussolini family plot at Predappio, the prefect of Milan said today.

Authorities have not identified the two men.

Offer Turned Down

In Rome, Interior Minister Giuseppe Romita said the offer had been refused.

"The Government absolutely will not deal on this," he declared. "Do you think we want a national monument at Predappio?"

Romita said the "remains apparently are hidden in Milan." The body was taken from an unmarked grave in a Milan potter's field.

PRISONER SAYS HE STOLE DUCE'S BODY

Rome, May 9 (A. P.).—Giuseppe Romita, Minister of the Interior, said today that the theft of Benito Mussolini's body has been confessed by a man now in police custody, and that the "remains apparently are hidden in Milan." The man offered to turn it over to the police if he were assured that the corpse—exhumed from a Milan potter's field—would be buried in the family plot at Predappio, Romita continued, but this offer has been refused.

"The Government absolutely will not deal on this," he declared. "Do you think we want a national monument at Predappio?"

Romita declined to divulge the identity of the arrested man, saying that he was awaiting a full report from Milan where the man is now being held. An earlier dispatch from Genoa said that the police there had received information that Mussolini's body was aboard the Italian steamship Beatrice, which sailed yesterday for Livorno, where the authorities have been alerted.

Gen. Weygand Paroled From Military Hospital

Paris, May 9 (AP)—Gen. Maxime Weygand, 80, who commanded France's armies at the time of their collapse against the Axis in 1940, was freed on parole today from a military hospital. He had been held for investigation on charges of collaboration.

The examining commission of the French High Court of Justice said it took the measure because of Weygand's poor health and because detention was "no longer necessary" for the investigation.

GI Families Reach France

Le Havre, France, May 9 (AP)—The United States Army transport Brazil arrived tonight with 28 women and children, members of families of American soldiers still serving in France and Belgium.

Poles Celebrate V-E Day

Warsaw, May 9 (AP)—Poland celebrated the anniversary of V-E day today with a military parade and a ceremony at the tomb of the Unknown Soldier, which was attended by many notables.

BRITAIN GREETS REDS ON V-E ANNIVERSARY

LONDON, May 9 — (AP) Prime Minister Attlee sent "warmest and most sincere congratulations" to Prime Minister Stalin of Russia today on "this first anniversary of our joint victory over Hitlerite Germany."

"The utter defeat of our common enemies has opened the way to that collaboration in peace to which we are pledged both by our treaty of alliance and also by our common membership in the United Nations organization," Attlee cabled.

FOOD PLENTIFUL IN U. S., BRITON FINDS ON VISIT

SOUTHAMPTON, England, May 9—(AP) Great Britain's war-time food minister, Lord Woolton, returning from a month's visit to the United States, today told newsmen that "there is plenty of food over there."

He added: "I have had the great advantage of being fed in America for the past month, and I found it very pleasant to be in a land of plenty."

WILL RETURN TO U. S.

NOTTINGHAM, England, May 9—(AP) Joseph Cananzey, former U. S. paratrooper who arrived here several weeks ago on a mercy flight to the bedside of his dying wife, is scheduled to leave England by air Saturday morning for his home in Taunton, Mass.

Cananzey had hoped to take his British bride back to America with him, but she died last week.

Browder Reported Reaching Moscow

London, May 9 (A. P.). — A Reuters dispatch from Moscow said today that Earl Browder, former leader of the Communist party in the United States, had arrived in the Soviet capital.

TRUMAN BIRTHDAY MARKED IN BERLIN

Nuernberg, May 8 (Delayed) (A. P.).—A Soviet general, a member of the International Military Tribunal, flabbergasted the Americans today on a matter of dates.

At a luncheon on the anniversary of V-E day the legal staffs of the four Allied Powers participating in the war crimes trial assembled for an extra-special meal. As the fruit cup course arrived, it seemed a good idea to toast V-E day and Justice Robert H. Jackson, the chief American prosecutor, got up and proposed one.

"This day has an even greater significance to me," said Major-Gen. I. T. Nikitchenko, Russian member of the tribunal, holding aloft his glass of wine: "Let's drink instead to the birthday of the President of the United States, Mr. Harry Truman."

After the luncheon broke up, one American prosecutor turned to another and said: "Hey, where's that almanac? I never knew this was Truman's birthday." The book bore out Nikitchenko. It was the President's sixty-second birthday.

Azerbaijan Talks Break Down

Iranian Spokesman Says Northern Province Made Exaggerated Demands.

Tehran, May 8 (Delayed) (A. P.).—A special attorney for the Iranian Foreign Office said tonight that negotiations with a delegation representing the self-proclaimed autonomous government of Azerbaijan province had broken down because of "the exaggerated demands" of the Azerbaijan leaders.

The attorney said that Iranian Premier Ahmed Qavam had refused to meet the Azerbaijan demands "because he is conscientiously following the letter and spirit of constitutional law." The spokesman asserted that the Azerbaijan delegation was persisting in these demands "because of Russian sponsorship and the knowledge that the Red Army still backs them."

There still was no official information as to whether the Russians had withdrawn all their troops from Azerbaijan Province in fulfillment of a Soviet-Iranian agreement concluded on April 5. Prince Mozaffar Firouz, Iranian Propaganda Minister, was not in his office and a secretary said he was ill.

The Azerbaijan delegation, headed by Premier Jafar Pishevari of the autonomous regime, arrived here two weeks ago to begin negotiations looking toward a settlement of Azerbaijan's differences with the national government. Under the April 5 agreement Russia recognized the Azerbaijan problem as an "internal affair" to be settled by the Tehran Government. (The dispatch did not indicate whether Pishevari and his aids had left Tehran.)

The report of the breakdown coincided with a radio broadcast from Tabriz, Azerbaijan capital, which declared that "we have won our freedom by spilling our own blood and we will not give it up." The same broadcast said that an "unidentified plane" had been observed over the Rezaieh area about seventy-five miles southwest of Tabriz and added: "We will not be responsible if any plane flying into Azerbaijan in the future is shot down."

Earlier the Tehran newspaper Arman Milli published a report that Iranian troops had clashed with Kurdish tribesmen in Kurdistan and that Saujbulagh, capital of Ghazi Mohammed's "independent Kurdish Republic," had been bombed. Saujbulagh is about seventy-five miles south of Rezaieh.

Britain, Egypt Differ on Time Needed for Troops' Removal

CAIRO, May 9—(AP) A reliable source said today that Britain had asked a year's time to effect her proposed withdrawal of military forces from this crossroads of the British empire, while Egypt urged that the time be slashed to six months.

The first formal discussions on the British offer, made in connection with the contemplated revision of the 1936 British-Egyptian treaty of Alliance, ended early this afternoon without any announcement on whether progress had been achieved.

Previously British sources in London had estimated it would take five years to complete the removal of the British from their extensive Egyptian military installations guarding the Suez canal, vital empire link with Asia and the Pacific.

No date was set for the next formal session of the negotiators but Egyptian Premier Ismail Sidky Pasha invited both delegations to join him in a Sunday outing and talks at Mohamed Aly Barrages, a dam on the Nile.

Sidky Pasha has expressed the willingness of his country to negotiate a mutual assistance pact with Britain, and Lord Stansgate, head of the London delegation, declared the most vital subject before the conference was agreeing on arrangements necessary to make effective "the continuation of our alliance."

The British secretary of state for air asserted "today we fortify the military alliance which has brought us victory with a true union of hearts."

He called attention to the British offer for withdrawal from Egypt and said "it remains for us to liquidate the past by settling the program of our withdrawal."

Premier Sidky Pasha opened the conference with an expression of confidence in the sincere desire of both Britain and Egypt to work for complete independence of the Nile Kingdom.

He said that one of the first conditions for permanent and fruitful British-Egyptian friendship was complete independence of Egypt and respect of that independence.

He said "I am very hopeful of the result" of the conference and told the Egyptian delegates they would find in Lord Stansgate and British Ambassador Sir Ronald Campbell both a good spirit and realization of the facts involved for both countries.

Lord Stansgate said that the offer of the Egyptian government to provide armed forces for the United Nations was not a condition of the British withdrawal, and Egyptian sources confirmed his statement.

CAIRO PREMIER GREETS BRITONS AT CONFERENCE

Delegates Begin Negotiating Plan for Withdrawal From Egypt.

Cairo, May 9 (A. P.).—Negotiations for the withdrawal of British forces from Egypt began today in the police-guarded Egyptian Foreign Ministry. Reliable informants said the British were asking one year in which to get their forces out, while Egypt was urging that the withdrawal be completed in six months.

In the background was Premier Ismail Sidky Pasha's declaration to the Egyptian Parliament yesterday that he was willing to negotiate terms of a mutual assistance pact with Britain, one of the conditions Britain has set for the withdrawal of her military, naval and air forces after an occupation of sixty-four years. The Premier also told Parliament that Egypt would make armed forces and facilities, including the right of passage through her territory, available to the United Nations in accordance with the San Francisco charter.

To Liquidate the Past.

Sidky Pasha, who was celebrating his seventy-first birthday, opened today's formal discussions with a speech in which he expressed confidence in the sincere desire of both the British and Egyptian delegations to work for the complete independence of the Nile kingdom. During the preliminary negotiations that led to the British offer to withdraw, he said "we had at our disposal new ideas fostered by the war." Among these new ideas, he said, were the principle that everyone is boss in his own home, the principles of liberty and the principle of safeguarding them under a collective system.

Frail Lord Stansgate, British Secretary of State for Air and head of the delegation from London, replied: "Today we fortify the military alliance which has brought us victory with a true

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union of hearts. It remains for us to liquidate the past by settling the program of our withdrawal."

More important for the future, he added, was an agreement on arrangements for the continuation of our alliance.

Sidky Pasha, alluding to Britain's announced intention both to withdraw and to renew her alliance with Egypt, told the negotiators: "It is up to you gentlemen to build on the basis of these principles and I am very hopeful of the result."

Egypt's Own Idea.

The first session of the formal negotiations ended shortly after noon, and Sidky Pasha invited both delegations to join him on Sunday on an outing to Mohamed Aly Barrage, a dam on the Nile.

An Egyptian informant said Egypt's offer of armed forces to the United Nations was the Egyptian Government's idea and not one of the conditions for withdrawal of the British forces. He added that the offer "will be discussed in formal negotiations, but it is definitely the Egyptian Government's intention to do so, regardless of the conditions of withdrawal."

Lord Stansgate said: "We have known for some time that the Egyptian Government has intended to do this. As a matter of fact it is in the framework of the United Nations Charter. This was not a condition of British withdrawal of troops."

"negotiations on the future defense of the Suez Canal will be watched with anxiety by Australia and New Zealand."

The Sydney *Sun* asserted: "Conceding that Britain has the full right to dispose of her forces in the Middle East, the Pacific dominions must recognize the need to assume ever increasing responsibilities for their own security."

Richard Gardiner Casey, former British resident minister in the Middle East, said the move was "difficult to believe."

Strike Threat Diminishes

CAIRO, Egypt, May 9 (AP)—Threat of a general strike throughout Egypt tomorrow, which had been called by Moslem and Arab associations in protest against the Anglo-American report on Palestine, appeared to be breaking down today.

The Moslem Brotherhood, largest Moslem group in Egypt, agreed to observe the plea of the Arab League not to hinder the election of the Patriarch of the Coptic Church, which is scheduled to take place tomorrow.

There also is dissension among other Egyptian associations whether to call the strike.

The Arabic language newspaper Al Mokattam said it had "heard that the Russian Government has agreed to present the Palestine case before the United Nations with its full support."

However, Secretary General Abdul Rahman Azzam Pasha of the Arab League and other Arab officials said they had received no information about such a report.

Atiyah, secretary of the Arab office established here a year ago under the auspices of the Arab league, said that the possibility of an appeal to the United Nations Security council to settle the Arab-Jewish question was "now under serious consideration."

In Cairo the Arabs were preparing to observe a general strike tomorrow in protest against the recommendations of the British-American Committee of Inquiry on Palestine. Cairo will be out of bounds for British troops, but those on duty within the city will remain. The Cairo police and the Egyptian army were making special preparations to prevent any disorders which may flare during the strike.

Atiyah said Arabs feel that the inquiry committee's report was "very largely the result of American pressure."

"The issue was to a great extent prejudged by the wishes and declarations of President Truman and the American Congress.

"No Arab can be so simple-minded as to imagine that it was a mere coincidence that President Truman demanded and the committee recommended the immediate admission to Palestine of the same number of Jewish immigrants.

"The Arabs also know that this is an election year in the United States. They also know how sensitive the President and Congress are to the influence of the Jewish vote and of the Zionist pressure groups."

Empty Words, Reds Say

London, May 9 (AP)—The Communist *Daily Worker* scoffed at the "sovereign independence" of Egypt as empty words today and some London Conservative newspapers criticized the British offer to evacuate Egypt as a surrender of strategical advantages in maintaining an empire.

"The Empire must decide," said Lord Beaverbrook's *Evening Standard*.

"The decision, as it concerns every dominion, should have been made with every dominion's agreement. No further steps should be taken until Great Britain and the dominions, as equal partners, have agreed on a unanimous course."

Security "Surrendered"

The conservative *Daily Sketch* criticized the *London Times* as trying "to justify this surrender of British security and the sacrifice of imperial necessity."

The *Daily Worker* commented:

"The sovereign independence of Egypt, which the British Government recognized in name as long as 24 years ago, has never been real because of the economic domination and virtual military occupation exercised from this country. The economic dominance will remain. If, in fact, the troops do go, it must mean a strengthening of Egypt's national rights."

Attlee Criticized

The *Daily Mail* printed a cartoon of Prime Minister Attlee surrendering the Suez Canal.

The *Daily Mail* wrote of Attlee's statement to Commons:

"No more damaging admission has been made by a British Prime Minister on a matter of such supreme importance. Such a manner of conducting our imperial affairs may well result in a weakening of those ties of sentiment which are the only bonds of empire. The dominions may even begin to think that they have been sacrificed to British party politics."

Empire's Collapse Seen By Blamey

Sydney, Australia, May 9 (AP)—Gen. Sir Thomas Blamey, wartime commander of Australian forces in the Middle East, expressed the opinion today that Britain's decision to withdraw her forces from Egypt would have a "disintegrating effect" on the Empire.

"I find it impossible to believe that Britain really intends to abandon control of the Eastern Mediterranean," Blamey said. "If the proposal is caried out, its far-reaching effects on Empire relationships must obviously have a disintegrating effect. We will be entering upon a new phase in Empire history."

Papers Concerned

Australian newspapers voiced editorial concern over Britain's decision.

The Melbourne *Herald* said

ARABS TO CONTEST JEWISH MIGRATION INTO HOLY LAND

LONDON, May 9—(AP) Edward Atiyah, secretary of the Arab office, declared today that Jewish immigration into Palestine would precipitate "perhaps a general clash throughout the Middle East," and said Arab resistance was already being prepared "on the widest possible scale."

Attacking the British-American recommendations for admitting 100,000 Jews to Palestine, Atiyah charged that Zionism was "a fraud practiced against the Arabs with foreign armed resistance," and that the Arabs would "use every means" in opposing it.

Viceregal Council Offers To Resign

Simla, India, May 9 (AP)—The Viceroy's Executive Council, India's equivalent of a cabinet, has tendered its resignation to King George in a step to aid the Simla conference on Indian independence, it was announced officially today.

Indian leaders and a three-man British Cabinet mission are negotiating here on self-government for India, and their conference appeared to take a brighter turn with the new announcement. The Britons and representatives of the Moslem League and All-India Congress party conferred more than an hour today and then recessed until Saturday.

Attlee's Pledge Noted

The gesture indicating that the present Executive Council would go was interpreted in some quarters as intending to show that Britain was determined to carry out Prime Minister Attlee's pledge of freedom for India.

[The India Office in London said the tendering of council resignations indicated that negotiations for bringing Indian nationalist leaders into the Government were nearing completion.]

The announcement said members of the council, including General Sir Claude Auchinleck, commander in chief of India, "have placed their portfolios at the disposal of his Majesty, the King, and the Viceroy in order to facilitate arrangements which the Cabinet mission and the Viceroy are seeking to make."

Ten Indians In Council

When he addressed the Indian Central Assembly last January, Viceroy Lord Wavell pledged "a new executive council formed of political leaders" as the first step toward a new constitution for India.

Ten Indians and five Britons, including Auchinleck as member for war and the Viceroy as ex-officio member, comprised the present executive council.

One purpose of the British Cabinet mission was to make the Indian representation more national in character by bringing in leaders of the Congress party, the Moslem League, and other groups.

INDIA CABINET QUITS

London, May 9 (A. P.).—A Reuters dispatch from Simla today said that all members of the Viceroy's Executive Council, India's equivalent of a cabinet, have offered their resignations as a first step toward forming a new and broader regime.

The India Office in London said that this indicated that the negotiations for bringing Nationalist leaders into the Government, conducted by the British Cabinet mission to India, were nearing completion.

EISENHOWER ASKS ARMY TO DEVELOP CHINA FRIENDSHIP

NANKING, May 9—(AP) General Eisenhower, arriving in this Chinese capital on an inspection trip, declared today the U. S. Army's sole aim in troubled China is "to promote the growth of friendship."

The Army chief of staff thus answered, indirectly at least, Chinese Communist critics who have been calling for U. S. land and sea forces to get out of China and to quit transporting government troops to the fighting zone in Manchuria.

"We still have the Army, Navy and Marines working hard together for a specific purpose—from a national point of view a selfish one," Eisenhower told a news conference.

Wants China as Friend

"We want China as a friend, so we are working hard. Our theory is that we go out to help people help themselves. We have no ulterior motives. We want to help them to develop according to their genius and methods.

"We want to promote the growth of friendship, which is the basis of all peaceful international relations."

Eisenhower went almost at once to the home of his war-time superior, General Marshal, who as special U. S. envoy to China is trying to end the fighting in Manchuria with a Government - Communist truce.

(Dispatches to newspapers in Peiping said fighting had erupted again in China proper with the Communists launching a "strong" assault on Weihsien, railway city in the seaboard province of Shantung 85 miles northwest of the U.S. Marine-occupied port of Tsingtao.

Fighting in Hopeh Province

(The dispatches asserted that other strong Communist forces attacked Government positions farther west in Hopeh province, captured two towns and looted a railroad station. Both, Shantung and Hopeh are on the Government supply route to Manchuria.

(Communist headquarters in Yenan charged that 35 Government armies totaling 95 divisions had moved into battle position or were already striking at Communist strongholds in north China and Manchuria in violation of the truce of last Jan. 10.)

Eisenhower told U.S. soldiers assigned to Nanking they would not be the "forgotten men of the world," but the Army still was plagued by the problem of replacements. He invited those who felt they are entitled to go home to speak to him personally.

Eisenhower had lunch with the Generalissimo and Madame Chiang Kai-shek. His next stop on his inspection tour will be General MacArthur's headquarters in Tokyo.

told a quickly arranged [illegible] conference emphatically he was dissatisfied with the program for building a peacetime United States Army.

"We need men and they must be provided. Men in the service must not serve an unduly long time. They must have replacements. Something must be done to insure the accomplishment of this job."

He invited the troops to turn over their problems to his staff and said if they had any feeling that they should be going home, to speak to him personally because "I do not believe in running an impersonal army." He promised that the troops in China would not be the "forgotten men of the world" and would be helped with "every legal effort."

Wants China as Friend.

Of China, he said:

"We want to promote the growth of friendship, which is the basis of all peaceful international relations. We want China as a friend, so we are working hard toward that end. We have no ulterior motives; we want merely to help them to develop according to their genius and methods."

He went then to the home of Gen. Marshall, President Truman's special envoy, for a brief talk. He met other ranking American officers and lunched with Generalissimo and Mme. Chiang Kai-shek.

Addressing American soldiers assigned to this Chinese capital, he said:

"We in the United States do not believe the world can long exist in an atmosphere of suspicion, mutual recrimination and of arming ourselves indefinitely."

REPLACEMENTS IN ARMY SOUGHT BY EISENHOWER

Chief of Staff Says He Is Not Satisfied With Mobilization Plan.

VISITING IN CHINESE CAPITAL

General Promises Troops They Will Not Be Forgotten—Confers With Marshall.

Nanking, May 9 (A. P.).—Gen. Eisenhower flew into Nanking without fanfare today and

EISENHOWER DELAYED ON WAY TO M'ARTHUR

NANKING, May 9 (AP)—Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, arriving on an inspection trip, said today that the United States Army's sole aim in troubled China was "to promote the growth of friendship."

He remained in Nanking only five hours and then took off for Tokyo to visit Gen. Douglas MacArthur, but bad weather had forced him to halt at Shanghai overnight.

NANKING, May 6 (AP)—Spokesman K. C. Wu said today that the Government would insist on the return of Communist-held Changchun in any settlement with the Communists in Manchuria.

In answer to Communists charges the Government had moved eight armies into Manchuria Dr. Wu said that the total force there was 241,500, wel within the limit set by the unity agreement for army reorganization.

Chinese Red Bids For U.S. Trade In Manchuria

Changchun, May 7 [AP—Delayed]—Citing a great need for both foreign capital and technicians, Gen. Peng Sheng, secretary general of the Chinese Communists' Northeast Bureau, today unofficially opened the door of Communist Manchuria to American business.

He said United States business could operate in Manchuria to the benefit of both American capital and Manchuria, of which the Communists claim to control 70 per cent.

He told interviewers the Communists, within five months after the cessation of Manchuria's civil strife, would eliminate one of the big hindrances to foreign business by unifying the monetary system. Only Communist Northeast (Manchuria) currency would be used.

Takes Control For Granted

[Peng's statement seemed to take it for granted that the Communists would be given virtual control of Manchuria in any settlement with the Chinese Government.]

The Northeast notes, valued at 1 to 13 Chinese national currency, would be backed by both gold and commodities, Peng said. This stabilization of the monetary system would be maintained through sale of commodities. The currency is issued by the Communists' Northeast Bank.

Peng stipulated that the Communists would co-operate with the United States economically, provided there is no violation of Chinese sovereignty.

Must Deal With Yenan

He said that if American capital wants to invest in Manchuria it will have to deal with the Communist Government at Yenan until a Chinese coalition government is organized.

Expressing optimism over the possibility of trade between the United States and Manchuria, Peng told correspondents that Manchuria has a surplus of soybeans, leather, fur and silk and needs such American products as machinery and cotton cloth.

Red Attacks Reported

Peiping, May 9 (AP)—Chinese newspaper dispatches today reported that the Communists were attacking Government forces strongly at Weihsien in Shantung province, and two towns in Hopeh province.

The dispatches also said the Communists had captured Fenchiakow in Hopeh province yesterday, and had occupied and looted the Pingyao railroad station Tuesday but later withdrew.

[The Associated Press listening post in San Francisco recorded a broadcast from Chinese Communist headquarters at Yenan asserting that 35 Chinese Government armies, with 99 divisions, have been moved into striking positions or are already striking at Communist-held areas. Yenan charged that eight Government armies—exceeding the five stipulated in the January truce agreement—have moved into Manchuria.]

German Ex-Envoy Leaves Japan

PEIPING, May 9 (AP).—Major General Eugen Ott, German Ambassador to Japan during the war, returned today from Japan. He was arrested here last December and on General Douglas MacArthur's orders was sent to Tokyo for trial, but later was released. In good spirits on his return, Ott said, "I proved very useful to the Allies. MacArthur promised me to work for German reconstruction."

Puppet Minister Sentenced

Nanking, May 8 (AP)—Mei Sze Ping, Minister of Interior in the puppet Nanking Government during the Japanese occupation, was sentenced to death for treason.

Mukden, May 9 (A. P.).—Col. Genji Matsuda, commander of the infamous Hoten prison camp when Gen. Jonathan Wainwright and 1,500 other American war prisoners were held, today was taken to Shanghai to stand trial as a war criminal. He is charged with responsibility for the deaths of some 200 Americans, condoning cruelty by his staff and forcing prisoners to work in war industries without providing air raid shelters for them.

He and his staff were captured by an American ground rescue team September 19, 1945. The prisoners at the Hoten camp near here, were survivors of the Philippines invasion. Many had gone through the Bataan Death March.

Rations were meager and heat was insufficient for the sub-zero weather. Medical supplies were non-existent and the Japanese refused to distribute Red Cross supplies.

Japs Again Fail To Pick Cabinet

Tokyo, May 9 (AP)—Japan's Social Democratic Party acknowledged today its inability to form a coalition government as the nation's political crisis entered its eighteenth day.

It was the second failure at formation of a coalition cabinet. The first was last week when Ichiro Hatoyama, Liberal Party leader, was purged by General MacArthur.

Next Move Obscure

Tetsu Katayama, secretary general of the Social Democrats, told Premier Shidehara of his party's failure.

The next move was obscure, but Tokyo political editors inclined to the possibility that a coalition between the Liberals and Shidehara's Progressive Party, both of which are on the right wing, would develop.

Matsuoka In Hospital

Meanwhile, former Foreign Minister Yosuke Matsuoka has entered an American Army hospital for a medical examination which will decide whether he is in condition to be tried as an accused war criminal.

Defense Attorney Toshizo Kobayashi, who said Matsuoka was suffering from tuberculosis and neuralgia, received permission from the International Military Tribunal to remove Matsuoka from Sugamo Prison.

Matsutka, a University of Oregon graduate, negotiated Japan's tripartite pact with Berlin and Rome.

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M'Arthur Reveals Roxas Was His Aide

Tokyo, May 9 (AP)—General MacArthur disclosed today that Philippines President-elect Manuel Roxas acted as his contact man in the Philippines during the Japanese occupation.

Meeting Roxas, who is en route to Washington with Paul McNutt, United States Commissioner to the Philippines, at a midnight stopover, he refuted charges made during the recent Philippines election that Roxas was a collaborationist.

As his agent in the islands, MacArthur said, Roxas "not only was instrumental in providing me with vital intelligence of the enemy, but was one of the prime factors in the guerrilla movement."

He described Roxas as "a stanch patriot and most fitting representative of his people."

JAP ASKS PENSION FROM U. S. NAVY

Tokyo, May 9 (A. P.).—Hoichi Narasaki, who served thirty-two years in the United States Navy and then returned to Okayama, Japan, to live in 1934, has applied for resumption of pension payments from the Navy.

Occupation Headquarters said Narasaki was the first to make formal application for the pension, but that many other former United States Navy men now in Japan had made inquiries.

Narasaki drew his pension from 1934 until the freezing of Japanese assets in the United States in 1940. Headquarters advised him he would have to await settlement of the reparations program.

Jap University Turns Down Prince

Emperor's Son-in-law Fails Entrance Exams—Girls Admitted for First Time.

Tokyo, May 9 (A. P.).—Democracy in Japan is getting rugged; Tokyo University has refused to admit a royal prince who failed its entrance exams. He is Prince Morihiro Higashi-kuni, son-in law of Emperor Hirohito. The 30-year-old army captain married Hirohito's first daughter, Teru, in 1943.

While the Prince was flunking, some girls passed—the first women students ever admitted. The whole idea of princes going to common schools is strictly post-surrender. Previously they attended peers' schools and had tutors.

While Prince Higashi-kuni found his aim of mixing with commoners in the classroom blocked by his examination grade, Prince Kuninaga Kaya, 24, member of a branch royal house, passed easily the tests at Kyoto Imperial University.

The newspaper Asahi said Prince Takahito Mikasa, the Emperor's younger brother, recently rubbed elbows with common folk in a crowded tram car.

"Most people couldn't understand that I did it because I wanted to," the Prince explained. "They worried about my health. Still others thought I had run out of gasoline. They missed the idea I want to learn about people."

Peasants Sign Truce

MANILA, May 9 (AP).—A truce designed to end fighting between Hukbalahaps (armed peasants) and Philippine military police in central Luzon was signed today, to be effective until May 28, when President-elect Roxas takes office. Fifty lives have been lost in fighting during the last three weeks.

Manila, May 9 (A. P.).—Four Japanese Thought Policemen went on trial for war atrocities today charged with having beaten to death some three score Filipinos whom they had suspended from beams by their thumbs. A fifth scheduled defendant was excused on grounds of insanity.

Chennault Comments.

Honolulu, May 9 (A. P.).—To Major-Gen. Claire L. Chennault "it is evident" that Communists in China are getting supplies from Russia and would like to take over the Chinese Government. The former commander of the Flying Tigers is en route from China to Washington after a secret mission to the Orient.

"There have been a good many artillery duels between Chinese Communist and Nationalist (Government) forces," Chennault said in an interview here. "Chinese Reds are not getting their stuff from heaven. It is evident it is coming from Russia."

Surplus Army Food For Japs

Tokyo, May 9 (AP)—Allied headquarters today approved release to the Japanese Government of 59,369 tons of surplus army foods, of which 40,000 tons are at Saipan. The Japanese were told to send vessels to Saigon for the food there.

Koreans Warned To Keep Calm

Seoul, May 9 (AP)—Lieut. Gen. John R. Hodge, American occupation commander, today warned Koreans "against undue excitement over the temporary adjournment" of the United States-Russian trusteeship commission.

"Mud-slinging, personal attacks, demonstrations or derogatory remarks about any Allied powers or their representatives can only operate to hurt the cause of Korean independence," Hodge said in a translated broadcast.

Russian delegates to the stalled conference left today on two sections of a special train for their occupation zone, Northern Korea. There was no indication when or if they might return to resume planning a unified, self-governed Korea.

Arnold Sees Them Off

An American-supervised pilot locomotive preceded the train, but only as far as the thirty-eighth parallel — the border between American and Russian zones.

Maj. Gen. A. V. Arnold, chief of the American delegation on the commission, saw the Soviets off, chatting pleasantly with Col. Gen. T. F. Shtikov, chief Russian delegate. The two shook hands before Shtikov climbed aboard his coach.

Negotiations had reached an impasse over the issue of free speech for Koreans. An American press release said the Russians refused to deal with any Korean groups which had opposed Allied trusteeship over the country—demanding, in effect, a purge of Korean leaders who had spoken their honest preference for immediate independence.

Carrier Launches Radio-Run Planes

Aboard U.S.S. Shanghri-La Off San Diego, May 9 (AP)—The Navy launched radio-controlled fighter planes from a carrier for the first time, publicly, today and capped the demonstration by catupulting a couple of army generals into the air.

The "drone" fighters were sent away shoreward under control of "mother" planes in a preview of one phase of the aerial observation of the Bikini atomic bomb July 1.

There they will fly through the atomic cloudland on to a Pacific island, with instrument-gathered data.

The demonstration was observed by Maj. Gen. William E. Kepner, army air commander o nthe "cross-roads" operation, and his assistant, Brig. Gen. T. S. Power.

The generals were then catupulted from Rear Admiral R. A. F. Sprague's carrier flagship in navy torpedo bombers which took them to Brown Field, south of San Diego.

Three of the four "drones" launched by the catupults at the carrier's stern carried "safety" pilots—to take over if radio controls failed. The fourth was without a pilot—as all will be at Bikini.

Bogota's Jews, Poles Attacked

Bogota, Colombia, May 9 (AP)—Several hundred rioting youths swarmed along the main street of this capital last night, shouting imprecations against the city's Jewish and Polish elements and stoning the windows of foreign-owned shops while police vainly attempted to quell the disorders.

The disturbance was said to have been caused by a fight between a Polish national and a Colombian, during which the latter suffered a slight knife wound.

Bogota has been in a state of tension since Sunday's election. President Alberto Lleras Camargo broadcast an appeal last night for peace and order.

Truman Denies Ibn Saud Threat

Washington, May 9 (A. P.).—President Truman was asked today whether King Ibn Saud of Saudi Arabia has threatened in a letter to cancel American oil concessions in his country if the United States goes through with a recommendation that 100,000 Jews be admitted to Palestine.

The President's reply simply was that he had not seen such a letter.

He was also asked whether he could disclose the contents of a letter which he had received recently from King Farouk of Egypt. He replied that he didn't remember anything in that letter having a bearing on important international affairs—that he had received only a letter enclosing some new Egyptian stamps.

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Senate Extends Draft Until July 1

Washington, May 9 (A. P.).—The Senate voted a forty-five-day extension of the draft law in five minutes today in a burst of speed to reach labor legislation spotlighted by the soft coal strike.

Although the chamber turned back to a discussion of the $3,750,000,000 British loan after voting a draft extension until July 1, Democratic Leader Barkley promised that strike legislation would be taken up as soon as the loan is acted on.

The draft extension came after Barkley had attempted unsuccessfully to get an agreement for a vote by 9 o'clock tonight on the loan legislation. Senators Langer (R.-S. D.) and Taft (R.-Ohio) objected to fixing a definite hour.

In acting on the draft extension, the Senate adopted a joint resolution by Senator Edwin C. Johnson (D.-Col.).

Extends Power Over Mind.

If the measure later is approved by the House, the draft act will be continued in its present form for a month and a half beyond its May 15 expiration date.

Barkley noted that the extension also would keep alive until July 1 President Truman's authority, under the Smith-Connally Amendment to the Selective Service act, to seize struck coal mines. He had told the Senate earlier that this authority would expire on May 15, unless the draft law were extended.

Barkley fought the move to sidetrack the British loan in favor of labor control legislation.

Taking the floor in opposition to a move by Senators Eastland others, Barkley told his colleagues bluntly that he does not believe the Senate now knows what kind of labor legislation it wants to pass. He said that unless the selective service law is kept alive, the Smith-Connally act authority for the President to take over the struck mines will expire with it, because that measure amended the draft law.

Mr. Truman told his news conference earlier in the day that he will cross the mine seizure bridge when ne comes to it. Barkley's insistence on draft extension indicates consideration of such a move.

Loan Action Being Rushed.

After voting on the draft, the Senate drove toward a final vote today on the loan bill.

Eastland withdrew his motion to take up the rewritten Case bill, already passed by the House, on Barkley's promise that it will be the next measure after a Loan bill vote.

Barkley said the Senate will work into the night in an effort to dispose of the loan legislation, but he failed to win agreement on a definite hour for the vote or a debate limitation.

Johnson Move Is Defeated.

Earlier the Senate had rejected, 54 to 27, a proposal by Senator Edwin C. Johnson (D.-Col.) to halt action on the loan bill until the House had considered it. Johnson argued that it was a revenue measure which should have prior House action.

Subsequently, the Senate also voted down 55 to 25 an amendment by Senator Capehart (R.-Ind) to limit the loan to $1,500,000,000.

Eastland told his colleagues that while he supports the loan proposal, it ought to be laid aside while Congress deals with "a selfish, would-be dictator, John L. Lewis."

Calling settlement of the coal strike the "pressing need of the hour," Eastland argued that some sort of restrictive legislation should be passed which would bring the walkout to an end.

Previously he had told a reporter he had in mind no specific amendment to the pending House-approved Case bill. As revised by the Senate committee, most of its restrictive clauses were eliminated.

Eastland predicted food riots if the coal strike continues much longer. He said railroad freight movement will be cut 70 per cent.

Strike Control Urged Before Loan Action

Washington, May 9 (AP)—Senator Eastland (D., Miss.) asked the Senate today to lay aside the $3,750,000,000 British loan bill and take up immediately a revised strike control bill previously passed by the House.

Eastland acted after the Senate had rejected, 54 to 27, a proposal by Senator Edwin C. Johnson (D., Col.) to halt action on the loan bill until the House had considered it. Johnson argued that it was a revenue measure, which should have prior House action.

Subsequently, the Senate also voted down, 55 to 25, an amendment by Senator Capehart (R., Ind.) to limit the loan to $1,500,000,000.

Eastland Assails Lewis

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Democratic Leader Barkley (Ky.), pressing for final action on the loan by nightfall, promised a fight against Eastland's proposal. He said labor measures must wait until the Senate has acted on extension of the draft law, due to expire next Wednesday.

Eastland predicted "food riots" if the coal strike continues much longer. He said railroad freight movement soon will be cut 70 per cent.

Walsh Against The Loan

Chairman Walsh (D., Mass.) of the Senate Naval Committee announced today his opposition to passage of the loan bill. He had not previously taken a public stand.

Walsh said in a speech prepared for Senate delivery that if the loan is made to Britain, this country will have difficulty in denying similar financial aid to Russia, France, China and other countries. He added he had come to the conclusion that it would not help American business and workers and in the long run would be "a bad bargain."

Vote On Johnson Move

The roll-call vote by which the Senate rejected, 54 to 27, Johnson's contentions that the House should act first was:

For Johnson's point of order (27):

Democrats For—Ellender, Huffman, Johnson (Col.), Johnston (S.C.), McCarran, McClellan, McFarland, Stewart, Walsh, Wheeler (10).

Republicans For—Brooks, Bushfield, Butler, Capehart, Capper, Hawkes, Langer, Millikin, Moore, Revercomb, Robertson, Shipstead, Taft, Wherry, Wilson, Young (16).

Progressive For—La Follette (Wis.) (1).

Against Johnson's point of order, (54).

Democrats Against—Bankhead, Barkley, Briggs, Byrd, Downey, Eastland, Fulbright, George, Gerry, Green, Guffey, Hatch, Hayden, Hill, Hoey, Lucas, Magnuson, Maybank, McKellar, McMahon, Mead, Mitchell, Murdock, Myers, O'Mahoney, Pepper, Radcliffe, Russell, Taylor, Thomas Okla.), Thomas (Utah), Tunnell, Tydings, Wagner (34).

Republicans Against — Aiken, Austin, Ball, Bridges, Buck, Cordon, Donnell, Ferguson, Gurney, Hart, Hickenlooper, Knowland, Morse, Reed, Saltonstall, Smith, Stanfill, Tobey, White, Wiley (20).

LaGuardia Asks New Agency For Food

Washington, May 9 (AP)—Creation of a new international agency was advocated today by UNRRA Director General Fiorello H. LaGuardia to handle the problems of food shortages "in these years of starvation."

In an address before UNRRA's 48-government council, the chief of the international relief organization also:

1. Called for swift action by member governments to bring home the approximate 1,400,000 persons—"a great stockpile of human misery"—in the displaced persons' camps within the next 30 to 60 days, provided they are cleared of collaboration charges.

2. Blamed the United States, in part, for inaction in finding new homes for the war-created exiles.

3. Urged countries with room for refugees to "sit down at a table" and talk over methods for bringing the refugees in.

Appeal For Aid

LaGuardia's recommendations were advanced after he told the Council that food allocations were "grossly inadequate" and appealed to nations with available supplies for help "in preventing a catastrophe."

Then, speaking extemporaneously, he stressed the need for a new and "stronger" agency to take over the work which now is handled chiefly by the Combined Food Board, on which sit representatives of Britain, Canada and the United States.

"Some agency must be found with power to carry out decisions and implement these decisions with action," he said.

Just As Bleak

LaGuardia placed before the 48-government council of the international relief organization the results of his study and efforts since the group adjourned five weeks ago at Atlantic City. And the situation outlined in his report appeared as bleak now as then.

Even before the session opened, a council move was anticipated to back LaGuardia in seeking a bigger allocation from the Combined Food Board.

LaGuardia declared in his report that UNRRA at present cannot learn "even a month in advance what it can count upon." This situation places receiving countries "in a hopeless position in attempting to plan food rationing," he added.

One Crop Held No Solution

At the same time, he said that this year's harvest would not solve the world food crisis.

"The efforts of both the individual members of the United Nations as well as the existing organizations," he said, "will be required if the world is not to see a repetition in 1947 of the situation with which we have been unsuccessfully attempting to cope during the Spring of 1946."

UNRRA MAKES FOOD DEMAND

Calls For Immediate Improvement In Distribution

Washington, May 9 (AP)—The United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration today demanded immediate improvement in the distribution of food to war-ravaged nations under its wing.

Following up the protest of the UNRRA director general, Fiorello H. LaGuardia, that present allocations are "grossly inadequate" to feed Europe and Asia's starving millions, the 48-member governing council passed a resolution, without a dissenting vote, urging improvement.

Sponsored By U.S. Delegate

Lester Pearson, Canadian Ambassador to the United States, while supporting the resolution, declared that what the world needs most is not improved machinery, but "more food."

The resolution was sponsored by C. Tyler Wood, United States delegate, who told the council that this country was planning to present a proposal May 20 to improve the international distribution machinery at a meeting of the Food and Agriculture Organization called by the United Nations.

Specifically, it recommended that governments—both those supplying and importing food—"develop immediately plans for the improvement of international machinery for the allocation of foodstuffs in short supply."

World Food Board Urged

Passage of the resolution ended the fourth session of the council, which opened in Atlantic City, but recessed five weeks ago to allow LaGuardia time to study the situation.

The former New York Mayor opened today's session with a demand for establishment of an international agency with far-reaching controls over grain and other scarce foods.

LaGuardia placed his proposal before the council.

Delegates piled protest on protest that more and bigger shipments of food were needed urgently in a situation approaching catastrophe.

The relief chief acknowledged his own desperate search for food had proven "disappointing" since he took the job six weeks ago.

Asks "Equitable Share"

But he insisted that, given an "equitable share of available foodstuffs," it would be possible for the UNRRA to prevent starvation in Europe during the next six months.

Meanwhile, the Department of Agriculture announced a ten per cent cut in home supplies of fats and vegetable oils for the April-June quarter because of lower production and famine-relief shipments.

The Government late yesterday posted higher prices for grain and protein feeds to encourage farmers to market their supplies rather than feed them to livestock.

LaGuardia offered a number of specific recommendations in addition to his proposal for an international food board with power to make food allocations, stimulate production and back up its decisions with action.

Other Recommendations

These proposals included:

1. An international agreement for co-ordination of all government purchases of grain and other basic foods for the duration of the crisis "in a manner which will preclude competitive buying and speculative selling."

2. Action within 30 to 60 days to repatriate displaced persons now living in camps in Europe, except those under collaboration charges and those who do not want to return home. He estimated the number at 1,400,000.

3. Immediate consideration by countries with room for refugees "such as the United States, Canada, Brazil, Argentina, Bolivia, Colombia, Chile and Australia," of concrete steps to bring them in.

4. Consideration at the next Council meeting, scheduled for Paris in August or September, of the necessary steps for terminating the UNRRA's activities by the end of this year in Europe and by March of next year elsewhere, and turning its functions over to an agency of the United Nations.

"Extremely Disappointing"

LaGuardia told of his efforts with the Combined Food Board—an American-Canadian-British agency—to increase allocations for the UNRRA and declared, "The results have been extremely disappointing."

He said the allocations of bread grains amounted to only 60 per cent of minimum requirements. The board decides the shares each country shall receive from available supplies.

The director general said that "not only are the quantities of food grossly inadequate, but the administration does not know even a month ahead what it can count on.

"This places the countries receiving UNRRA aid in a hopeless position in attempting to plan food rationing."

He said the cuts made by the Combined Food Board can only mean "severe undernutrition and a drastic reduction of all work on agricultural and industrial production and rehabilitation."

"To Prevent A Catastrophe"

Once again, LaGuardia appealed to the governments of supplying countries "to prevent a catastrophe, the evil effects of which would be with us for many years to come."

Representatives of India, Ukrainian Russia and China told the Council of their countries' needs, pleading for increased and accelerated deliveries of supplies.

The Indian delegate said the gravity of the situation in his homeland had increased since the UNRRA's meeting six weeks ago, when he reported that from 5,000,000 to 15,000,000 people may die of starvation.

China's spokesman said 30,000,000 were starving in his country and were receiving less aid than that furnished the peoples of former enemy countries.

Eberstadt Assails Merger Bill

Washington, May 9 (AP)—Ferdinand Eberstadt testified today that civilian heads—secretaries without Cabinet status—of the Army, Navy and Air Forces would have "seven bosses at the same time" under the merger bill approved by the Senate Military Committee.

Eberstadt, a New York city banker and lawyer, told the Senate Naval Committee that these bosses would be the "President, the secretary of common defense, the under secretary of common defense, and four more partial bosses in the persons of the several assistant secretaries of common defense."

Backs Truman's Aims

The witness served as a wartime Government official with the War Production Board and other agencies and drafted an armed forces unification plan at the request of Navy Secretary Forrestal.

Eberstadt said he is in complete agreement with the "nine specific points or objectives" that President Truman listed in asking postwar merger of the armed forces.

He said that the bill recommended by the Military Committee "fails to meet some of the most important" objectives of the President.

Sees Four Possible Ways

The Eberstadt said unification could be attained at four levels: on the President's desk, where it now resides; through a presidential deputy as chairman and coordinator of the Council of Common Defense; between this council and military departments, and finally in a secretary of a merged single department.

He praised proposals for a Council of Common Defense, but said the pending merger bill "fails into the fourth category and suffers from the weaknesses inherent in seeking unification at too low a level."

HONOLULU, May 9—(AP) Herbert Hoover left by plane today for San Francisco on his way home from a world-wide food survey for President Truman. He plans to reach Washington May 15.

HOUSING MATERIAL SUBSIDIES VOTED

Washington, May 9 (A. P.).—By a vote of 187 to 158 the House reversed its position today and voted $400,000,000 for building material subsidies in the administration program designed to build 2,700,000 houses in two years. The House action broke the months-old logjam on the housing legislation. The administration had asked $600,000,000 for the subsidies and the House had refused any.

The House did an about-face after top administration production officials sent word to Capitol Hill that without the subsidies the housing goals could not be met. Chairman Spence (D.-Ky.) of the Banking Committee has said that final rejection of the subsidy would "sabotage" the whole program.

Republican opponents argued that the subsidy would give the administration a $400,000,000 "slush fund, a blank check."

Truman Says Radio Must Be Free

Washington, May 9 (A. P.).—The board of directors of the National Association of Broadcasters called on President Truman today and reported that he emphasized that there must be complete freedom of radio.

Justin Miller, NAB president, recalled to Mr. Truman that the President had told him in a letter last summer that radio must be as free as the press. C. E. Arney Jr., NAB secretary-treasurer, said that Mr. Truman authorized this statement in reply:

"Let me re-emphtasize my belief that there must be complete freedom of radio."

BattleshipMissouri Back, Laden With Art Objects

Italian Loans to Metropolitan Museum Arrive

NORFOLK, Va., May 9 (AP).—The battleship Missouri returned today from a mission of state to Turkey, laden with European art objects valued at more than $750,000 loaned by the Italian government for the diamond jubilee of the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York.

Arriving on the Missouri were Wallace Murray, American Ambassador to Iran, being replaced by George Allen because of ill health, and Alexander Weddell, of Richmond, retired diplomat who was given the rank of ambassador to escort the body of the late Turkish Ambassador, Mehmet Ertegun, to Turkey aboard the Missouri.

Immediately after the ceremony of presentation of the treasures to representatives of the Metropolitan Museum, they were taken from the pier to the railway station in an effort to get them started for New York before the freight embargo became effective at midnight.

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

Three U. S. ports today await docking of five vessels carrying 11,771 returning service personnel. In addition one ship with 1,300 war brides and children, is expected.

Two west coast points await 8,588 men aboard four vessels while at New York the bride ship and one vessel with 3,183 veterans, are due.

West coast arrivals: San Francisco, 5,476 men, three ships; Seattle, Wash., one vessel, 3,112 returnees.

SHIPS ARRIVING TODAY

At New York

Gen. S. D. Sturgis from Calcutta, 3,183 miscellaneous troops.

Queen Mary from Southampton, 1,300 war brides and children.

At Seattle

Gen. Edgar T. Collins from Yokohama, 3,112 miscellaneous troops.

At San Francisco

Miscellaneous personnel on following vessels: Talladaga from Subic Bay, 2,011 Navy; Gage from Samar, 1,961 Navy; Chilton from Okinawa, 1,474 Navy, 12 Marines, 18 Army.

SHIPS ARRIVING YESTERDAY

At New York

Gen. G. O. Squier from Leghorn, 1,698 miscellaneous troops; Pomona Victory from Le Havre, 598 miscellaneous troops.

At San Diego

Miscellaneous personnel on following vessels: Destroyer Southerland, 34 Navy; transport Bollinger, 1,489 Navy and Marines.

At San Francisco

Miscellaneous on following: Marigold from Manila, 675 Army, two Navy; Dane from Guam, 743 Navy, 90 Marines; Washburn from Samar, 214 Navy; Randall from Pearl Harbor, 1,391 Navy, 153 Marines.

HOUSE REVERSES SUBSIDY STAND BY VOTE OF 187-158

WASHINGTON, May 9 — (AP) Reversing its position, the House today approved $400,000,000 in housing subsidies, giving President Truman a victory in his program for construction of 2,700,000 houses by private enterprise in two years.

The vote was 187 to 158.

Wilson W. Wyatt, housing administrator, immediately declared:

"This throws the veterans housing program into high gear."

Chairman Spence (D-Ky) of the House Banking committee said this means the housing bill will be on Mr. Truman's desk "in a day or two." Today's action broke a month's old stalemate on housing legislation.

The House a month ago rejected 161 to 92 a proposal for $600,000,000 in housing subsidies, but some southern Democrats who teamed with Republicans in the earlier vote sided today with the Administration.

In today's roll call vote, 155 Democrats were joined by 30 Republicans and two minor party members in support of the subsidy program—described by Mr. Truman as the "very heart" of the housing program. Opposing were 25 Democrats and 133 Republicans.

This was the first test vote on Administration economic policy since the Housing members took 10 days off at Eastertime and many went home to learn how their constituents felt about things in general.

The housing bill came back to the House as the Senate-House conference committee deadlocked on the Administration's proposal for use of $600,000,000 in subsidies to encourage larger production of scarce building materials. The Senate had voted to authorize the subsidies after the House rejected them.

Spence moved today that the House instruct its conferees to accept a compromise figure of $400,000,000 and the motion carried.

The House-Senate conference committee now will meet again. Spence said this will be merely a formality, and the Housing bill will speed to the President's desk.

Surplus Property Inquiry Approved

Washington, May 9 (A. P.).—The House approved today establishment of a five-member special committee to investigate Government disposal of $100,000,000,000 of surplus property.

The resolution, introduced by Representative Slaughter (D.-Mo.), does not require Senate approval. It calls for appointment of an investigating committee by the Speaker of the House and stipulates that it report its findings by next December 31. Action was taken by voice vote.

Krug to Visit Puerto Rico.

Washington, May 9 (A. P.).—Secretary of the Interior Krug will visit Puerto Rico on May 19, stopping off in the island for the day on his return trip from the inauguration of William H. Hastie as governor of Virgin Islands.

Navy Officials Are Accused In Probe of Thefts in Hawaii

Senate Committee Gets Report Charging Mismanagement at Pearl Harbor.

WASHINGTON, May 9. — (AP) An official Navy report alleging wholesale thefts and mismanagement of naval property in the 14th (Hawaiian) Naval district was turned over today to the Senate War Investigating committee.

It charged that "a large amount of money and merchandise" had been stolen from the Ships' Store at the Pearl Harbor submarine base, that merchandise from the store was sold to Honolulu merchants, that goods for Honolulu merchants were brought from the mainland in Navy ships, and that lumber enough to build a house for an officer was purloined from a salvage dump.

Acquitted by Navy

The allegations were made in a report by Rear Admiral Austin K. Doyle, deputy inspector general of the Navy. Doyle was ordered into the case after Comdr. Laurence H. Blodgett was a cquitted by a court martial on a charge of diverting a large quantity of Navy meat and butter to his private use.

High Navy officers, ranging up to a vice admiral, were criticized for alleged negligence and inefficiency in Doyle's report.

They included Vice Admiral D. W. Bagley, Rear Admiral William R. Furlong, Rear Admiral E. W. Hanson, Rear Admiral (then Captain) R. W. Paine, Rear Admiral C. O. Kell, and Captain John H. Kangeter.

The report said that Furlong was "negligent, careless, indifferent and inefficient." The allegations concerning the others fell within the same general categories.

May Face New Charge

Doyle told the committee there is a "possibility" that Blodgett may be tried again on different charges.

The admiral, who conducted a seven-month general investigation, told the committee he agrees with Admiral Chester W. Nimitz' assertion that Blodgett's acquittal was "a miscarriage of justice." He said, however, that Blodgett could not be tried again on the original charge because of the double jeopardy provision.

Wary about divulging future plans in the case, Doyle told the committee only that he assumed steps would be taken which would enable the committee "to have a final report in about two months.

Doyle said Blodgett now is "a retired officer on active duty" in Hawaii.

Committee Chairman Mead (D-N.Y.) reported that Lt. Col. Iven H. Stickney of the Marines, stationed at the Pearl Harbor Naval Ammunition depot, discovered "a large quantity of meat and butter stamped with a Navy marking and carrying tags saying 'private property of Commander Laurence H. Blodgett' in a Marine refrigerator" at that base.

Mead said Stickney reported the matter to his superior and was subsequently transferred; while Blodgett "was absolved of any wrongdoing after a board of investigation had made a partial inquiry."

Stickney then called the matter directly to the attention of the Secretary of the Navy. Blodgett was acquitted in the court martial last August. Nimitz, reviewed the file in September, called Blodgett's acquittal "a miscarriage of justice" and recommended the investigation which was carried out by Doyle.

Secretary of the Navy Forrestal ordered Stickney made a full colonel and awarded him the Legion of Merit.

Gandhi's Son Hopeful About Parleys In India

New York, May 9 (AP)—Devadas Gandhi, son of Mohandas K. Gandhi, said today that talks now going on between a British Cabinet mission and Indian leaders led him to believe the British had "turned a new leaf" in their relations with India.

Expressing optimism over the outcome, Gandhi told a news conference that he believed the British Government had "taken a very sincere decision, and for the first time, to close the chapter of Indo-British conflict by peacefully conceding the demand for Indian independence."

Indians would have "very little desire" to participate in the talks "if it were not absolutely clear in our minds that the decision to let India have her independence this time is entirely unconditional," he said.

50. 24-2743

belgrade, may 9-(ap)- czechoslovakia and yugoslavia formally signed a pact today which premier zdenko fierlinger of czechoslovakia termed a "bilateral treaty of mutual assistance in case of german aggression."

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the full text of the treaty was signed marshal tito of yugoslavia and fierlinger in a brief ceremony. at a press conference immediately afterwards, fierlinger said the pact would be binding only if one of the two countries were attacked by germany or a combination of countries including germany.

wb/1015p wilkings 01830

leipzig, may 9-(ap)- russia today lifted the "iron curtain" and allowed thousands of germans from other zones, along with 15 american and six british correspondents, a free run of this city to see what they wished of post-war resurrection of liepzig's centuries-old fair.

the correspondents were permitted to go wherever they wished in the city and talk with whom they pleased.

walter selbmann, vice-president of saxony, declared at a lavish reception for the german and foreign press, while russian officers listened with

poker faces; declared:

"in other parts of germany they have been saying that an iron curtain hides eastern germany x x x now and here you can see for yourselves there is nothing here which the whole world cannot know.

"the development of our part of germany, especially in reconstruction and industry, involves nothing of which we are ashamed."

wb/720p andersons 01400

PARIS, MAY 9-(AP)-- SELLING BY PROFESSIONAL TRADERS AND CANCELLATIONS OF PREVIOUSLY UNFILLED ORDERS FORCED THE PARIS BOURSE DOWN YESTERDAY, ENDING A TWO-DAY SURGE THAT FOLLOWED THE COUNTRY'S REJECTION OF A PROPOSED LEFTIST-SPONSORED CONSTITUTION. MAY 10 1946

INDUSTRIALS SUFFERED MOST AND THERE WAS WEAKNESS IN THE FOREIGN LIST.

FOREIGN MINISTERS (400)
BY FLORA LEWIS

PARIS, MAY 10-(AP)-THE FOUR-POWR FOREIGN MINISTERS WERE STYMIED TODAY NOT ONLY ON TERMS OF A NEW PEACE FOR EUROPE BUT ALSO ON THE CALLING OF A CONFERENCE TO DISCUSS THE TERMS.

ALTHOUGH THE CONFEREES WERE EXPECTED TO MAKE A LAST DITCH EFFORT TODAY TO COMPROMISE THE DIVERGENT VIEWS OF RUSSIA AND THE UNITED STATES ON THE CONVENING OF A GENERAL PEACE PARLEY, MOST OBSERVERS PREDICTED THAT NO SUCH AGREEMENT WOULD BE EFFECTED AND THAT THE MINISTERS WOULD RETURN TO THEIR HOMES EARLY NEXT WEEK.

DELEGATES THEMSELVES ADMITTED PRIVATELY THAT THERE WAS ONLY A FLICKER OF HOPE FOR BRIDGING THE GAP BETWEEN RUSSIA AND THE WEST ON SEVERAL FUNDAMENTAL ISSUES.

THAT GAP WAS WIDENED YESTERDAY, WHEN JAMES F. BYRNES, U.S. SECRETAR OF STATE, AND V.M. MOLOTOV, RUSSIA'S FOREIGN MINISTER, ARGUED FOR TWO HOURS -- WITHOUT AGREEMENT -- ON BYRNES' SUGGESTION THAT A 21-NATION PEACE CONFERENCE MEET IN PARIS JUNE 15.

MOLOTOV, REPORTEDLY ACTING ON FRESH INSTRUCTIONS FROM MOSCOW, INSISTED THAT A 21-NATION PEACE CONFERENCE SHOULD ACT ONLY ON TREATIES ON WHICH RUSSIA, FRANCE, BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES HAD REACHED A PRIOR ACCORD.

TO SUPPORT HIS VIEW, HE OFFERED TWO AMENDMENTS, BOTH OF WHICH WERE OPPOSED BY BYRNES.

THE FIRST OF THESE ACCEPTED JUNE 15 AS THE DATE FOR SUCH A CONFERENCE, PROVIDED THE FOUR MINISTERS REACHED A PRIOR AGREEMENT ON TREATIES TO BE DISCUSSED.

THE SECOND SUGGESTED THAT THE MINISTERS ADJOURN NOW AND MEET AGAIN NOT LATER THAN JUNE 5, WHEN A 21-POWER CONFERENCE WOULD BE CALLED IF AN AGREEMENT COULD BE REACHED ON THE TREATIES.

BYRNES COUNTERED WITH A SUGGESTION THAT THE 21-POWER CONFERENCE SHOULD RECEIVE THE TREATIES AFTER THE FOUR MINISTERS HAD AGREED "AS FAR AS POSSIBLE." OTHERWISE, HE SAID, DISAGREEMENTS AMONG THE MINISTERS WOULD BLOCK THE REST OF THE WORLD FROM GOING AHEAD WITH TREATIES.

MOLOTOV THEN ACCUSED THE SECRETARY OF STATE OF BACKTRACKING ON AN AGREEMENT OF THE FOREIGN MINISTERS LAST DECEMBER IN MOSCOW. AT THAT TIME, HE SAID, THE MINISTERS HAD DECIDED THAT THEY WOULD AGREE ON TREATIES BEFORE SUBMITTING THEM TO A GENERAL PEACE PARLEY.

AN AMERICAN SOURCE SAID THAT BYRNES WOULD NOT INSIST ON CALLING A GENERAL PARLEY IF RUSSIA REFUSED TO ATTEND.

EVEN IF THE CONFEREES FAIL TO REACH ANY AGREEMENT ON THE PEACE TREATIES, THEY ARE EXPECTED TO REMAIN IN SESSION FOR SEVERAL MORE DAYS TO DISCUSS THE GERMAN SITUATION--LAST ITEM ON THE AGENDA.

IT WAS LEARNED THAT THE UNITED STATES WAS DETERMINED TO INSIST ON FULL CONSIDERATION OF ALL ANGLES OF THE GERMAN QUESTION, INCLUDING BYRNES' PROPOSED FOUR-POWER TREATY TO SUPERVISE GERMAN DISARMAMENT AND FRANCE'S REQUESTS ON THE RUHR AND RHINELAND.

JR350AED

NIGHT LEAD FOREIGN MINISTERS
BY JOSEPH DYMAN

PARIS, MAY 9-(AP)-THE FOREIGN MINISTERS OF THE UNITED STATES, BRITAIN, RUSSIA AND FRANCE MET TODAY TO SURVEY THEIR PEACE-MAKING EFFORTS OF THE LAST TWO WEEKS AND PROBABLY TO DECIDE UPON THEIR FUTURE COURSE OF ACTION.

STILL DEADLOCKED ON THE MAJOR POINTS IN TREATIES FOR ITALY AND THE BALKANS, THE MINISTERS HAD BEFORE THEM U.S.SECRETARY OF STATE JAMES F. BYRNES' PROPOSAL TO REFER THE DISPUTED ITEMS TO A 21-NATION PEACE CONFERENCE HERE JUNE 15. THEY ALSO RECEIVED A REPORT FROM THEIR DEPUTIES LISTING AGREEMENTS REACHED THUS FAR, AND THE UNSOLVED ISSUES.

BOTH BRITISH FOREIGN SECRETARY ERNEST BEVIN AND FRENCH FOREIGN MINISTER GEORGES BIDAULT WERE REPORTED TO FAVOR THE BYRNES' PROPOSAL, BUT SOVIET FOREIGN MINISTER VYACHESLAV M. MOLOTOV WAS SAID TO BE STILL AWAITING FURTHER INSTRUCTIONS FROM MOSCOW.

IF MOSCOW VETOES CONVOCATION OF THE LARGER CONFERENCE AT THIS TIME, IT WAS PREDICTED THAT THE MINISTERS MIGHT POSTPONE TREATY-WRITING INDEFINITELY AND LIBERALIZE THE ARMISTICES WITH ITALY, FINLAND, ROMANIA HUNGARY AND BULGARIA TO FILL THE GAP.

SENTIMENT FOR LIBERALIZING THE ITALIAN ARMISTICE WAS SAID TO BE GAINING GROUND IN BRITISH QUARTERS, WHICH PREVIOUSLY HAD OPPOSED SUCH A MOVE AS DETRIMENTAL TO TREATY-DRAFTING.

THE MINISTERS TODAY WERE SCHEDULED TO TAKE UP THE REPORT OF A COMMISSION OF INQUIRY ON THE ITALIAN-FRENCH BOUNDARY, WHERE FRANCE IS ASKING MINOR CHANGES; A REPORT OF NAVAL EXPERTS ON DIVISION OF THE ITALIAN FLEET AND, IF TIME ALLOWED, THE FIRST PHASES OF THE GERMAN QUESTION.

FRANCE WILL ASK THE CONFERENCE TO DETACH THE RUHR AND RHINELAND POLITICALLY AS WELL AS ECONOMICALLY FROM THE REICH. OTHER PHASES OF THE GERMAN QUESTION WERE SAID TO BE TRANSFER OF THE SUDETENLAND TO CZECHO-SLOVAKIA AND PERHAPS DUTCH CLAIMS TO MINOR CHANGES IN HER FRONTIER WITH GERMANY.

BEVIN CONFERRED TODAY WITH BOTH BYRNES AND BIDAULT. THEIR TALKS WERE BELIEVED TO CONCERN A BRITISH PLAN TO SOCIALIZE RUHR INDUSTRIES UNDER AN INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION WHILE MAINTAINING GERMAN SOVEREIGNTY IN THE AREA.

TU307PED

LONDON, MAY 9-(AP)-MOSCOW RADIO TONIGHT TOLD ABOUT A MOSCOW CORRESPONDENT TELEPHONING GEORGE BERNARD SHAW TO ASK HIM FOR A GREETING STATEMENT ON THE FIRST ANNIVERSARY OF THE ALLIED VICTORY

THE BROADCAST SAID THAT WHEN THE RUSSIAN NEWSMAN CALLED THE 89-YEAR-OLD PLAYWRIGHT AND SOCIALIST, SHAW ANSWERED, "WHO AM I TO DARE TO SEND GREETINGS TO THE SOVIET UNION?"

"HOWEVER," THE BROADCAST QUOTED SHAW AS CONTINUING: "I WILL NEVERTHELESS SAY THAT I FORESAW THE GREATNESS AND STRENGTH OF YOUR COUNTRY EVER SINCE THE FIRST DAY OF ITS EXISTENCE.

"I NEVER RECEDED FROM THIS OPINION, AND I AM GLAD TO EXPRESS IT NOW AGAIN."

AND SAID IT "IN NO WAY CONFLICTS WITH OTHER TREATIES." Hague-Churchill xxx peace

AT ANOTHER POINT, SPEAKING OF NATIONALISM, CHURCHILL ASSAILED "THAT TYPE OF NATIONALISM WHICH WOULD REDUCE US ALL TO ONE UNIFORM," AND CRITICIZED COUNTRIES WHOSE NATIONALISM IS EXPRESSED "IN A SENSELESS URGE TO BE THE BIGGEST IN THE WORLD."

NOW LEADER OF THE CONSERVATIVE OPPOSITION IN THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT, CHURCHILL DECLARED THAT BRITAIN "WELCOMES THE PROPOSED TREATY OF FRIENDSHIP WITH FRANCE" AND GAVE VOICE TO THE WISH THAT THE WESTERN DEMOCRACIES OF EUROPE MIGHT DRAW TOGETHER "IN AN EVER CLOSER ASSOCIATION."

HE FOLLOWED THIS WITH A DEFINITION OF DEMOCRACY.

"THERE ARE CERTAIN, SIMPLE, PRACTICAL TESTS BY WHICH THE VIRTUE AND REALITY OF ANY POLITICAL DEMOCRACY MAY BE MEASURED," HE SAID.

"DOES THE GOVERNMENT IN ANY COUNTRY REST ON A FREE CONSTITUTIONAL BASIS, ASSURING THE PEOPLE THE RIGHT TO VOTE ACCORDING TO THEIR WILL FOR WHATEVER CANDIDATES THEY CHOOSE? IS THERE THE RIGHT OF FREE EXPRESSION OF OPINION, OF FREE SUPPORT, FREE OPPOSITION, FREE ADVOCACY, FREE CRITICISM OF THE GOVERNMENT OF THE DAY?"

SPEAKING SLOWLY AT THE START AND LATER WITH QUICKENING TEMPO, CHURCHILL ASSERTED THAT ONE OF THE FIRST DUTIES OF THE UNITED NATIONS WAS TO AFFIRM THE SANCTITY OF THE SMALLER STATES. +

30.14-2745

BY THOMAS A. REEDY

NUERNBERG, MAY 10-(AP)-GRAND ADMIRAL KARL DOENITZ WAS ACCUSED BEFORE THE INTERNATIONAL MILITARY TRIBUNAL TODAY OF PROPOSING TO ADOLF HITLER IN 1943 THAT GERMAN TROOPS OCCUPY SPAIN SO THAT U-BOAT WARFARE COULD BE STEPPED UP THROUGH NEWLY-ACQUIRED BASES.

SIR DAVID MAXWELL FYFE, BRITISH PROSECUTOR, SAID MINUTES OF THE DOENITZ-HITLER CONVERSATIONS CAPTURED BY THE ALLIES SHOWED THE FORMER GERMAN NAVAL CHIEFTAIN INFORMED THE FUEHRER THE U-BOAT CAMPAIGN WAS GOING BADLY AND THAT THE ONLY STRATEGIC AREA LEFT FOR OPERATION WAS THE BAY OF BISCAY.

"THE BEST STRATEGIC SOLUTION LIES IN THE OCCUPATION OF SPAIN," DOENITZ WAS QUOTED AS TELLING HITLER.

HITLER'S REPLY, THE PROSECUTOR SAID, WAS THAT SUCH A STEP WOULD HAVE BEEN POSSIBLE IN 1940 WITH SPAIN'S COOPERATION BUT THAT THE REICH NO LONGER HAD THE RESOURCES FOR SUCH A VENTURE.

"I DON'T THINK I PROPOSED TO THE FUEHRER THAT WE OCCUPY SPAIN," DOENITZ TOLD THE TRIBUNAL FROM THE WITNESS STAND.

SIR DAVID RETORTED THAT THE ORIGINALS OF THE CAPTURED MINUTES WERE IN LONDON AND COULD BE PRODUCED.

THE BRITISH PROSECUTOR SHARPLY ATTACKED THE ADMIRAL'S CONTENTION THAT THE GERMAN NAVY UNDER HIS DIRECTION ABIDED BY THE RULES OF WARFARE. HE QUOTED FROM THE MINUTES OF ANOTHER MEETING BETWEEN DOENITZ AND HITLER WHEN HITLER DECLARED: "THE ONLY WAY TO MEET TERROR IS WITH TERROR," AS A MEANS OF BREAKING A GENERAL STRIKE IN COPENHAGEN.

"WHY DID YOU CIRCULATE THAT AMONG YOUR OFFICERS?" SIR DAVID ASKED. "WAS IT TO INCULCATE RUTHLESSNESS IN YOUR OFFICERS?"

"THAT IS NOT SO," DOENITZ REPLIED. "IT WAS MERELY TO INFORM THEM THAT THE STRIKE EXISTED."

SIR DAVID DECLARED THAT HITLER PROPOSED IN FEBRUARY, 1945, THE RENUNCIATION OF THE GENEVA CONVENTION AND THAT DOENITZ ADVISED HIM THAT "FROM A MILITARY STANDPOINT THERE ARE NO GROUNDS FOR THIS STEP REGARDING THE WAR AT SEA. THIS MEASURE WOULD BRING NO ADVANTAGES. IT WOULD BE BETTER TO TAKE THE NECESSARY STEPS WITHOUT LOSING FACE WITH THE ENTIRE WORLD."

DOENITZ SAID THAT BY "NECESSARY STEPS" HE MEANT ONLY REDUCED RATIONS FOR WORK UNITS INVOLVED IN SABOTAGE.

JR707AED

WARSAW, MAY 9-(AP)-THE POLISH PRESS AGENCY SAID TODAY THE POLISH-SOVIET TRADE AGREEMENT SIGNED LAST MONTH PROVIDES THAT POLAND WILL EXPORT FROM RUSSIA, AMONG OTHER PRODUCTS, COTTON, OIL, SEEDS, BENZINE, PETROLEUM COKE, IRON AND MACHINERY.

POLAND WILL EXPORT TO RUSSIA COAL, COKE, LEAD, ZINC, CALCIUM SODA, CAUSTIC SODA, CARBIDE, LINEN AND COTTON FABRICS AND CEMENT.

THE TREATY RUNS UNTIL MARCH 31, 1947 AND CALLS FOR A $96,000,000 EXCHANGE OF GOODS.

DOEBERITZ, GERMANY, MAY 9-(AP)-A FOREST FIRE CAUSED THE EXPLOSION TODAY OF AVIATION BOMBS AND MUNITIONS STORED IN THE WOODS OUTSIDE THIS TOWN NEAR BERLIN.

CONSIDERABLE DAMAGE WAS DONE TO THE TOWN, BUT SOVIET OCCUPATION AUTHORITIES DID NOT ANNOUNCE WHETHER THERE WERE ANY CASUALTIES. THE TOWN WAS ENVELOPED IN THICK SMOKE, MANY WINDOWS WERE SHATTERED AND NUMEROUS ATTICS HEAVILY DAMAGED.

THE BOMB AND MUNITIONS DUMP WAS ONE INSTALLED BY THE LUFTWAFFE AND APPARENTLY OVERLOOKED BY OCCUPATION FORCES.

BY JOHN P. MC KNIGHT

ROME, MAY 10-(AP)-THE ITALIAN CABINET WAS SUMMONED TODAY TO CONSIDER THE ABDICATION OF KING VITTORIO EMANUELE III AS CROWN PRINCE UMBERTO PREPARED TO ASCEND THE THRONE OF ITALY IN THE FACE OF POSSIBLE LEFTIST OBJECTIONS.

IT APPEARED LIKELY THAT COMMUNIST AND SOCIALIST MINISTERS MIGHT CHALLENGE UMBERTO'S RIGHT TO SUCCEED HIS FATHER, NOW SAILING TOWARD CAIRO AND VOLUNTARY EXILE, AT A CABINET SESSION SCHEDULED FOR 10 A.M. (3 A.M., E.S.T.).

PIETRO NENNI, SOCIALIST AND VICE PRESIDENT OF THE CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY, AND PALMIRO TOGLIATTI, COMMUNIST AND MINISTER OF JUSTICE, ARGUED THAT ONLY THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION TO BE ELECTED IN THE JUNE 2 PLEBISCITE ON THE MONARCHY HAS THE RIGHT TO SELECT A NEW KING, ALTOUGH TOGLIATTI SAID A "CONSTITUTIONAL FICTION" WOULD PERMIT UMBERTO TO CALL HIMSELF KING UMBERTO II.

A SOCIALIST PARTY MANIFESTO TERMED THE ABDICATION "A DIVERSION TO DERANGE ORDERLY PREPARATION OF THE REFERENDUM" JUNE 2. A REPUBLICAN PARTY LEADER, RANDOLFO PACCIARDI, SAID IN AN INTERVIEW THAT THE ABDICATION WOULD HAVE NO EFFECT ON WHAT HE CALLED THE NATION'S SWING TOWARD A REPUBLIC.

PREMIER ALCIDE DE GASPERI, TO WHOM VITTORIO'S 17-WORD ABDICATION DOCUMENT WAS BEING FORWARDED FROM NAPLES, COMMENTED ONLY THAT HE WAS CONFIDENT THE MONARCHY WOULD ABIDE BY THE DECISIONS OF THE PLEBISCITE AND THE SUBSEQUENT CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

A MINISTER OF THE ROYAL HOUSE SAID UMBERTO WOULD ISSUE A PROCLAMATION AFTER TODAY'S CABINET SESSION.

THE 42-YEAR-OLD CROWN PRINCE, WHO ALSO IS LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR OF THE REALM, RETURNED TO ROME FROM NAPLES, WHERE HIS FATHER FORMALLY RENOUNCED THE THRONE YESTERDAY AFTER 46 YEARS AS ITALY'S MONARCH.

THE 17-WORD ABDICATION DOCUMENT, WRITTEN IN THE 76-YEAR-OLD KING'S OWN STEADY HAND, ADDED VITTORIO EMANUELE TO THE LONG LIST OF UNEMPLOYED EUROPEAN MONARCHS. HE AND HIS TALL CONSORT, QUEEN ELENA, SAILED TOWARD VOLUNTARY EXILE IN EGYPT ABOARD THE CRUISER DUKE OF ABRUZZI.

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OBSERVERS SAID THE RENUNCIATION WAS AN ELEVENTH-HOUR EFFORT TO STRENGTHEN THE HOUSE OF SAVOY, UNDER WHICH ITALY WAS UNIFIED IN 1861-70, FOR ITS TEST WITH THE ADVOCATES OF A REPUBLIC AT THE PLEBISCITE THREE WEEKS HENCE. EVEN THE MOST OPTIMISTIC MONARCHISTS GIVE THE MONARCHY ONLY A 50-50 CHANCE OF SURVIVING THE PLEBISCITE.

FOR WEEKS, MONARCHIST CIRCLES SAID, ADVISERS HAD TOLD THE KING THAT BY CLINGING TO THE THRONE AFTER HIS "IRREVOCABLE" RETIREMENT FROM PUBLIC LIFE IN JUNE, 1944, HE WAS HURTING THE MONARCHY IN THE EYES OF THE VOTERS. THEY TOLD HIM, THESE SOURCES SAID, THAT BECAUSE OF HIS LONG ACQUIESCENCE IN THE POLICIES OF BENITO MUSSOLINI ITALIANS BLAMED HIM FOR FASCISM AND ITS DISASTROUS WARS.

FINALLY, THE THIRD SAVOY KING OF UNIFIED ITALY SEATED HIMSELF AT HIS DESK IN THE STUDY OF THE ROYAL VILLA IN SUBURBAN NAPLES AT 3 P.M. YESTERDAY AND PENNED THESE WORDS:

"I ABDICATE THE CROWN OF ITALY IN FAVOR OF MY SON UMBERTO OF SAVOY, PRINCE OF PIEDMONT."

A NAPLES NOTARY, COMMANDER NICOLA ANGRISANI, ATTESTED THE KING'S SIGNATURE, AND TWO ARMY OFFICERS AND ROYAL AIDES, GEN. PAOLO PUNTONI AND LT. COL. BRUNORO BUZZACCARIA, SIGNED AS WITNESSES. THEY WERE THE ONLY PERSONS PRESENT TO WITNESS THE END OF THE LONGEST REIGN OF ANY MODERN MONARCH.

THEN THE FIVE-FOOT, THREE-INCH MONARCH, KNOWN TO ROMANS HALF-AFFECTIONATELY AND HALF-DERISIVELY AS "PIPETTO" (LITTLE PIPE), MARCHED INTO THE VILLA'S SALON TO BID FAREWELL TO HIS WEEPING HOUSEHOLD AND TO UMBERTO. A FEW HOURS LATER HE SAILED INTO EXILE WITH HIS QUEEN, WHOSE EYESIGHT HAS BEEN REPORTED AFFECTED AS A RESULT OF THE SHOCK OF LEARNING OF THE DEATH OF HER DAUGHTER, PRINCESS MAFALDA, IN A GERMAN CONCENTRATION CAMP.

THUS ENDED A REIGN BEGUN IN TRAGEDY, GLORIFIED BY THE IDOLATRY OF THE ITALIAN PEOPLE AND CONCLUDED IN HUMILIATION. VITTORIO ASCENDED THE THRONE IN 1900 FOLLOWING THE ASSASSINATION OF HIS FATHER, UMBERTO I IN MILAN.

DURING THE FIRST WORLD WAR HE WON THE HEARTS OF HIS PEOPLE BY SHARING THE HARDSHIPS OF HIS SORELY-PRESSED SOLDIERS ON THE AUSTRIAN FRONT. ITALIAN HISTORIANS CREDIT HIM WITH THE DECISION TO STAND AT THE PIAVE AFTER THE DISASTROUS DEFEAT AT CAPORETTO--A DECISION WHICH BROUGHT ULTIMATE VICTORY.

THEN AS MUSSOLINI OVERSHADOWED THE THRONE, THE KING'S PRESTIGE SHRANK UNTIL IT APPROACHED HIS OWN DIMINUTIVE STATURE AND HE BECAME THE BUTT OF ITALIAN JOKES. AFTER ITALY'S SURRENDER HE RELINQUISHED HIS AUTHORITY TO HIS SON, UMBERTO, AND TOOK NO PART IN ITALIAN AFFAIRS.

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(EDS: SIXTH GRAF ABOVE, STARTING "THE 42-YEAR-OLD," ETC., READ "ALSO IS LIEUTENANT GENERAL," ETC, (NOT LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR).

JR/V405AED

JERUSALEM, FRIDAY, MAY 10-(AP)-REPORTS OF SHOOTING IN THE TEL AVIV AREA LAST NIGHT PROVED TO BE UNFOUNDED, RESPONSIBLE SOURCES SAID TODAY. SIRENS WERE SOUNDED ABOUT 10 P.M. IN THE ALL-JEWISH COASTAL CITY WHEN RIFLE AND MACHINE-GUN FIRE WAS REPORTED HEARD IN THE IMMEDIATE NEIGHBORHOOD AND TROOPS AND POLICE RUSHED TO EMERGENCY STATIONS.

(NO PICK-UP)

FN933PED

LONDON, MAY 10-(AP)-A GENERAL STRIKE OF ARABS PROTESTING BRITISH-AMERICAN INQUIRY COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS THAT PALESTINE BE OPENED TO 100,000 JEWISH IMMIGRANTS FROM EUROPE HALTED BUSINESS ACTIVITY IN MOST IMPORTANT CITIES OF THE MIDDLE EAST TODAY.

TWO BOMBS EXPLODED IN JEWISH STORES IN BEIRUT LAST NIGHT, CAUSING HEAVY DAMAGE AND WOUNDING FOUR PERSONS, BUT ELSEWHERE THERE WAS TENSE QUIET.

POLICE AND TROOPS TOOK EXTRAORDINARY PRECAUTIONS AGAINST ANY OUT-BREAK OF VIOLENCE AND EGYPTIAN PRIME MINISTER ISMAIL SIDKY PASHA, ACCOMPANIED BY AN ARMED ESCORT, TOURED THE STREETS OF CAIRO, ALERT FOR ANY SIGN OF TROUBLE.

MOST CAIRO SHOPS WERE CLOSED AND TRAMCARS WERE NOT RUNNING. EXTRA POLICE WERE ON DUTY AND LARGE RESERVES WERE HELD IN READINESS FOR EMERGENCY.

MILITARY VEHICLES TOOURED THE STREETS AND THE CITY WAS PLACED OUT OF BOUNDS FOR BRITISH TROOPS. A HEAVY POLICE GUARD WAS THROWN AROUND THE OLD MOUSKY BAZAAR, CAIRO'S MARKET PLACE, WHICH WAS THE GOAL OF A MOB ATTACK IN A PALESTINE PROTEST LAST NOVEMBER.

THE WORK STOPPAGE WAS ALMOST 100 PERCENT EFFECTIVE IN ALEXANDRIA, WHERE LARGE FORCES OF POLICE AND SOLDIERS, SOME OF THEM PATROLLING THE MAIN THOROUGHFARES IN TRUCKS, WERE ON DUTY. DIPLOMATIC SOURCES IN CAIRO SAID THE STRIKE WAS NATIONWIDE IN IRAQ.

IN PALESTINE, WHERE A FEW MINOR DEMONSTRATIONS WERE REPORTED, THE ARAB HIGHER COMMITTEE MADE PUBLIC THE TEXT OF CABLES SENT TO PRIME MINISTER STALIN AND FOREIGN MINISTER MOLOTOV OF RUSSIA; PRESIDENT TRUMAN AND PRIME MINISTER ATTLEE IN WHICH THE COMMITTEE SAID IT WOULD OPPOSE THE INQUIRY COMMITTEE'S RECOMMENDATIONS "TO THE LAST MAN."

THE HIGHER COMMITTEE ALSO CABLED THE FOREIGN MINISTERS CONFERENCE IN PARIS, DEMANDING ABOLITION OF THE BRITISH MANDATE IN PALESTINE AND ARAB INDEPENDENCE IN PALESTINE.

JAMEL EFFENDI HUSSEINI, CHAIRMAN OF THE ARAB HIGHER COMMITTEE, VISITED JAFFA TODAY FOR THE FIRST TIME SINCE HIS RETURN FROM POLITICAL EXILE NINE YEARS AGO. JAFFA IS AN ARAB POPULATED PORT ADJOINING THE ALL JEWISH CITY OF TEL AVIV.

JR746AED

(EDITORS NOTE: TOM MASTERSON, ASSOCIATED PRESS CORRESPONDENT WHO WAS FLOWN OUT OF CHANGCHUN TWO DAYS AGO AFTER BEING TRAPPED IN THE CITY FOR 25 DAYS ALONG WITH FOUR OTHER AMERICAN CORRESPONDENTS, TELLS SEVERAL INCIDENTS THAT OCCURRED IN THE LAST DAYS OF BITTER FIGHTING IN THE FOLLOWING DISPATCH. YOUR ATTENTION IS CALLED TO THE "CHANGCHUN INCIDENT" STORY BY MASTERSON IN THE DAY REPORT, A95-96FX, WHICH RELATES EARLIER EXPERIENCES.)

BY TOM MASTERSON

CHANGCHUN, MAY 7-(DELAYED)-(AP)-DURING THE LAST TWO DAYS OF THE BITTER STREET FIGHTING FOR CHANGCHUN THE FIVE AMERICAN CORRESPONDENTS TRAPPED IN THE CITY WERE FORCED TO MOVE TO THE HOME OF FRIENDLY MAYOR C.M.CHAO, A GRADUATE OF THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN. THEIR OWN COMPOUND HAD BECOME A POINT OF BATTLE.

THE MAYOR'S HOUSE, JUST SOUTH OF TATUNG CIRCLE, ALSO WAS IN THE PATH OF COMMUNIST TROOPS ADVANCING ON THE CITY'S CENTER.

LUCKILY NONE OF THE FIVE AMERICAN AND THREE CHINESE CORRESPONDENTS IN THE HOUSE WAS INJURED DESPITE THE FACT THAT BULLETS CRACKED THROUGH THE WINDOWS AND SPLATTERED AGAINST THE WALLS. MORTAR AND ARTILLERY SHELLS POUNDED THE STREET OUTSIDE INCESSANTLY.

AT THIS STAGE IN THE FIGHTING MAYO CHAO DECIDED TO MASQUERADE

30.24-2749

AS A CORRESPONDENT FOR A SHANGHAI NEWSPAPER TO AVOID CAPTURE BY THE COMMUNISTS.

WHEN THE FIGHTING PASSED THE HOUSE COMMUNIST SOLDIERS, WHO HAD NOT SLEPT FOR TWO DAYS, MOVED IN AND NO AMOUNT OF ARGUING COULD GET THEM OUT AGAIN. NEARLY A HUNDRED SWARMED IN AND MADE THEMSELVES COMFORTABLE, OCCUPYING EVERY ROOM, UNAWARE THAT THE ALLEGED SHANGHAI CORRESPONDENT WAS MAYO CHAO, A POTENTIAL PRIZE PRISONER FOR THE COMMUNISTS.

WHEN THE MAYOR DID SURRENDER HE SAID NOTHING ABOUT HIS SUBTERFUGE.

MAJ.GEN.SUN CHEN, WHOSE DIVISION SPEARHEADED THE ATTACK ON TATUNG CIRCLE, INFORMED US TWO HOURS BEFORE THE BATTLE ENDED WE WOULD BE CONFINED. THEN BEGAN A SERIES OF PROTESTS WHICH CONTINUED FOR THE DURATION.

THE COMMONISTS CALMLY TOOK THE HECKLING, WHICH AT TIMES BORDERED ON ABUSE, AND NOT ONCE DID THEY VARY THEIR RIDICULOUS REASON FOR IMPRISONING US--THAT THEY WERE PROTECTING OUR SAFETY.

DURING THE TWO DAYS FOLLOWING THE BATTLE THERE WAS CONSIDERABLE SHOOTING AS THE COMMUNISTS ROUTED OUT AND DISARMED NATIONALISTS HOLDING ISOLATED POCKETS OF RESISTANCE, BUT FROM THEN ON CHANGCHUN WAS PEACEFUL AND EVERYBODY EXCEPTING THE AMERICANS HAD UNLIMITED FREEDOM.

ONCE DURING THE MIXUP IN CHANGE OF GUARDS THE GATE WAS LEFT UNGUARDED FOR A FEW MINUTES AND WE SLIPPED OUT OF THE COMPOUND AND GOT A GOOD LOOK AT THE RUINS. THE GUARD DID NOT LIKE IT, HOWEVER.

WE NEVER COULD DETERMINE WHETHER THE GUARDS ACTUALLY WOULD HAVE SHOT US, HAD WE ATTEMPTED TO ESCAPE, ALTHOUGH THEY DID BAR ATTEMPTS TO GET OUT WITH BAYONET POINTS.

THE COMMUNISTS, ESPECIALLY GENIAL GEN.CHOW PAO-CHUNG, WERE FRIENDLY TO THE CORRESPONDENTS AND OFTEN EXPRESSED WILLINGNESS TO GRANT US ANY REQUEST, EXCEPT, OF COURSE OUR FREEDOM. WE ACCEPTED TWO OF CHOW'S INVITATIONS AND ONCE INVITED HIM TO DINNER IN THE COMPOUND, DURING WHICH HE TALKED FREELY BOTH ABOUT COMMUNIST MILITARY AND POLITICAL ACTIVITIES.

(EDITOR'S NOTE: TOM MASTERSON, ASSOCIATED PRESS CORRESPONDENT WHO WENT TO CHANGCHUN TO REPORT THE RUSSIAN WITHDRAWAL AND WAS TRAPPED THERE 25 DAYS, HIGHLIGHTS SOME OF HIS EXPERIENCES IN THE FOLLOWING DISPATCH. HE AND FOUR OTHER AMERICAN CORRESPONDENTS WERE FLOWN OUT OF CHANGCHUN TWO DAYS AGO.)

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BY TOM MASTERSON

CHANGCHUN, MAY 7-(DELAYED)-(AP)-HISTORIANS LIKELY WILL CALL THE STORMING OF THIS MANCHURIAN CAPITAL "THE CHANGCHUN INCIDENT"--THE EVENT THAT SET OFF CHINA'S MODIFIED INTERNAL STRIFE INTO ALL-OUT CIVIL WAR.

TO THIS CORRESPONDENT, WHO WATCHED THE CRACK CHINESE COMMUNIST ARMY BLAST ASIDE OUT-NUMBERED CHINESE GOVERNMENT FORCES TO CAPTURE THIS CITY APRIL 18 AFTER A BLAZING FOUR-DAY BATTLE, "THE CHANGCHUN INCIDENT" WAS NOT ONLY HISTORY IN THE MAKING BUT APPEARED TO BE A PREVIEW OF A LONG, DEVASTATING FIGHT FOR MANCHURIA.

I AND FOUR OTHER AMERICAN CORRESPONDENTS ARRIVED APRIL 13, INTENDING TO REMAIN ONLY LONG ENOUGH TO WATCH THE EVACUATION APRIL 14 OF THE LAST OF RUSSIA'S OCCUPATION TROOPS AND THE BEGINNING OF AN EXPECTED COMMUNIST ATTACK.

INSTEAD, OUR STAY EXTENDED TO 25 DAYS, DURING 15 OF WHICH WE WERE HELD VIRTUAL PRISONERS BY THE COMMUNISTS, WHO DID NOT WANT US TO SEE THE CLEANING UP FOLLOWING THE BLOODY, DESTRUCTIVE FIGHTING.

AS WE WATCHED THE HARBIN-BOUND TRAIN CARRYING MAJ.GEN.FEODOR KARLOFF, THE SOVIET OCCUPATION COMMANDER OF CHANGCHUN, PULL AWAY FROM THE STATION, SOUNDS OF FIGHTING IN THE OUTSKIRTS COULD BE HEARD. A FEW HOURS LATER, WE WERE TRAPPED WHEN THE COMMUNISTS LAUNCHED A DRIVE ON THE AIRPORT. THEY CAPTURED THE FIELD--OUR ONLY AVENUE OF ESCAPE--THAT NIGHT.

DURING THE FIRST TWO DAYS OF BATTLE, THE GOVERNMENT GAVE US FREEDOM OF THE CITY AND PERMITTED US TO GO TO BATTLE AREAS. A DEFEATIST ATTITUDE AMONG THE OFFICERS AS WELL AS AMONG THE POORLY-EQUIPPED SOLDIERS WAS APPARENT, DESPITE THE FACT THAT CHANGCHUN'S PHYSICAL DEFENSES WERE STRONG.

THE GOVERNMENT TROOPS NOT ONLY WERE HEAVILY OUT-NUMBERED, BUT WERE DESPERATELY SHORT OF AMMUNITION. THEY TRIED TO ALLEVIATE THAT CONDITION BUT THE ATTEMPT TURNED INTO DEMORALIZING FAILURE.

ON THE MORNING OF APRIL 16, A LONE PLANE FLEW LOW OVER THE CITY THROUGH HEAVY COMMUNIST MACHINEGUN FIRE AND PARACHUTED WITH REMARKABLE ACCURACY CANNISTERS OF AMMUNITION INTO THE CITY'S CENTER, TATUNG CIRCLE. BUT FIVE PLANES THAT FOLLOWED DROPPED AMMUNITION INTO THE MIDST OF THE COMMUNISTS.

WE RAN OUT OF OUR QUARTERS TO GET PICTURES OF THE AIR-DROP. BUT THE COMMUNISTS HAD SIFTED INTO THE CITY AND BEGAN SHOOTING AT US. ALTHOUGH BULLETS KICKED UP DUST ONLY A FEW FEET AWAY, NONE OF US WAS HIT.

WHEN ONE OF THE 'CHUTES DROPPED INTO A TREE, GOVERNMENT SOLDIERS FOUND A HUGE SAW AND BEGAN TO CUT IT DOWN. INSTEAD, I CLIMBED THE TREE AND CUT DOWN THE 'CHUTE FOR THE GRINNING, HAND-SHAKING CHINESE SOLDIERS. GEORGE WELLER OF THE CHICAGO DAILY NEWS TOOK A PICTURE OF THE INCIDENT.

FIVE DAYS LATER, WHEN I DISOBEYED COMMUNIST ORDERS AND TOOK PICTURES OF A BURNING AMMUNITION DUMP, BOTH WELLER'S AND MY CAMERAS WERE CONFISCATED FORCIBLY. I DID HAVE, HOWEVER, PERMISSION OF TWO GUARDS TO TAKE THE PICTURES. THE CAMERAS WERE RETURNED FIVE DAYS LATER.

DS502APS MM

BY TOM MASTERSON

CHANGCHUN, MANCHURIA, MAY 7-(DELAYED)-(AP)-M/SGT.CLAYTON POND, U.S. ARMY PILOT FROM PORTLAND, ORE., SAID TODAY HE HAD SEEN 10 BODIES OF RUSSIAN CIVILIAN RESIDENTS SLAIN WITHIN A FEW HOURS AFTER CHANGCHUN FELL TO CHINESE COMMUNISTS -- AND THAT FIVE, INCLUDING A WOMAN AND BABY, WERE HORRIBLY MUTILATED.

AMERICAN CORRESPONDENTS UPON THEIR ARRIVAL APRIL 13 HAD BEEN CAUTIONED BY CHINESE NATIONAL GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS NOT TO APPEAR ON THE STREETS WITHOUT PROTECTION AGAINST POSSIBLE ANTI-RUSSIAN DEMONSTRATIONS, AND A SIMILAR WARNING WAS ISSUED TO THE RESIDENTS AFTER CHINESE COMMUNISTS TOOK THE CITY.

EIGHTEEN RUSSIAN RESIDENTS OF CHANGCHUN WERE REPORTED KILLED AFTER CHINESE COMMUNISTS SEIZED THE CAPITAL. SERGEANT POND, PILOT FOR U.S. MILITARY ATTACHE MAJ.ROBERT RIGG OF CHICAGO, SAID FIVE OF THE 10 DEAD HE SAW HAD BEEN KILLED IN A CELLAR, MUTILATED AND THEN THROWN INTO A WELL.

SEVERAL BUILDINGS OWNED BY RUSSIANS WERE BURNED.

MOST RUSSIAN RESIDENTS DEPARTED HURRIEDLY FOR HARBIN THREE DAYS AFTER THE CITY FELL TO CHINESE COMMUNISTS APRIL 18, BUT MANY OTHERS WERE LEFT BEHIND BECAUSE OF A MIXUP IN ARRANGEMENTS FOR TRANSPORTATION.

CHINESE GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES HERE BEFORE THE CITY'S CAPTURE BY CHINESE COMMUNISTS ADMITTED FREELY THAT SOME RUSSIAN CIVILIANS HAD BEEN INTERNED. THEY SAID THE INTERNMENTS WERE IN RETALIATION FOR TREATMENT CHINESE HAD SUFFERED AT THE HANDS OF SOVIET TROOPS.

EUROPEAN RESIDENTS OF CHANGCHUN WHO ASKED THAT THEIR NAMES BE WITHHELD RELATED THEY LIVED IN CONSTANT FEAR OF ROBBERY AND RAPE DURING THE SOVIET OCCUPATION, WHICH ENDED JUST BEFORE CHINESE

COMMUNISTS MOVED IN.

YOUNG GIRLS, THESE EUROPEANS ASSERTED, ATTEMPTED TO EVADE AMOROUS RUSSIAN TROOPS BY DISGUISING THEMSELVES AS OLD WOMEN -- BUT AGE, THEY ADDED, DID NOT SEEM TO MATTER; THE GIRLS WERE ATTACKED ANYWAY.

FJ439ACS

CHANGCHUN -- SGT.POND'S STORY INSERT AFTER 3D GRAF "EIGHTEEN RUSSIAN XXX THROWN INTO A WELL."

(IT WAS NOT CLEAR HOW THE RUSSIANS WERE KILLED. CHINESE GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS ACKNOWLEDGED THEY HAD INTERNED SOME RUSSIAN CIVILIANS; RUSSIAN MARSHAL MALINOVSKY TOLD CORRESPONDENTS SOME DAYS AGO THAT THE SOVIETS HAD REMOVED SOME WHITE RUSSIANS TO SIBERIA "FOR THEIR OWN PROTECTION;" SOME EUROPEAN RESIDENTS OF CHANGCHUN SAID THEY LIVED IN FEAR OF THE SOVIET OCCUPATION TROOPS.)

SEVERAL BUILDINGS, ETC, 4TH GRAF.

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3D GRAF AT START READ "EIGHTEEN RUSSIAN RESIDENTS OF CHAVHHNGCHUN WERE REPORTED KILLED IN THE BATTLE FOR THE CITY. SERGEANT POND,ETC.

FJ726ACS

BY TOM MASTERSON

CAHGCHUN, MAY 7-(.$3)-$3$)-(AP)-GEN.PENG SHENG, SECRETARY-GENERAL OF THE CHINESE COMMUNISTS' NORTHEAST (MANCHURIA) BUREAU, DISCLOSED TODAY THAT THE COMMUNISTS CREATED A GOVERNMENT PREPARED TO TAKE CHARGE IN CHANGCHUN FOUR MONTHS BEFORE THEY ACTUALLY CAPTURED THIS MANCHURIAN CAPITAL.

IN AN INTERVIEW, PENG SAID THAT ON LAST DEC.26 COMMUNIST REPRESENTATIVES FROM 17 OF KIRIN PROVINCE'S 20 PRINCIPAL CITIES ORGANIZED A COMMITTEE OF 13 TO GOVERN THE PROVINCE, OF WHICH CHANGCHUN IS THE SEAT, AND WERE ALL SET TO TAKE OVER WHEN THE CITY FELL APRIL 18.

COMMUNIST PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENTS ALSO WERE ORGANIZED IN SEVEN OTHER OF THE NINE PROVINCES COMPOSING MANCHURIA.

(CURIOUSLY, THIS NINE-PROVINCE SYSTEM, TO WHICH THE COMMUNISTS SEEM TO HAVE CONFORMED FULLY, WAS LAID OUT NOT BY THE COMMUNISTS BUT BY THE CHINESE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT LAST OCTOBER.)

THE ONE PROVINCE IN WHICH THE COMMUNISTS HAVE NOT ESTABLISHED A GOVERNMENT, PENG SAID, IS HSINGAN, WHERE AN AUTONOMOUS MOVEMENT IS IN PROGRESS FOR AN "EASTERN MONGOLIAN REPUBLIC."

PENG SAID THE HSINGAN MOVEMENT WAS LED BY FORMER MEMBERS OF THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT'S KUOMINTANG PARTY BUT THAT THE COMMUNISTS FAVOR IT AND THE HSINGAN LEADERS HAVE RECOGNIZED LOCAL GOVERNMENTS WHICH ARE PRO-COMMUNIST. HE ADDED THAT HE HAD NOT HEARD OF ANY RUSSIAN INFLUENCE IN THE AUTONOMOUS MOVEMENT.

PENG INDICATED THE COMMUNISTS HAD MARKED MANCHURIA FOR THEIR OWN LONG BEFORE THE JAPANESE SURRENDER AND STARTED MOVING IN RAPIDLY AS SOON AS THE JAPANESE QUIT.

WHILE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT HAD NO TROOPS READILY AVAILABLE TO OCCUPY MANCHURIA AND HAD TO ASK THE RUSSIAN ARMY TO STAY ON, THE COMMUNISTS WERE GETTING SET IN STRATEGIC POSITIONS.

WITH THE AID OF AMERICAN SHIPPING, THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT SINCE HAS BROUGHT UP EIGHT ARMIES AND PUSHED THE COMMUNISTS OUT OF SOUTHERN MANCHURIA, BUT THE COMMUNISTS NOW HOLD SOME 70 PER CENT OF THE TERRITORY, PENG SAID.

EW743PCS

TOKYO,MAY 9-(AP)-KYODO NEWS AGENCY SAID TODAY THE FINANCE MINISTRY REPORTED JAPAN'S EXPORTS AND IMPORTS FOR THE CALENDAR YEAR 1945 TOTALED APPROXIMATELY 1,340,000,000 YEN ($89,333,333)--41 PERCENT OF HER 1944 TRADE. OCCUPIED CHINA AND MANCHURIA WERE HER PRINCIPAL CUSTOMERS. MACHINERY--64,000,000 YEN WORTH $($4,266,667)--WAS THE CHIEF EXPORT.

BY TOM LAMBERT (400)

TOKYO,MAY 10-(AP)-ADMIRAL LORD FRASER SAID TODAY THAT SHIPS OF THE BRITISH FLEET IN THE PACIFIC ARE "DOING ANY ESCORTING REQUIRED FOR UNITED STATES SHIPS WHICH ARE TAKING CHINESE (CENTRAL GOVERNMENT) TROOPS TO NORTHERN PORTS.

(THE DISPATCH DID NOT ELABORATE ON THE TRANSPORTATION ACTIVITIES OF UNITED STATES SHIPS. CHINESE COMMUNISTS, OPPOSING CENTRAL GOVERNMENT TROOPS IN TROUBLED MANCHURIA, HAVE CHARGED SUCH ACTIVITIES AMOUNT TO DISCRIMINATION BY THE UNITED STATES IN BEHALF OF CHIANG KAI-SHEK'S GOVERNMENT).

IN AN INTERVIEW, THE BRITISH FLEET COMMANDER IN THE PACIFIC ALSO SAID THE BRITISH ARE AIDING IN MOVING CHINESE GOVERNMENT ARMIES FROM SOUTH TO NORTH BY MAKING HONG KONG FACILITIES AVAILABLE.

ADMIRAL FRASER, IN TOKYO TO BID GOODBYE TO GENERAL MACARTHUR BEFORE RETURNING TO ENGLAND IN ABOUT A MONTH, SAID THE BRITISH WOULD TURN OVER THE CRUISER HMS AURORA TO THE CHINESE, WHO ALREADY HAVE ACCEPTED ONE ENGLISH CORVETTE.

THE BRITISH ALSO ARE ASSISTING IN INSTRUCTING CHINESE WHO WILL MAN SHIPS CHINA RECEIVES FROM THE UNITED STATES AND TREAT BRITAIN.

"MOST OF MY SHIPS HAVE SOME CHINESE ABOARD IN TRAINING," THE ADMIRAL SAID.

HE BELIEVES BRITISH PRESTIGE IN THE ORIENT HAS INCREASED SINCE THE WAR AND THE CHINESE ARE IMPRESSED WITH THE FIGURE CUT BY HIS

SHIPS IN FAR EASTERN WATERS. HE ADDED, HOWEVER, THAT THE CHINESE ARE "FRIGHTENED" BY BRITISH HELP, RECALLING THAT WHEN HE WANTED TO SEND ONE OF HIS VESSELS TO A CHINESE PORT THE CHINESE IMMEDIATELY DEMANDED THE REASON FOR SUCH ENTRY.

DESPITE THIS FEELING, THE CHINESE "COULDN'T BE MORE HELPFUL IN COOPERATING WITH THEIR ALLIES, THE ADMIRAL COMMENTED.

HE PREDICTED A "LONG OCCUPATION" FOR JAPAN.

"WHATEVER HAPPENS, CONTROLS MUST BE MAINTAINED A LONG TIME AND MUST HAVE A STEADYING EFFECT ON THIS COUNTRY," HE SAID.

"ASKED "HOW LONG WILL BRITISH TROOPS OCCUPY JAPAN?" HIS ANSWER WAS ANOTHER QUESTION: "HOW LONG WILL AMERICAN TROOPS OCCUPY JAPAN?"

HE PRAISED MACARTHUR'S HANDLING OF THE OCCUPATION AND SAID HE WAS IMPRESSED WITH THE AMOUNT OF RECONSTRUCTION IN JAPAN SINCE HE WAS LAST HERE AT THE TIME OF THE SURRENDER.

ON A BRIEF TRIP THROUGH THE COUNTRYSIDE HE HAD NOTED A "TREMENDOUS AMOUNT" OF LAND UNDER CULTIVATION, ADDING "I HAVEN'T SEEN MANY JAPANESE LOOKING VERY HUNGRY."

CHANGCHUN, MANCHURIA, MAY 7-(DELAYED)-(AP)-FAMED YOUNG MARSHAL CHANG HSUEH-LIANG, HELD AS A POLITICAL PRISONER, SHOULD BE RELEASED IF CHIANG KAI-SHEK IS SINCERE IN CARRYING OUT THE JANUARY TRUCE AGREEMENT, THE YOUNG MARSHAL'S BROTHER SAID TODAY.

CHANG HAS BEEN HELD 10 YEARS, SINCE ENGINEERING THE KIDNAPING OF THE GENERALISSIMO. CHIANG WAS RELEASED BY THE KIDNAPERS AFTER AN AGREEMENT WAS REACHED FOR A UNITED FRONT AGAINST ENCROACHING JAPAN.

THE MARSHAL'S BROTHER IS GEN. CHANG HSUEH-SHIH, RECENTLY NAMED GOVERNOR OF LIAONING PROVINCE BY THE CHINESE COMMUNIST PARTY. HE DECLARED EMPHATICALLY THAT THE GENERALISSIMO HAD BROKEN FAITH WITH CHANG, RECALLING THAT THE MARSHAL WAS PARDONED AFTER THE INCIDENT.

YOKOHAMA, MAY 9-(AP)-AN EIGHTH ARMY TRIBUNAL TODAY SENTENCED SGT. UNOSUKE MANTANI, FORMER NAGOYA PRISON CAMP OFFICER, TO LIFE IMPRISONMENT AT HARD LABOR.

MANTANI WAS CONVICTED OF TORTURING PRISONER, INCLUDING CPL. JAMES T. FITE, MONTGOMERY, ALA.; PFC. CHARLES P. CHAFFIN, FT. CLINTON, IA., AND PVT. MORRIS LITTMAN, 517 SOUTH THIRD ST., PHILADELPHIA.

30.24-2749

Murden - Motenda

WHEN THREE ESCAPED AMERICANS WERE RETURNED TO THE CAMP THEY WERE SEVERELY BEATEN AND THEN EXECUTED BY A FIRING SQUAD. THE JAPANESE ALLEGED THEY HAD BEEN FOUND GUILTY BY A KWANGTUNG ARMY COURTMARTIAL OF HAVING MURDERED A MONGOLIAN POLICEMAN.

SEVENTEEN AMERICANS WERE KILLED DURING A B-29 RAID BECAUSE NO FOXHOLES OR AIR RAID SHELTER HAD BEEN PROVIDED.

KURE, JAPAN, MAY 9-(AP)-PART OF THE BRITISH COMMONWEALTH OCCUPATION FORCES AIRCRAFT HAS BEEN MOVED FROM IWAKUNI TO MIHO AIRFIELD, AIR VICE MARSHAL C.A. BOUCHIER, C.B., C.B.E., SAID TODAY.

HENCEFORTH, RAF AND INDIAN SQUADRONS WILL BASE AT MIHO, ON THE NORTHWEST HONSHU COAST, THE NEW ZEALAND CORSAIRS AND THE 14TH SQUADRON AT IWAKUNI AND THE AUSTRALIAN FGHTER WING AT BOFU.

TOKYO, MAY 9-(AP)-THE SWEDISH GOVERNMENT TODAY NOTIFIED THE JAPANESE GOVERNMENT THAT JAPENSE CONSULAR PROPERTY IN MEXICO HAD BEEN TURNED OVER TO REPRESENTATIVES THERE OF THE FOUR MAJOR ALLIED POWERS, THE UNITED STATES, GREAT BRITAIN, RUSSIA AND CHINA.

INCLUDED IN THE PROPERTY LIST WAS $49,555 IN UNITED STATES CURRENCY AND 126,778 PESOS.

TOKYO, MAY 10-(AP)-MRS. TAMAKI UEMURA, PRESIDENT OF THE JAPANESE Y.W.C.A., IS THE FIRST JAPANESE NATIONAL TO LEAVE FOR THE UNITED STATES SINCE THE WAR.

OCCUPATION HEADQUARTERS SAID TODAY SHE HAD SAILED SUNDAY FOR SEATTLE ABOARD THE STERSON VICTORY ENROUTE TO THE ANNUAL ASSEMBLY OF THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH AT CHICAGO.

MRS. UEMURA, WHO DID POSTGRADUATE WORK AT WELLESLEY COLLEGE IN MASSACHUSETTS, IS PASTOR OF THE KASHIWAGI (NON-DENOMINATIONAL CHRISTIAN) CHURCH IN TOKYO.

YOKOHAMA, MAY 9-(AP)-THE MARRIAGE SUNDAY OF KATHERINE APCAR, ARMEN- RESIDENT OF TOKYO, TO CAPT. H.M. BERBERIAN OF 104 MEDFORD ST., MEDFORD, MASS., WAS ANNOUNCED TODAY.

NARA, JAPAN, MAY 9-(AP)-THE 64TH FIELD ARTILLERY BATTALION CAMP HERE HAS BEEN NAMED DEMAREST IN HONOR OF CAPT.ARTHUR G. DEMAREST, FIRST MEMBER OF THE UNIT TO FALL IN THE 25TH DIVISION CAMPAIGN ON LUZON. HE WAS THE SON OF MR. AND MRS.ARTHUR D.DEMAREST, 25 PASSAIC ST., MAYWOOD, N.J.

KURE, JAPAN, MAY 9-(AP)-THE INDIAN SLOOP SUTLEJ AND THE AUSTRALIAN DESTROYER QUIBERON OF THE BRITISH ROYAL NAVY TODAY SANK 17 JAPANESE SUBMARINES IN THE DEEPEST PART OF THE BUNGO STRAIT BETWEEN KYUSHU AND SHIKOKU ISLANDS.

THE SUBMARINES WERE LARGE CRAFT USED BY THE JAPANESE TO TRANSPORT TROOPS AND SUPPLIES DURING THE WAR.

A62FX

TOKYO,MAY 10-(AP)-THE FIFTH AIR FORCE REPORTED TODAY THAT THREE AIRMEN WERE KILLED IN TWO CRASHES AND A THIRD AMERICAN PLANE WAS FORCED DOWN BY BAD WEATHER YESTERDAY BETWEEN NAGOYA AND ATSUGI. NAMES WERE WITHHELD.

DS321APS

SEOUL,MAY 9-(AP)-RUSSIAN DELEGATES TO THE STALLED CONFERENCE OF THE U.S.-SOVIET COMMISSION LEFT TODAY ON TWO SECTIONS OF A SPECIAL TRAIN FOR THEIR OCCUPATION ZONE, NORTHERN KOREA. THERE WAS NO INDICATION WHEN OR IF THEY MIGHT RETURN TO RESUME PLANNING A UNIFIED, SELF-GOVERNED KOREA.

AN AMERICAN-SUPERVISED PILOT LOCOMOTIVE PRECEDED THE TRAIN, BUT ONLY AS FAR AS THE 38TH PARALLEL--THE BORDER BETWEEN AMERICAN AND RUSSIAN ZONES. MAJ.GEN.A.V.ARNOLD, CHIEF OF THE AMERICAN DELEGATION ON THE COMMISSION, SAW THE SOVIETS OFF, CHATTING PLEASANTLY WITH COL.GEN.T.F.SHTIKOV, CHIEF RUSSIAN DELEGATE. THE TWO SHOOK HANDS BEFORE SHTIKOV CLIMBED ABOARD HIS COACH.

NEGOTIATIONS HAD REACHED AN IMPASSE OVER THE ISSUE OF FREE SPEECH FOR KOREANS. AN AMERICAN PRESS RELEASE SAID THAT THE RUSSIANS REFUSED TO DEAL WITH ANY KOREAN GROUPS WHICH HAD OPPOSED ALLIED TRUSTEESHIP OVER THE COUNTRY--DEMANDING, IN EFFECT, A PURGE OF KOREAN LEADERS WHO HAD SPOKEN THEIR HONEST PREFERENCE FOR IMMEDIATE INDEPENDENCE.

Bangkok, Siam May 9 King Ananda Mahidol signed a new constitution for his country today at a colorful ceremony in the throne hall attended by royalty, ministers and the diplomatic corps.

The constitution provides for a senate and a house of representatives all elected. A new govt. is to be formed within 15 days after the elections.

The 20yr old king is scheduled to lv for Switzerland in June, where he will resume his studies. He has lived there for most of the last 11 yrs since he was named, king under a regency, following the abdication of King Prajadhipok. #

SEOUL,MAY 10-(AP)-THE U.S. MILITARY GOVERNMENT TODAY PROJECTED A LONG-RANGE PLAN TO REVIVE KOREA'S SILK INDUSTRY, NOW AT 15 PERCENT NORMAL OUTPUT, TO A 1950 MAXIMUM WHICH WILL COMPETE WITH JAPAN AND CHINA IN THE WORLD MARKET. THE PLAN CONTEMPLATES 75 PERCENT PRODUCTION NEXT YEAR.

MANILA, FRIDAY, MAY 10-(AP)-A U.S.EIGHTH AIRFORCE SUPERFORTRESS FLEW UP TO 39,360 FEET WITH A LOAD OF MORE THAN 22,000 POUNDS OF BOMBS OVER GUAM MAY 7 TO BREAK THE WORLD'S ALTITUDE RECORD FOR LAND PLANES IN THE 10,000 KILOGRAM (22,046 POUNDS) CLASS, HEADQUARTERS OF ARMY AIR FORCES IN THE PACIFIC ANNOUNCED TODAY.

THE PREVIOUS RECORD WAS 23,759 FEET SET IN 1938 BY KARLHEINZ KINDERMANN, A GERMAN.

THE B-29 WAS PILOTED BY CAPT. ARTHUR A. PEARSON, TUCSON, ARIZ.

THE B-29, "CHALLENGER," TOOK OFF FROM AND LANDED AT HARMON FIELD, ON GUAM. THE CHALLENGER WAS LT.GEN.JIMMY DOOLITTLE'S PLANE. RECENTLY WHILE PILOTED BY COL.C.S.IRVINE, ASSISTANT CHIEF OF STAFF AT HEADQUARTERS HERE, IT MADE RECORD-BREAKING FLIGHTS FROM LOS ANGELES TO HAWAII AND FROM HAWAII TO GUAM.

OTHER CREW MEMBERS ON THE ALTITUDE FLIGHT WERE: CO-PILOT, LT.VERNON L.DABLEY, GRAND FORKS,N.D.; FLIGHT ENGINEER, LT.ROBERT S.STRASBURG, DETROIT; NAVIGATOR, LT.IRVIN F.BORK, EDGELEY,N.D.; CORPORALS JOHN T. COLLINS, CHICAGO, AND JOSEPH FRIEDBERG, NEW YORK.

C.R.LOGSDEN, OF NEW YORK, CERTIFIED THE RECORD FOR THE FEDERATION AERONAUTIQUE INTERNATIONALE.

YOKOHAMA,MAY 10-(AP)-THE EIGHTH ARMY PROVOST MARSHAL TODAY ORDERED STRICT ENFORCEMENT OF RULES AGAINST PUBLIC FRATERNIZATION BETWEEN G.I.'S AND JAPANESE AND OF REGULATIONS CONCERNING MILITARY COURTESY AND DRESS.

CRACKING DOWN ON JOY RIDING WITH NIPPONESE GIRLS IN ARMY JEEPS, THE PROVOST MARSHAL ORDERED THAT ALL JEEPS BE CHECKED TO DETERMINE WHETHER JAPANESE WOMEN PASSENGERS ARE BEING CARRIED ON AUTHORIZED BUSINESS.

UNDER LT.GEN.ROBERT L.EICHELBERGER'S ORDER BANNING PUBLIC DISPLAY OF AFFECTION MORE THAN A MONTH AGO, MILITARY POLICE WERE ORDERED TO CHECK ALL THEATERS, CLUBS AND PUBLIC PLACES, TO ENFORCE PROPER WEARING OF THE UNIFORM AND ALSO TO ENFORCE THE 11 P.M. CURFEW AND OFF LIMITS RULES.

YOKOHAMA,MAY 10-(AP)-THE MERITORIOUS SERVICE UNIT PLAQUE TODAY WAS AWARDED THE 3446TH QUARTERMASTER TRUCK COMPANY, COMMANDED BY LT.CHARLES B.RUSSELL, ELKHART.IND.

NEW YORK, MAY 10-(AP)-THE UNITED NATIONS SECURITY COUNCIL'S INVESTIGATING SUBCOMMITTEE RESUMED ITS STUDY TODAY OF U.N. INTELLIGENCE ON FRANCO SPAIN WITH EXPECTATIONS OF RECEIVING ANOTHER BATCH OF DOCUMENTS SHORTLY FROM THE EXILED SPANISH REPUBLICAN LEADERSHIP.

THE SPANISH REPUBLICANS, RESPONDING TO THE INVESTIGATORS' INVITATION TO ALL-COMERS TO SUBMIT INFORMATION BEARING ON THE FRANCO REGIME, ARE FORWARDING THEIR LATEST CONTRIBUTIONS BY THEIR PREMIER, JOSE GIRAL.

HE WAS EXPECTED HERE THIS WEEKEND FROM LONDON, CARRYING WHAT HE CALLED "A COMPLETE REPORT AND EIGHT ANNEXED DOCUMENTS SHOWING THAT FRANCO'S REGIME IS A DANGER TO WORLD PEACE."

SPANISH REPUBLICAN OBSERVERS HERE SAID GIRAL WOULD SPEND TWO DAYS IN NEW YORK BEFORE GOING TO MEXICO CITY TO LIQUIDATE THE EXILED LEADERSHIP'S FORMER HEADQUARTERS, WHICH HAS BEEN REMOVED TO PARIS, AND WOULD RETURN HERE SHORTLY TO APPEAR BEFORE THE SUBCOMMITTEE.

THE SPANISH REPUBLICANS PRESENTED THEIR FIRST FILE OF DOCUMENTS TO THE COUNCIL THROUGH POLISH DELEGATE OSCAR LANGE IN SUPPORT OF HIS CHARGES THAT FRANCO MENACES PEACE AND SHOULD BE ISOLATED BY A COLLECTIVE U.N. BREAK IN DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS WITH MADRID.

UNDER THE SUBCOMMITTEE'S INVITATION, THE WAY WAS OPENED FOR THE FRANCO REGIME TO STATE ITS OWN CASE, BUT THUS FAR NONE HAS BEEN REPORTED RECEIVED FROM THE MADRID GOVERNMENT.

M635AED

NEW YORK, MAY 9-(AP)-THE HERALD TRIBUNE QUOTES SEN. VANDENBERG (R-MICH) AS SAYING IN A TRANSATLANTIC TELEPHONE CONVERSATION WITH A MEMBER OF THE PAPER'S WASHINGTON STAFF THAT THE OULOOK FOR THE PARIS COUNCIL OF FOREIGN MINISTERS IS "PRETTY GRIM--UNLESS YOU WANT TO GO TO MUNICH EVERY DAY."

"AND," VANDENBERG WAS QUOTED AS ADDING, "I AM NOT WILLING TO GO TO MUNICH."

THE SENATOR EVIDENTLY REFERRED TO THE 1938 MUNICH CONFERENCE AT WHICH ENGLAND AND FRANCE MADE CONCESSIONS TO GERMANY AND ITALY.

THE STORY OF THE TELEPHONE INTERVIEW, A DISPATCH FROM WASHINGTON, ADDED THAT VANDENBERG SAID HE AND HIS COLLEAGUE, SEN. CONNALLY (D-TEX), HAD "ABSOLUTELY NO COMPLAINT AGAINST THE WAY JIMMY (SECRETARY OF STATE JAMES F. BYRNES) IS HANDLING THINGS."

VANDENBERG INDICATED HE EXPECTED THE CONFERENCE TO END SHORTLY, SAYING, ACCORDING TO THE NEWSPAPER, "I HOPE TO SEE YOU SOON. I MEAN SOON."

S.24-1751

BY JEAN SMALL

NEW YORK, MAY 10-(AP)-THE MEN ON THE UNITED NATIONS SECURITY COUNCIL RELAXED LAST NIGHT AMID ALL THE BLANDISHMENTS AND ENTERTAINMENT NEW YORK'S "400" COULD OFFER AT A MAMMOTH BALL IN THE WALDORF ASTORIA HOTEL.

MRS.CORNELIUS VANDERBILT WAS THERE. EVERYONE WAS THERE--EXCEPT ANDREI A.GROMYKO OF THE SOVIET UNION AND EDWARD R.STETTINIUS OF THE UNITED STATES.

IN BOXES AROUND THE GAILY-DECORATED BALLROOM, U.N. DELEGATES AND MEMBERS OF THE SECRETARIAT CHATTED, WATCHED THE DANCING AND LAUGHED AT THE FLOOR SHOW.

ON THE DANCE FLOOR, DEBUTANTES AND DIPLOMATS, FOREIGN HEROES IN UNIFORM, AND SOCIETY MATRONS LAUGHED, VISITED AND DANCED TOGETHER.

TRYGVE LIE, GENIAL SECRETARY-GENERAL OF THE U.N., DANCED EXPERTLY ABOUT THE FLOOR WITH THE WIFE OF A COLLEAGUE.

"JUST TWO-STEPS AND THREE-STEPS," HE SAID IN EXPLANATION OF HIS DANCING. "DO YOU THINK I HAVE TIME TO GO TO DANCING SCHOOL?"

MOST SECURITY COUNCIL DELEGATES DECLINED TO BRAVE THE CROWDED DANCE FLOOR, BUT ALEXANDER KOLOSOV, THIN ENERGETIC SECRETARY TO GROMYKO, WHIRLED HIS PARTNER ABOUT THE FLOOR A FEW TIMES.

"IN THE SOVIET UNION WE ALSO HAVE THIS DANCE THE 'PAUL JONES'," HE SAID. "BUT WE DO NOT WEAR FORMAL DRESS FOR IT."

HE EXPLAINED THAT GROMYKO WAS "VERY BUSY" AND UNABLE TO ATTEND THE BALL.

A SPOKESMAN FOR STETTINIUS SAID THE U.S.DELEGATE HAD A SLIGHT COLD AND WAS "TAKING IT EASY."

HENRI BONNET OF FRANCE AND DR.OSCAR LANGE OF POLAND VISITED FROM BOX TO BOX, AND DR.QUO TAI-CHI OF CHINA SMILED AND NODDED AT FRIENDS. HIS WIFE WORE A SILVER-BROCADED CHINESE GOWN.

SIR ALEXANDER CADOGAN OF GREAT BRITAIN, CORNERED FOR AN INSTANT ON A STAIRCASE, COMMENTED BRIEFLY: "NICE SHOW!"

PAUL HASLUCK OF AUSTRALIA WATCHED THE FLOOR SHOW MAGICIAN IN RAPT SILENCE, LAUGHED AND APPLAUDED VIGOROUSLY. DR.HAFEZ AFIFI PASHA OF EGYPT CLAPPED APPROVAL OF A SONG-AND-DANCE TEAM.

"IT'S A MARVELOUS PARTY," SAID EELCO N.VAN KLEFFENS OF THE NETHERLANDS. "IT IS EXCELLENT TO GET THE YOUNG PEOPLE OF THE U.N. ACQUAINTED WITH EACH OTHER IN THIS WAY." HIS ATTRACTIVE WIFE WORE LOW-CUT, FORMAL BLACK, WITH A PEARL NECKLACE.

THE ELABORATE PARTY WAS GIVEN BY THE HOSPITALITY COMMITTEE OF THE UNITED NATIONS COMMITTEE OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK IN HONOR OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL DELEGATES, THE SECRETARY GENERAL AND THE SECRETARIAT. IT WAS THE FIRST OF A SERIES OF SOCIAL EVENTS PLANNED FOR THE U.N.

JP705AED

WASHINGTON, MAY 9-(AP)-TURKEY'S $90,000,000 LENDLEASE ACCOUNT WAS MARKED "SETTLED" BY THE UNITED STATES TODAY WITH THE TURKISH PROMISE TO PAY $4,500,000 CASH WITHIN 30 DAYS.

AN AGREEMENT NEGOTIATED IN ANKARA GAVE TURKEY THE RIGHT TO KEEP THE AMERICAN WEAPONS, PLANES AND MUNITIONS ALONG WITH $5,728,000 IN CIVILIAN GOODS, MOSTLY TRANSPORTATION STOCK AND AIRPORT EQUIPMENT.

MOST OF THE ARMS WERE SENT TO THE TURKS WITH THE LATE PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S APPROVAL DURING THE FOUR YEARS THAT THEIR COUNTRY REMAINED A NEUTRAL IN THE WAR AGAINST THE AXIS. THE STATE DEPARTMENT SAID THIS WAS DONE TO "STRENGTHEN TURKEY'S CAPACITY TO RESIST AXIS PRESSURES AND TO MEET SUCH DEMANDS FOR TURKISH ASSISTANCE AS ALLIED STRATEGY MIGHT REQUIRE." TURKEY DECLARED WAR AGAINST GERMANY FEBRUARY 23, 1945.

(360) BY JOHN M. HIGHTOWER

WASHINGTON, MAY 9-(AP)-DIPLOMATIC OFFICIALS SAID TONIGHT THAT THE RECENTLY CONCLUDED $90,000,000 LOAN AGREEMENT WITH POLAND IS BEING RECONSIDERED BECAUSE THE POLISH GOVERNMENT HAS NOT FULFILLED ITS PART OF THE BARGAIN.

INQUIRY AT THE STATE DEPARTMENT BROUGHT ONLY THE OFFICIAL REPLY THAT THE LOAN HAD NOT YET BEEN CANCELLED.

HOWEVER, IT WAS LEARNED THAT THE WHOLE ARRANGEMENT IS UNDER REVIEW AND CANCELLATION APPEARED TO BE A DISTINCT POSSIBILITY.

IN ORDER TO GET THE LOAN, THE POLISH GOVERNMENT MADE A SERIES OF COMMITMENTS INCLUDING A PROMISE TO HOLD FREE ELECTIONS, A DECLARATION THAT THE POLISH PEOPLE WOULD BE FULLY INFORMED OF THE AGREEMENTS AND THAT IN FUTURE THE UNITED STATES AND POLAND WOULD EXCHANGE FULL INFORMATION ON THEIR TREATIES AND AGREEMENTS WITH OTHER NATIONS.

WARSAW INFORMED WASHINGTON A FEW DAYS AGO THAT ELECTIONS WOULD BE HELD AS PROMISED NEXT FALL, BUT THIS WAS REGARDED SIMPLY AS A RE-AFFIRMATION OF WHAT ALREADY HAD BEEN STATED.

ON THE OTHER HAND, INFORMATION REACHING WASHINGTON IS THAT THE POLISH GOVERNMENT HAS NOT YET INFORMED ITS PEOPLE IN WAY OF THE LOAN OR THE COMMITMENTS IT UNDERTOOK IN OBTAINING THE CREDITS NOR HAS IT SUPPLIED THE UNITED STATES WITH REQUESTED INFORMATION ON ITS AGREEMENTS WITH OTHER NATIONS. PRESUMABLY THE SPECIFIC ISSUE IN THIS CASE IS POLISH AGREEMENTS WITH RUSSIA.

THE POLISH CREDIT IS IN TWO PARTS. FROM THE EXPORT-IMPORT BANK THE POLES ARE SUPPOSED TO OBTAIN A $40,000,000 CASH LOAN FOR NEW PURCHASES. WHILE THIS WAS COMPLETELY AGREED TO AND THE MONEY MADE AVAILABLE AT THE TIME THE AGREEMENT WAS COMPLETED, NONE OF IT YET HAS BEEN PAID OUT, ACCORDING TO GOVERNMENT FINANCIAL AUTHORITIES.

FROM THE FOREIGN LIQUIDATION COMMISSION, THE POLES WERE SUPPOSED TO OBTAIN AN ADDITIONAL $50,000,000 WORTH OF GOODS ON A CREDIT BASIS. NONE OF THE GOODS HAVE ACTUALLY BEEN DELIVERED, HOWEVER. THIS WOULD CONSIST OF SURPLUS WAR MATERIAL ALREADY IN EUROPE.

THUS CANCELLATION OF THE ARRANGEMENT WOULD DENY THE POLES ALL THE FINANCIAL AND MATERIAL HELP WHICH HAD BEEN PROMISED THEM.

AB1128PES

MEXICO CITY, MAY 9-(AP)-LOBBY CAMPAIGNING FOR A SLATE OF OFFICERS CLOSELY LINKED WITH THE LATIN AMERICAN LABOR CONFEDERATION (OTAL) OCCURRED TODAY DURING THE FIFTH AMERICAN TEACHERS CONFEDERATION CONGRESS.

DEBATE OVER THE CREDENTIALS COMMITTEE REPORT DELAYED ACTIVE START OF WORK.

THE SLATE IS HEADED BY GAUDENCIO PERAZA, INTIMATE FRIEND OF VICENTE LOMBARDO TOLEDANO, OTAL PRESIDENT, AS PROPOSED TEACHERS CONFEDERATION PRESIDENT SUCCEEDING OTTO NIEMANN, URUGUAY.

AMONG DELEGATES FROM THE UNITED STATES ARE MARIE HOFFMAN, VIRGINIA WHEELING, RAYMOND BRISBIN, ERA BALL AND STEPHAL L.PICHER, ALL OF ST.LOUIS, AND HELEN COOLER, PITTSBURGH.

30.24-2753

HERE FROM CANADA ARE E.M.COPPINGER, SASKATOON; W.R.STEWART, ONTARIO; JOSEPH DE NOBILI, QUEBEC, AND NORA HODGINS, TORONTO.

THE LARGE CUBAN DELEGATION IS HEADED BY DR.REINALDO BECERRA, UNDERSECRETARY OF EDUCATION, AND DR.NAREDO VIDA, DIRECTOR OF INSTRUCtion.

WASHINGTON, MAY 9-(AP)-PRESIDENT-ELECT MANUEL ROXAS OF THE PHILIPPINES ARRIVED BY PLANE TONIGHT FOR A WEEK'S STAY IN WASHINGTON AT THE INVITATION OF PRESIDENT TRUMAN.

WITH HIM WAS PAUL V. MCNUTT, AMERICAN HIGH COMMISSIONER TO THE ISLANDS, WHO SAID THEY MADE THE TRIP IN RECORD FLYING TIME OF 40 HOURS.

ROXAS WAS GREETED AT THE AIRPORT BY HIS DAUGHTER, RUBY, A STUDENT AT VASSAR COLLEGE, AND U.S. OFFICIALS.

HE WILL SEE PRESIDENT TRUMAN (AT 12:30 P.M. E.S.T.) TOMORROW AND LATER IN THE DAY WILL DISCUSS PHILIPPINE PROBLEMS IN A NATIONWIDE RADIO PROGRAM.

Frankfurt, May 9 Lt. Col. Gordon Browning chuckled today when informed by the AP that his friends were running him for Governor of Tennessee and commented: "that's news to me."

Browning, governor tennesseee seven yrs ago and now serving in Gen. McNarney's headquarters, added:

"I'm in the army until at least Octoboer--the primary is in August--that all I can say."

The 56-ur old Huntingdon, Tenn., attorney has been in the army since March 4, 1943, and came overseas in Jan.,1944. He returned to the civil administration division here last month after brief home leave.

Marshall country friends in Tenn. were rpted to have petitioned to place his name on the ballot for governor in the democratic party. deluce...#

Edmonton, Alta. May 9 (ap) Canadian officials said tonight that an American couple and their two year old son would not be allowed to vacation by jeep on the Alaska highway this summer. 5-1

Informed of the plans of Mr. and Mrs Kenneth Brane and their son, Robert, the Alaska Highway traffic control board office here said no permit would be issued. Touring on the Alaska Highway is forbidden this summer, and the highway office said the ban was being as widely publicized as possible. It is indicated that if the Branes have plans other than mere vacationing, they might be permitted to proceed.

Reports from their NY statehome town said the Branes sold their personal property to finance their holiday.

RUSSIANS YIELD ON TWO POINTS

IN ITALIAN PACT

Concessions Seen Possible Opening Wedge in Week-long Stalemate.

AGREE ON TRUSTEESHIP

Reds Consent to Allied War Criminals Board Inside Italy.

J. Dynan

PARIS, May 10. — (AP) Russia yielded tonight on two disputed points in the Italian treaty before the four-power foreign ministers council, indicating, American sources said, a possible opening wedge in the week-long stalemate between the Soviet Union and the Western powers.

NIGHT

V. M. Molotov, Soviet foreign minister, agreed to give Italy sole trusteeship of her colonies won in pre-fascist days and to consent to an Allied War Criminals commission inside Italy—two points he previously opposed.

British 'Reservation'

Although, American sources said, Secretary of State James F. Byrnes agreed to both points, British Foreign Secretary Ernest Bevin told the council he maintained "reservations" concerning the colonies.

Molotov previously had disagreed with the proposal—first put forth by the French—for allowing Italy to act as trustee of her former colonies under the United Nations, demanding that Russia be given a dominant role in Tripolitania in northern Africa. Observers believed Molotov's surprise move today was tantamount to withdrawing his demand for Tripolitania.

British sources said Bevin consented to designate Italy as sole trustee of Tripolitania and other portions of her former African empire only if the council agreed to name Great Britain as trustee of Cyrenaica, a colony adjoining Tripolitania on the Mediterranean.

Molotov's new statement concerning the Italian treaty followed a British charge that Russian opposition to calling a European peace conference before "Big Four" agreement on all treaties constituted a veto against hearing the other Allies.

Russia replied that any other course would risk splitting the world into two camps, informants said.

Agrees to Commission

Along with his agreement to modify his previous demands on Italian colonies, Molotov also waived his previous objections on a United States proposal to continue the work of the Allied Control commission in Italy by naming an Allied War Criminals commission to work inside the country.

British sources said that Bevin, in asking for British trusteeship of Cyrenaica, cited Great Britain's war-time promise to the tribesmen of that colony that they never again would be placed under Italian rule.

The blood of thousands of British soldiers spilled on the sands of Cyrenaica, Bevin told Molotov, entitled Britain to the trusteeship.

"Tobruk is to us what Stalingrad is to the Russians," British sources quoted Bevin as saying.

Concerning Russia's stand on the European peace conference, American and British sources said Byrnes pleaded with the council to set a definite date for the peace conference—on June 15, July 1, July 15, or any date so long as it was definite.

Molotov concurred with all such proposals, informants said, but always on the condition that the four powers must agree first on the essential points in all treaties to be considered before the invitations are sent out.

Must Face Issue

"We must all face it," Bevin was quoted as saying, "the issue is whether anyone of us can block holding the peace conference. This practically amounts to the use of the veto, and it would be carrying the veto too far to block the right of the other Allies to be heard at the peace conference."

American and British sources differed in their report of the discussion of the Italian treaty as to the exact extent of Russian support for France's suggestion to name Italy sole trustee for the colonies.

Americans said both Byrnes and Molotov supported it, but the British informants reported that the Russians consented to the proposal only with "certain reservations," which were not clarified.

British quarters said they believed Molotov's "certain reservations" might include giving the port of Trieste, heatedly disputed on the Italian treaty agenda, to Yugoslavia, and might wreck any hopes of colonial settlement. Russia previously offered to abandon her claims to a share in the Tripolitanian trusteeship if Yugoslavia's claims to Trieste were satisfied.

Real Progress Seen

However, Russia's concessions on both points were interpreted in American quarters as "real progress" in the negotiations and might be a harbinger that the area of disagreement between Russia on one hand and the United States and Great Britain on the other would be narrowed considerably.

The ministers reached no decision on either point and both subjects were carried over to tomorrow morning's meeting.

Today's second session opened with a review of the Trieste issue, with no change apparent on either side. According to American sources, the Russians insisted Yugoslavia get the port and most of the Istrian peninsula, while the other powers maintained it should go to Italy. The ministers then passed on to the Italian colonial issue.

Britain Accuses Russia Of New 'Veto' Move

J. DYNAN

Paris, May 10 (AP)—Russian insistence on full agreement among the Big Four before calling of a European peace conference was described at today's session of the Foreign Ministers as a "veto on permitting the nations which took part in the war to express their views" on the treaties, a British source said.

This source quoted British Foreign Secretary Ernest Bevin as attacking the Soviet stand during the morning's two-hour Council session.

A second meeting was scheduled for this afternoon in an effort to work out an agreement on the proposal of Secretary of State James F. Byrnes to convoke a 21-nation peace conference for June 15.

DAY

Byrnes Urges Parley Date

An American informant said Byrnes also opposed the Soviet stand and said the four governments had a responsibility before the world to see that the treaties were written and to safeguard the rights of the nations that participated in the war to have a say in the treaties.

Brynes suggested that the ministers set a definite date for the conference now and then continue working in Paris in small, informal sessions to try to narrow down the measure of disagreement between them before the conference.

Although the conferees were expected to make a last-ditch effort today to compromise their divergent views, most observers predicted that no agreement would be reached and that the Ministers would go home early next week.

Delegates themselves admitted privately that there was only a flicker of hope for bridging the gap between Russia and the West on several fundamental issues.

Gap Widened

That gap was widened yesterday when Byrnes and V. M. Molotov, Russia's Foreign Minister, argued for two hours—without agreement—on Byrnes's suggestion for a full conference June 15.

Molotov, reportedly acting on fresh instructions from Moscow, insisted that such a conference should act only on treaties on which Russia, France, Britain and the United States had reached a prior accord.

Russia's Proposals

To support his view, he offered two amendments, both of which were opposed by Byrnes.

The first of these accepted June 15 as the date for such a conference, provided the four Ministers reached a prior agreement on treaties to be discussed.

The second suggested that the Ministers adjourn now and meet again not later than June 5, when a 21-power conference would be called if an agreement could be reached on the treaties.

Byrnes countered with a suggestion that the 21-power conference should receive the treaties after the four Ministers had agreed "as far as possible." Otherwise, he said, disagreements among the Ministers would block the rest of the world from going ahead with treaties.

Backtracking Alleged

Molotov then accused Byrnes of backtracking on an agreement of the Foreign Ministers last December in Moscow. At that time, he said, the ministers had decided that they would agree on treaties before submitting them to a general peace parley.

An American source said Byrnes would not insist on calling a general parley if Russia refused to attend.

Even if the conferees fail to reach any agreement on the peace treaties, they are expected to remain in session for several more days to discuss the German situation—last item on the agenda. It was learned that the United States was determined to insist on full consideration of all angles of the German question, including Byrnes's proposed four-power treaty to supervise German disarmament and France's requests on the Ruhr and Rhineland.

ATTLEE 'GRATIFIED'; BEAVERBROOK BITTER

LONDON, May 10 (AP)—Prime Minister Attlee's personal secretary said tonight that the Prime Minister was "highly gratified" by the Senate's approval of the British loan and would comment in Parliament.

News of the Senate's action was telephoned by The Associated Press to Mr. Attlee's country residence, where the Prime Minister's secretary informed him of the vote.

The announcement was received here soon after the Whitehall offices had closed down for the long British week-end, and most Government officials already had scattered.

The BBC, which seldom interrupts its programs, broke into its broadcasts to announce the news.

Sir John Anderson, Chancellor of the Exchequer in Winston Churchill's Government, said he was "very much relieved" by the Senate decision. He said confirmation from the House of Representatives would enable "us to do as we would wish to do, namely—to play our full part in world affairs, which otherwise would have been impossible."

Lord Beaverbrook, member of the wartime Coalition Cabinet, publisher of The London Daily Express and a stern opponent of the loan, said:

"The United States Senate has passed the loan. We have sold the empire for a trifling sum. Henceforth the United States of America reaps where we have sown.

British Army to Pay 55 Cents for Recruits

LONDON — (AP) — The British Army has asked Parliament for $4,000 to reinstate the prewar policy of paying anyone producing a recruit. Awards will be from 55 cents to $1.40.

Asked what would constitute proof of recruiting a potential soldier, an Army spokesman said: "Just produce the body."

Albania Wants Italian Ships

LONDON, May 10 (AP) — The Tirana, Albania, radio said tonight that Premier Col. Gen. Enver Hoxha has sent a note to the Big Four Foreign Ministers in Paris demanding a "portion" of the Italian Navy for Albania.

U. S. Navy Memorial Organ in England

DUNKESWELL, England—(AP)—An organ has been installed in this village's ancient parish church as a memorial to the 183 United States Navy airmen who were killed while operating from the Dunkswell Air Station during the war. More than 5,000 U. S. Navy men subscribed to the fund for the instrument.

Hunger Striker Dies In Dublin

Dublin, *Saturday*, May 11 (AP)—John McCaughey, 32, former Irish Republican Army "adjutant general," whose 23-day hunger strike provoked what police termed an "attempted attack" on Eire's President, died early today in his prison cell.

Prison sources disclosed the death.

Another imprisoned Irish Republican Army men, David Fleming, has been on a hunger strike for 49 days. Dr. Fred McSorley, a Nationalist member of Parliament in northern Ireland, after visiting Fleming in his Belfast prison, reported yesterday he stillhad surprising vitality and probably would live 'for many, many days yet.'"

He also said he had understood Fleming, who was convicted of felony and treason and sentenced to twelve years in jail for I.R.A. activities, "had made arrangements with his relatives to be buried near his home in Killarney." (ADD)

RUSSIA IS ASKED TO SUPPLY DATA ON FRANCO REGIME

L. HAUCK

NEW YORK, May 10—(AP) The United Nations broadened its investigation of the Franco regime today with a specific call to Russia and other governments for detailed information on Spain's activities during the war and now.

In addition to the Soviet government, which was asked to report on operation of the Spanish Blue division on the Eastern front, the Security Councils sub-committee addressed inquiries to the United States, Great Britain, Italy, all the Central and South American republics and the Philippines.

NIGHT

These requests were added to a general call for information to all United Nations members, the League of Nations, the U. N. War Crimes commission, the Nuernberg tribunal, the Allied Control Council in Germany, the Allied Council for Japan and the Allied Commission for Italy.

Among topics mentioned in the communications were requests for evidence of "subversive activities of the falange and Franco organization," harboring "German agents, organizations and war criminals," and "the attitude of the Franco regime during the recent war."

In announcing the wide scope of its investigation, the five-man committee reported after a fifth secret session that it had completed preliminary phases and would now begin holding daily sessions in an effort to meet the May 31 deadline on a report to the council.

A source close to the committee said the group today discussed the possibility of sending representatives to Spain to study the situation first hand, but that decision was reserved pending the results of the general call for information.

A non-committee delegate, who refused to permit use of his name, said, meanwhile, that a serious split already was developing on the committee, with Poland and France favoring sanctions against Spain and with Brazil and China opposed. The position of Australia, the fifth member, was described as unknown.

Two Reports Expected

This delegate said it could be expected that the committee finally would offer two reports—one suggesting sanctions and the other calling for a mere "moral condemnation" of the Franco regime. This delegate further suggested that if the council opposed sanctions, Russia could be expected to exert her veto power on the basis that it would be better or not at all than to move half-heartedly.

Jose Giral, premier of the exiled Spanish Republican government, was expected to arrive here from Paris over the week-end with what he has termed "a complete report and eight annexed documents showing that Franco's regime is a danger to world peace."

The Spanish Republicans presented their first batch of documents to the council through Oscar Lange, Polish delegate, in support of his charges that Franco menaced peace. Lange called for a worldwide rupture of relations with Madrid and the matter was referred to the subcommittee for study.

Spanish Republican Leader Due In N.Y.

New York, May 10 (AP) — The United Nations Security Council's investigating subcommittee resumed its study today of United Nations intelligence on Franco Spain with expectations of receiving another batch of documents shortly from the exiled Spanish republican leadership.

The Spanish republicans, responding to the investigators' invitation to all comers to submit information bearing on the Franco regime, are forwarding their latest contributions by their Premier, Jose Giral.

Giral Due In New York

He is expected here this week end from London, carrying what he called "a complete report and eight annexed documents showing that Franco's regime is a danger to world peace."

Spanish republican observers here said Giral would spend two days in New York before going to Mexico City to liquidate the exiled leadership's former headquarters, which has been removed to Paris, and would return here shortly to appear before the subcommittee.

Lange Presents Papers

The Spanish republicans presented their first file of documents to the Council through Polish Delegate Oscar Lange in support of his charges that Franco menaces peace and should be isolated by a collective United Nations break in diplomatic relations with Madrid.

Under the subcommittee's invitation, the way was opened for the Franco regime to state its own case, but thus far none has been reported received from the Madrid Government.

15 U.S. Reunions On French Soil

Paris, May 10 (AP)—Frenchmen looked with smiles of approval on an unaccustomed show of American emotion today, as All-American couples embraced on the St. Lazare railroad station platform.

It was the pioneer group of fifteen wives and twelve children of United States Army officers stationed in France and Belgium, being greeted by their husbands and fathers as they arrived from the United States.

Ten other similar households were set up in Paris, and most of the remainder in Belgium.

Mrs. Jerry McCann, wife of Second Lieutenant Marl P. McCann, of North Hollywood, Cal., got a surprise when she met her husband at the station for the first time in twenty months. While she was on the high seas en route to France, he was notified of his transfer from southern France to Berlin.

Paris-Posted Husbands

Two Paris-posted husbands on the platform already had greeted their wives at Le Havre yesterday. One was Major Clarence R. Brewer, of Indianapolis, meeting his wife Coral and daughters Paula, 13; Linda, 2½, and Judith, 1½; the other was Capt. Robert A. Salvador, of Ptesrson, N.J., meeting his wife Flora.

But not in the group was Mrs. Margaret Benedict. Her husband, First Lieutenant Paul H. Benedict, of Atlanta, Ga., had gone down to Le Havre in a jeep and taken her directly to his post at Campelgne.

Lieut. Col. Kurt Schnellenbach, of Kalamazoo, Mich., did almost as much for his family. He intercepted and took into his charge his wife, Eleanor, and children, Kurt, Jr., and Marlene, when they were riding between St. Lazare Station and their hotel.

U-Boat Order Against Rescue Of Survivors Defended by Doenitz

N. NORGAARD

NUERNBERG, May 10 — (AP) Grand Adm. Karl Doenitz said today he believed he was chosen to succeed Hitler in the last days of the war only because "after Reichsmarshal Goering was removed I was senior officer in command of an independent branch of the armed forces."

Doenitz, NIGHT defending himself against war crimes charges, told the international military tribunal he was strictly a military man until taking over as fuehrer.

When the Russian prosecutor challenged this statement, he declared that "when a soldier during the war stands solidly behind his nation and his government, that doesn't make him a politician."

Angrily Defends Order

The naval commander angrily reiterated many times that his order forbidding U-boats to attempt the rescue of survivors of torpedoed ships was intended only to insure the submarines' safety from surprise air attacks. This order has been one of the dominant points in the case against him.

A letter from 67 U-boat commanders now in British prison camps contended none could interpret the order as meaning they should exterminate Allied seamen deliberately.

Doenitz appeared most uneasy when reminded that he had cautioned the entire German navy in one order against "spreading the poison of Jewry." He explained hesitantly that he had believed "Germany's national strength and unity could not afford Jewish components."

British Prosecutor Sir David Maxwell Fyfe declared captured minutes showed that Doenitz had proposed in 1943 that Spain be occupied so U-boat activities could be increased from new bases. Hitler, he said, replied that Germany no longer had the resources to carry out such a venture.

Fyfe introduced admiralty records to show that the Germans had sunk 79 merchant ships without warning during the first year of the war. He said no warning was given to the Athenia, the first liner sunk in the war with heavy loss of British and some American lives.

Doenitz said "that was mistaken for an auxiliary cruiser and the commander was punished for it."

DOENITZ SOUGHT TO SEIZE SPAIN

Told Hitler U-Boat Bases Were Needed There.

J. REDY

Nuernberg, May 10 (A. P.).—Grand Admiral Karl Doenitz was accused before the International Military Tribunal today of proposing to Adolf Hitler in 1943 that German troops occupy Spain so that U-boat warfare could be stepped up through newly-acquired bases.

Sir David Maxwell Fyfe, British prosecutor, said that minutes of Doenitz-Hitler conversations captured by the Allies showed the former German naval chieftain informed the Fuehrer the U-boat campaign was going badly and that the only strategic area left for operation was the Bay of Biscay.

"The best strategic solution lies in the occupation of Spain," Doenitz was quoted as telling Hitler.

DAY

Possible in 1940.

Hitler's reply, the prosecutor said, was that such a step would have been possible in 1940 with Spain's co-operation, but that the Reich no longer had the resources for such a venture.

"I don't think I proposed to the Fuehrer that we occupy Spain," Doenitz told the tribunal from the witness stand.

Sir David retorted that the originals of the captured minutes were in London and could be produced.

The British prosecutor sharply attacked the admiral's contention that the German Navy under his direction abided by the rules of warfare. He quoted from the minutes of another meeting between Doenitz and Hitler when Hitler declared: "The only way to meet terror is with terror," as a means of breaking a general strike in Copenhagen.

Denies Ruthless Intent.

"Why did you circulate that among your officers?" Sir David asked. "Was it to inculcate ruthlessness in your officers?"

"That is not so," Doenitz replied. "It was merely to inform them that the strike existed."

Sir David declared that Hitler proposed in February, 1945, the renunciation of the Geneva Convention and that Doenitz advised him that "from a military standpoint there are no grounds for this step regarding the war at sea. This measure would bring no advantages. It would be better to take the necessary steps without losing face with the entire world."

Doenitz said that by "necessary steps" he meant only reduced rations for work units involved in sabotage.

A. M. G. Dissolves Monarchist Party

Bavarian Group Sought to Put Rupprecht on Throne

MUNICH, May 10 (AP).—The American Military Government dissolved today the growing Bavarian monarchist party and prohibited monarchist political activity.

Bavarian military government officers said the order to disband the "King and Fatherland" party came from higher authorities.

The Moscow radio charged recently that American authorities were sponsoring "Monarchist reaction" in Bavaria. They gave the party a temporary license in January.

In the party's first mass meeting in Munich ten days ago, disorders broke out in a packed theater when monarchist supporters forcibly ejected hecklers.

30.24-2755

The party was founded to restore the monarchy in Bavaria and to place Crown Prince Rupprecht on the throne which his father, Ludwig III, lost in 1918.

2 Jews Found Murdered In Forest Near Munich

52 Germans Sentenced for Anti-Semitic Acts

FRANKFURT AM MAIN, May 10 (AP).—Two Jews who apparently had been "taken for a ride" from their Munich apartment were found murdered in a forest near Munich yesterday, the German Dana news agency reported. Their apartment had been looted.

Nazi Gets 5 Years For Killings in Crete

Lueneburg, Germany, May 10 (A. P.).—A British military tribunal sentenced German Gen. Kurt Student to five years imprisonment today for his responsibility in the shooting of British prisoners of war during the airborne invasion of Crete.

Italian Cabinet Approves Rule By Umberto Until Referendum

E. Brutto

Rome, May 10 (AP)—The Italian Cabinet approved today the assumption of the throne by Crown Prince Umberto, but stipulated that he could rule only with limited powers until June 2, when the Italians will decide whether they want a monarchy or a republic.

The Cabinet decided at an extraordinary session that Umberto could approve decrees up until the referendum date with the signature "Umberto II, King of Italy," but ordered eliminated the traditional following phrase, "by the grace of God and the will of the people."

Recognition of Umberto was decided upon over the objection of the Communist leader, Palmiro Togliatti, who declared the abdication of King Vittorio Emanuele was a violation of the truce on the monarchy and would not be accepted by the people.

Limits Powers

The limitation on the powers of the Crown as provided by the Cabinet was merely a reaffirmation of the law already enacted last March restricting Umberto's powers as lieutenant general of the realm during the political campaign.

Earlier the Communists had indicated they would oppose Umberto's succession to the throne, and the Socialist press jeeringly referred to him as only "the King of the May." Headlines in a Socialist newspaper said "Fascist Prince Succeeds Fascist King for 23 days."

Dressed in a marshal's uniform and bareheaded, Umberto appeared eight times on the balcony of the royal palace during the day to acknowledge the acclaim of an estimated 10,000 cheering Romans.

Waving his hand and smiling, he came out three times singly, then with his consort, the former Princess Marie Jose, of Belgium, and four times with his family—the new Queen, three daughters and one son.

Umberto, who has served for two years as lieutenant general of the realm, was designated by his abdicated father to succeed to the throne before the King and Queen sailed away last night into exile.

Umberto in a letter to the Italian

Cabinet today promised to abide by the decision of the referendum on June 2 and thus may serve less than a month as king.

The letter said the abdication "does not in any way change the constitutional powers exercised by me as lieutenant general," although "legally it brought me to the succession."

It expressed confidence the Government "will still collaborate with me in the interests of the country until the decision of the people."

In a proclamation issued tonight, Umberto called upon his people to "gather about the flag under which the fatherland was unified and four generations of Italians have known how to live laboriously and die heroically."

The proclamation, dated yesterday, declared the abdication of Umberto's father was a step to contribute to "a more serene evaluation of national problems in the imminent peace."

"A Vigilant Custodian"

The new King also said in his proclamation that his first thought "went to the Italians of Venezia Giulia and of lands overseas who are begging to remain citizens of our common fatherland, to prisoners whose return is desired, to veterans to whom we owe every recognition and to all innocent victims of the enormous tragedy of the nations."

Umberto reiterated in the proclamation that he would abide by the decision of the people in the coming elections.

He declared he desired only "to be the first among Italians in the sorrowful hours and last in the happy ones." Umberto also asked to serve as "a vigilant custodian of the constitutional liberties and of international relations founded on honorable and acceptable accords."

While the Communist and Socialist press was hostile to Umberto, the monarchist newspaper *Italia Nuova* hailed him as "the King of the Italians" and the "only one who can work in defense of the permanent interests of the people."

Umberto Given King's Power Till June 2

J. McKnight

Rome, May 10 (AP)—The Italian Cabinet approved today the assumption of the throne by Crown Prince Umberto, but specified his powers would extend only until June 2. On that day the Italian people will decide whether to continue the monarchy.

The Ministry decided Umberto could sign decrees "Umberto II, King of Italy," but not use the phrase traditionally following the signature, "By Grace of God and Will of the People." Umberto's father, Vittorio Emanuele III, abdicated last night after a 45-year reign and sailed for Egypt.

"King Of May"

Communists oppose Umberto, and the Socialist press today called him the "King of May," and declared in its headlines "Fascist Prince succeeds Fascist king for 23 days."

The Socialist newspapers said the abdication was a "useless political maneuver" intended to influence the outcome of the June plebiscite.

Meanwhile, Greece also prepared to settle the fate of her king, George II. Premier Tsaldaris announced that Greeks would vote on the question as soon as electoral lists are revised. Previously, the Greek Government had not planned to hold a plebescite until 1948, but the Populist party, largely Monarchist, came into power in recent elections.

Agreement Reported

Recent announcements from Athens said the British and United States governments had agreed to the holding of an earlier plebiscite.

Rome's Communist party organ *L'Unita* charged that Vittorio's abdication had "broken the truce on monarchy." When the Allies captured Rome two years ago the Italian Government and Crown agreed to a truce on the question of the monarchy pending a voters' decision, but a British Foreign Office spokesman in London said recently the decision to hold the election June 2 was interpreted as ending the period of the true.

Earlier, Pietro Nenni, Socialist and vice president of the Constituent Assembly, and Palmiro Togliatti, Communist and Minister of Justice, argued that only the constitutional convention to be elected in the plebiscite has the right to select a new king.

Diversion Charged

A Socialist party manifesto termed the abdication "a diversion to derange orderly preparation of the referendum." A Republican party leader, Randolfo Pacciardi, said the abdication would have no effect on what he called the nation's swing toward a republic.

Premier Alcide de Gasperi commented only that he was confident the monarchy would abide by the decisions of the plebiscite.

The abdication document, written in the 76-year-old King's own hand, added Vittorio Emanuele to the long list of unemployed European monarchs. He and Queen Elena sailed aboard the cruiser Duke of Abruzzi for Cairo.

Urged By Advisers

Observers said the renunciation was an eleventh-hour effort to strengthen the House of Savoy for the plebiscite. But even the most optimistic Monarchists give the monarchy only a 50-50 chance of surviving.

For weeks, Monarchists circles said, advisers had told the King that by clinging to the throne after his "irrevocable" retirement from public life in June, 1944, he was hurting the monarchy.

Finally, the third Savoy King of unified Italy penned these words:

"I abdicate the crown of Italy in favor of my son Umberto of Savoy, Prince of Piedmont." (ADO)

Pope Is Notified

Vatican City, May 10 (AP)—Pope Pius today received formal notification of the abdication of King Vittorio Emanuele of Italy from Grand Admiral Thaon di Revel, Minister of Marine before the war.

The Pontiff, who is recovering from a slight throat ailment, which caused him to suspend daily audiences temporarily, made a special exception to receive the emissary and four noblemen privately.

"I have in mind," Britain's wartime Prime Minister told a news conference, "one combination of all Europe. If you can't have all at the first beginning, you may have to add to the organism as you go along."

Churchill talked for twenty minutes to Dutch editors at the Royal Palace in Amsterdam, where he is the guest of Queen Wilhelmina.

Prussia Is Danger Spot

He expressed "grave anxiety" over the future of beaten Germany and, with a faint smile, he added:

"I am not in position to propose a policy—but I would have had a policy."

To questions put by Dutch journalists, Churchill said he had long held the opinion that Prussia was the most dangerous part of Germany, and commented:

"I would have begun by separating Prussia from the rest of Germany. I would immediately have introduced a milder regime in the rest of Germany and kept strict vigilance on Prussia, which is the most malignant part of the former Reich."

"Must Live With Them"

Churchill commented that there were 80,000,000 Germans in the

[illegible]ch "and we [illegible]t live with [illegible]m."

He said rearmament must be prevented.

"Those industries which make modern war possible must be subject to ceaseless vigilence," he said. "I would wish to see the Germans earning their own living as quickly as possible. We should be foolish to handle our affairs so as to prevent them from earning a living and then take the bread out of our own mouths to feed them."

He recalled that the most anxious period of the war was at the peak of German U-boat successes in 1941 and 1942, but said he never believed the Germans would be able to invade England.

Churchill Stresses U. S.-Europe Link

Tells of Plan for United Europe

Churchill Would Form Partial Federation of Democracies as a Beginning.

R. Wheeler

Amsterdam, May 10 (A. P.).—Winston Churchill, expressing hope that the future may eventually see a United States of Europe, said today that he would favor a partial federation of democracies as a beginning.

Bids People of Europe Keep Tie to America

LEIDEN, The Netherlands, May 10 (AP).—Winston Churchill received an honorary Doctor of Laws degree today from historic Leiden University and, in a speech of acceptance, urged the people of Europe to keep their war-won unity with the Western Hemisphere.

"Let us keep our hands firmly clasped with that great power of America," he said. "Let us guard and cultivate those ties, and then we may find that, even in our time, we have taken our part in laying securely and unshakably the foundation of a better and brighter world."

BRITISH APPROVE VOTING BY GREEKS ON KING'S RETURN

I. Chakales

ATHENS, May 10—(AP) Premier Constantin Tsaldaris said today that Britain had approved the holding of a plebiscite on the return of King George II to the Greek throne as soon as election lists could be revised.

The plebiscite originally was scheduled for 1948. The present rightwing, royalist government of Tsaldaris has been urging an earlier vote since taking office last month.

Tsaldaris made the announcement after a call by British Ambassador Sir Clifford Norton. U. S. Charge d'Affaires Karl L. Rankin also called on the premier.

Date to be Set

Tsaldaris said the date would be determined by the Greek government when the electoral lists had been revised, or perhaps earlier. Greece has asked Allied observers to supervise the revision.

(Italy is scheduled to hold a plebiscite June 2 to determine whether to continue the monarchy or establish a Republican government.)

Leftwing groups boycotted the general elections March 31, the first in 10 years. Election lists have been declared far out of date, bearing the names of many voters who since died or moved away.

(In Moscow, the newspaper Pravda attacked Napolran Zervas, leader of the pro-monachist National party in Greece. Pravda charged that he was a Nazi collaborator who changed allegiance after German reverses and now was campaigning for extension of Greece's boundaries. It said Zervas received weapons from the Allies, but used them against Greek patriots.)

Reds' Occupation Costs In Austria Will Be Cut

Russia Also Will Provide Gas and Fuel for U. N. R. R. A.

VIENNA, May 10 (AP).—The Russians agreed at an Allied Control Council meeting today to cut their occupation costs in Austria substantially and to provide almost all of Austria's and U. N. R. R. A.'s gasoline and fuel oil requirements in this country from the Soviet-controlled Zistersdorf oil fields in Austria.

Occupation costs of the four Allied armies in Austria have accounted for about half of the Austrian budget since February. Under the agreement reached today these costs will be limited to 35 per cent of the budget. Russia has in Austria almost three times as many troops as the other three occupation powers combined.

A changed Russian attitude in Austria became apparent last month after Marshal Ivan S. Koney, Russian occupation commander, returned from a visit to Moscow. The Russians then withdrew their demand for large tracts of Austrian land and accepted a much smaller acreage, formerly used by the German army for training purposes.

POLE HELD PLANE OF BRITISH ENVOY

Warsaw, May 10 (A. P.).—A Polish general refused this week to allow the plane of British Ambassador Victor Cavendish-Bentinck to leave the Krakow airdrome for more than twenty-four hours.

When the envoy, Group Capt. Charles Burt-Andrews, finally was advised yesterday that he could take off, Burt-Andrews said he found that "a Russian had shoved his boot through the wing and tampered with the locks of the baggage compartment."

The Ambassador flew to Krakow to attend a film showing of "True Glory." Crowds cheered him wildly and hoisted him and Col. Walter Pashley, American

military attaché put their shoulders and carried them to their hotel. Cavendish-Bentinck returned to Warsaw by automobile after protesting that "under the Moscow agreement, British and American planes had freedom of the air in Poland." The Polish general, in refusing permission for his take-off, asserted that he needed authorization from the war and foreign ministries.

Russia to Repatriate Poles

WARSAW, May 10 (AP).—Dr. Henry K. Wolpe, chairman of the Polish-Soviet repatriation commission, announced today upon returning from Moscow that the repatriation of approximately 800,000 Poles from Russian territory will be completed by the end of July. Sixty per cent already have left Russia, he said.

Big UNRRA SHARE For Polish Peasants

WARSAW (AP)—The peasants of Poland, estimated at 60 percent of the nation's 23,000,000 people, are expected to get a large share of UNRRA aid.

UNRRA's program calls for these deliveries to the farmlands: 23,000 horses, 19,000 head of cattle, 15,000 sheep, 25,000 hogs, 10,000 fowl, and 10,000 eggs for hatching. Twenty-one thousand tons of fertilizer will be distributed.

12 NAZIS QUIT SPAIN

Madrid, May 10 (A. P.).—Twelve Germans, including Major-Gen. Hans Doerr, former military attache of the German Embassy here, boarded a United States Army plane for Frankfurt today under the Allied Control Commission's repatriation program.

The British and American Embassy repatriation representatives had expected to send sixteen persons—the plane's capacity—but Spanish authorities failed to produce the remaining four. One of the four was Naval Attache Capt. Kurt Meyer Koehner.

Turkey Offers Export Food

Ankara, Turkey, May 10 (AP)—Turkey created a credit of 6,000,000 Turkish lira (about $4,800,000) yesterday in favor of UNRRA and announced she had ready for export to starving nations about 650,000 head of livestock, plus other foodstuffs.

Agriculture Minister Rasit Hatiboglu said he was unable to say what portion of the credit Turkey would be able to supply in actual food, but that he hoped it would be large. The nation must wait until the end of May of determine what foods can be furnished in accord with spring rains.

He said Turkish food would be distributed abroad on a purchase basis to nations and on a credit arrangement to UNRRA.

Red Cross Agreement On Germany Announced

Geneva, Switzerland, May 10 (AP). The International Red Cross said today it had received permission to distribute supplies among sick children and German refugees in both the American and Russian zones of Germany.

Under the American zone agreement, goods will be sent to the German Central Committee in Stuttgart. Similar arrangements have been concluded with the French and British previously.

Liberty Ship Aground.

Copenhagen, May 10 (A. P.).—Harbor authorities announced today that the 7,000-ton American Liberty ship, Joe Harris, ran aground last night near this port. The crew and cargo were reported to be in no danger. Rescue ships were said to be on the way to the scene.

CAIRO ARAB FIGHT POLICE AT MOSQUE

40 Are Hurt and 200 Seized as Guns and Clubs End Rioting Against Palestine Report

PROTEST SENT TO BIG 3

CAIRO, Egypt, May 10 (AP)—Egyptian police fired at rioting Arabs with shotguns and wielded clubs today as violence flared in Cairo during the one-day Arab general [illegible] in all chief cities of the Middle East to protest against the recommendations of the Anglo American Committee of Inquiry on Palestine.

At least 40 persons were injured and more than 20 arrested in an outbreak at the ancient Azhar Mosque in the heart of Cairo's bazaar district, scene of previous riots.

There were no reports of violence from other main Middle Eastern cities, where the strike paralyzed business. Several minor demonstrations ocurred in Palestine, and two bombs exploded in Jewish stores last night in Beyrouth.

Battle On Mosque Roof

The Egyptian police opened fire with their shotguns on more than 200 stone-throwing Arabs on the roof of the Cairo Mosque after dispersing several thousand Arabs who attempted to demonstrate in the square in front of the massive building. The crowds gathered as they came from their noonday prayers.

The police were forced to retreat three times under a barrage of stones and debris. Reinforcements arrived and the police continued to fire at the Arabs on the roof.

The police prevented the crowd from swelling to even greater portions by keeping several thousand worshipers in the mosque.

Stones Litter Mosque Area

Finally the police entered the mosque and arrested more than 200 Arabs, taking them to the police stations in trucks. Then they cleared the crowds from the area in front of the mosque, which was littered with thousands of stones.

Blows from the policemen's clubs caused most of the injuries. One policeman and three other persons were hospitalized, while ambulance crews gave first aid to the others.

It was not known how many of the Arabs on the roof suffered wounds from shotgun pellets. Police attributed the stone-throwing to members of the Misr El Fatat youth organization, known also as the "Green Shirts." The Government has forbidden them from wearing the insignia from which thew derive their name.

Premier Tours Streets Of Cairo

Before the outbreak, Premier Ismail Sidky Pasha, accompanied by an armed escort, had toured the streets of Cairo. Most foreign-owned Cairo shops were closed, and tramway cars were not running.

In Alexandria the strike was quiet but effective, and similar reports were received from Port Said.

Diplomatic sources in Cairo said the strike was country-wide in Iraq.

Police Pour Shot Into Mob Atop Cairo Mosque

Cairo, May 10 (AP)—Police fired buckshot among a crowd of more than 200 stone-throwing Moslems who had assembled on the roof of Azhar Mosque today in a demonstration against the British-American Commission report on Palestine.

The police dispersed a crowd of thousands in the square who had gathered on the Moslem sabbath.

The battle was an outgrowth of a general one-day strike called by Moslems and Arabs in support of their Palestine colleagues which tied up many of the larger cities of the Middle East.

Crowd Driven From Square

While police continued to fire shotguns at persons on the roof, the crowd was dispersed from the square. It took refuge on side streets out of range.

At least one policeman was injured.

Attempting to block demonstrations when the crowd of worshippers came from their noonday prayers, armed police on foot and horseback held several thousand inside the mosque in the heart of the Cairo bazaar district. Three times the police in front of the massive stone mosque, one of the oldest in the world, were forced to retreat under a hail of stones and other missiles.

200 Seized, 40 Injured

Reinforcements arrived and the police entered the mosque and arrested more than 200. Approximately 40 of them were injured, mostly by police clubs.

Three persons, including the policeman, were taken to hospitals. Ambulance crews gave first aid to others.

Police then began clearing the area in front of the mosque of spectators. The square was left littered with thousands of stones.

A police officer expressed the belief that the stoning was started by members of the Misr el Fatah Youth Organization, which also is known as the Green Shirts. The Government has forbidden the wearing of green shirts.

ARABS TO RESIST ENTRY OF JEWS INTO HOLY LAND

JERUSALEM, May 10—(AP) The Arab Higher committee announced today it had sent telegrams to the heads of the "Big Three" powers and to the Foreign ministers conference in Paris asserting the Arab world would resist "to the last man" American-British recommendations on Palestine.

The recommendations would "enable the Jews of the world to invade our country under the protection of the armed forces of Britain and America," the message to President Truman, Prime Minister Attlee and Generalissimo Stalin said. It was also sent to Soviet Foreign Minister V. M. Molotov.

Mandate End Asked

Abolition of the British mandate over Palestine and complete independence for the Arabs in the Holy Land were demanded in the communication to the foreign ministers. Jamal Effendi Husseini, trustee for the powerful Higher committee, signed both messages.

The telegram to the "Big Three" powers [illegible]

"The report of the Anglo-American committee and its recommendations are an absolute injustice and a complete repudiation of all the principles of freedom, self-determination and democracy. It is nothing but an instrument of imperialism and clear proof of the bankruptcy of the Western democracies and the falsity of their claims for the protection of human rights.

"The recommendations will enable the Jews of the world to invade our country under the protection of the armed forces of Britain and America. The Arabs shall oppose enforcement of the recommendations to the last man. This policy will endanger the peace of the Middle East and the world. The Arabs of Palestine appeal for human justice."

Calls Democracy Failure

The telegram to the foreign ministers conference said:

"The Arabs consider the report of the British-American committee a submission to Jewish terrorism and financial influence, and a gross violation of the principle of self-determination and a complete failure of western democracy.

"The Arabs reject this instrument of imperialism violently and shall oppose its enforcement to the last man. They demand the abolition of the mandate and independence in their own country."

Jamal Husseini and other Arab leaders went to Jaffa today for a meeting with the Moslem brotherhood. It was his first visit to Jaffa since his return from political exile of nine years.

Arabs Protest 'Invasion' By World Jews

Jerusalem, May 10 (AP)—The Arab Higher Committee announced today it had cabled the Big Three nations that recommendations of the British-American committee on Palestine would "enable Jews of the world to invade our country under the protection of the armed forces of Britain and America."

The message, sent to Prime Minister Stalin, President Truman and Prime Minister Attlee—and to Soviet Foreign Minister V. M. Molotov, who is attending the Foreign Ministers conference in Paris—threatened to oppose the recommendations "to the last man."

Asking [illegible] Justice"

Jamal Effendi Husseini, trustee for the Higher Committee, signed the cables, which closed with an appeal "for human justice."

Coincidentally the Higher Committee cabled the foreign ministers conference a demand for the abolition of the British mandate in Palestine and for the granting of independence to the Arabs there.

This message said:

"The Arabs consider a report of the Anglo-American committee a submission to Jewish terrorism and financial influence and a gross violation of the principles of freedom of self-determination, and complete failure of Western democracy.

To Resist "Imperialism"

"The Arabs reject this instrument of imperialism violently and shall oppose its enforcement to the last man. They demand abolition of the mandate and independence in their own country."

The cable sent to the Big Three leaders said:

"The report of the Anglo-American committee and its recommendations are an absolute injustice and a complete repudiation of all principles of freedom of self-determination in all democratic principles.

Allies "False To Claims"

"It is nothing but an instrument of imperialism and clear proof of the bankruptcy of western democracies and the falsity of their claims for the protection of human rights.

"The recommendations will enable Jews of the world to invade our country under the protection of the armed forces of Britain and America. Arabs shall oppose enforcement of the recommendations to the last man. This policy will endanger peace of the Middle East and the world. The Arabs of Palestine appeal for human justice."

Arab Strike Ties Up Middle East Cities

London, May 10 (AP)—A general strike of Arabs protesting British-American inquiry committee recommendations that Palestine be opened to 100,000 Jewish immigrants from Europe halted business activity in most important cities of the Middle East today.

Two bombs exploded in Jewish stores in Beirut last night, causing heavy damage and wounding four.

Extra [illegible] Taken

Police [illegible] took extraordinary precautions against any outbreak of violence, and Egyptian Prime Minister Ismail Sidky Pasha, accompanied by an armed escort, toured the streets of Cairo.

Most Cairo shops were closed and tramcars were not running. Extra police were on duty and large reserves were held in readiness.

Military vehicles toured the streets and the city was placed out of bounds for British troops. A heavy police guard was thrown around the old Mousky Bazaar, Cairo's market place, which was the goal of a mob attack in a Palestine protest last November.

Alexandra Paralyzed

The work stoppage was almost 100 per cent effective in Alexandria, where large forces of police and soldiers, some of them patrolling the main thoroughfares in trucks, were on duty. Diplomatic sources in Cairo said the strike was nation-wide in Iraq.

Jamel Effendi Husseini, chairman of the Arab Higher Committee, visited Jaffa today for the first time since his return from political exile nine years ago. Jaffa is an Arab-populated port adjoining the all-Jewish city of Tel Aviv.

Arabs [illegible] U.S. Assurance

Washing[illegible] May 10 (AP)—Dean Acheson, [illegible]g Secretary of State, disclosed t[illegible] that he had assured diplomats [illegible] five Arab countries that the United States will make no final decision on Palestine without first consulting their governments and the Jews.

Acheson told a news conference he had reiterated these promises to the representatives of Egypt, Saudi Arabia, Iraq, Lebanon and Syria when they called on him to protest the recommendations of the Anglo-American Commission on Palestine.

30.24-275

TRUCE IS REACHED BY RIVAL FACTIONS IN CENTRAL CHINA

U. Rogers 1946

NANKING, May 10 (AP) A new truce in central China was announced today, paving the way for further efforts to settle the Manchurian conflict where the rising Communist forces admittedly outnumber government troops two to one.

NIGHT

Manchurian negotiations have been at a standstill pending the settlement of the Honan-Hupeh border strife, where the Communists have charged that 300,000 government troops were trying to annihilate 60,000 Communists.

The new cease-fire agreement was announced by U. S. Brig. Gen. H. A. Byroade, Communist Gen. Chou En-Lai, and Government Gen. Hsu Yun-Chang, who went to the scene north of Hankow Sunday.

Fighting to Cease

It provides for all fighting to cease, exchange of prisoners, halting all troop movements and fortification building, exchange of liaison officers, evacuation of 1,000 Communist wounded and sick, and protection for demobilized Communists en route home.

Chou said the investigators had found evidence of skirmishes and troop movements but did not say whether there actually was any large-scale fighting. Government sources have derided previous Communist assertions that the fighting was of serious proportions.

In Manchuria, the government professed to have adopted a watchful waiting policy, although preparing for a possible resumption of warfare with the Communists.

Gen. Ho Ying-Chin, government army chief of staff, told correspondents here that the National armies in Manchuria totalled less than 210,000 men and that the Communists had twice that many there.

900,000 'Red' Troops

The Communists previously claimed to have 300,000 troops in Manchuria and to hold 70 per cent of the territory. A Communist spokesman in Peiping said today that exclusive of Manchuria the Communists now had 900,000 men under arms.

(In Mukden, Gen. Tu Li-Ming, government commander, claimed to have captured 8,000 to 9,000 Communists while "ten thousand others threw down their arms and went home" in the Penshi sector south of Mukden.

(He acknowledged, however, that on the road to Communist-held Changchun the Communist strength was "more formidable than we had imagined," and that the key railway city of Szepingkai south of Chungchun was only half-captured after a month of fighting.

(A Communist "communique" broadcast from Yenan, heard in Manila, accused the government forces of continuing to attack Szepingkai for the 23rd consecutive day, with artillery fire at the rate of 800 rounds an hour.)

With the military situation thus confused, the army unification program was reported stalled, as the government was reluctant to place modern American weapons in Communist hands for training purposes.

Thirty-five American army instructors have been waiting a month for the opening of the joint training school at Kaigan, but it has been postponed until June 1 and there are predictions it cannot open before July 1, if then.

TRUCE REACHED BY FACTIONS IN CENTRAL CHINA

Accord at Hankow Opens Way to Settlement of Manchurian Issue.

ACHIEVED BY SINO-U. S. TEAM

Marshall's Peace Attempts Had Been Stalled Pending Inquiry Into Communist Charges.

Nanking, May 10 (A. P.).—Communist and Government forces have reached a cease-fire agreement in central China that official spokesmen said opens the way for resumption of discussion of the Manchurian problem.

The truce was announced today by a Sino-American team upon its return from Hankow, scene of the signing. Members of the team are Brig.-Gen. Henry A. Byroade, Communist Gen. Chou En-lai, and Nationalist Gen. Hsu Yung-chang.

DAY

Attempts of Gen. Marshall's committee here to settle the Manchurian civil war have been stalled pending an investigation of Communist charges that 300,000 Government troops had begun a campaign on annihilation against 60,000 Comunnist soldiers in Central China. Chou said that skirmishing and troop movements had been discovered but it was not indicated there had been any large scale fighting.

The truce provided for an end to skirmishing, troop movements and building of block houses; for exchange of liaison officers, exchange of war and political prisoners, evacuation of 1,000 sick Communists and 100 Communist families, and protection for the demobilized Communists while they are leaving the area.

Chiang Troops Halt Drive On Reds

T. PATTERSON

Mukden, May 10 (AP)—Gen. Tu Li-ming, commanding Chinese Government troops in Manchuria, said today his forces have adopted a "wait and see" policy as they consolidated for a possible all-out battle with Chinese Communists at Szepingkai.

Tu conceded that the Communist forces at Szepingkai—midway between Mukden and Changchun—were "more formidable than we had imagined."

After more than a month of fighting, Government troops have taken only the southern half of the city. The Communists still hold the northern half and the mountainous area to the north.

The Key Situation

DAY

Capture of that mountainous area, Tu said, would ease the task of retaking Changchun, the Manchurian capital. The terrain thereafter flattens out.

The Chinese Reds claim control of about 70 per cent of Manchuria. Politically they are digging in solidly. They have three armies, totaling more than 300,000 well-equipped and trained troops, to protect their gains.

"Since the Communists have amassed a strong force at Szepingkai, we are waiting to see what kind of an agreement will be made at Nanking," Tu said.

General Marshall Active

General Marshall, president Truman's special envoy, is meeting in Nanking with Communist and Government representatives in an attempt to settle the Manchurian question.

Tu claimed a decisive victory in the south Manchurian sector of Penshi. He said that between 5,000 and 6,000 Communists surrendered, 3,000 were captured, and "10,000 others threw up their arms and went home."

[In Nanking, Gen. Ho Ying-Chin, commander in chief of the Chinese Army, told correspondents the Communist military strength in Manchuria is double that of the Government.

General Offensive Denied

[He said there were less than 210,000 Government soldiers and contended that, under the army reorganization program, the ratio should be five to one, with the Reds in the minority.

[He denied Communist charges that national troops have begun a general offensive in central Hupeh province in China proper.

[Reliable Nanking sources reported that Government reluctance to place modern American weapons in the hands of the Communists, even for training purposes, had developed a snag in the Chinese Army nationalization program.

[As a result, the opening of the projected army school for Communist officers is uncertain. Meantime, 35 American Army officers and enlisted men who were to be instructors at the school are awaiting a final decision.]

Says Secret Police Killed Chinese Editor

Nanking, May 10 (A. P.).—A Communist spokesman, Wang Ping-nan, charged today that secret police killed Li Fu-ren, editor of a liberal newspaper at Sian and prominent member of the Democratic League, on May 2.

DAY

Wang asserted that the killing was connected with Li's publication of details of the death of another Liberal newspaper man at Nantung in Kiangsu province.

Yank's Testimony Gives Jap 30-Year Sentence

Shanghai, May 10 (AP)—Lieut. (jg) Edwin J. Walasek's testimony that Major Yoshio Makizawa tortured him seven hours drew the Japanese a 30-year sentence from an American military tribunal that convicted him today.

Walasek, navy dive-bomber pilot from Omaha, Neb., was captured during an October, 1944, fleet attack on Formosa. He testified that despite the torture he refused to give the Japanese information regarding the fleet.

Makizawa had been sentenced to ten months' imprisonment by a Japanese court for the same offense. American military authorities, dissatisfied with the verdict, ordered him tried before a United States tribunal.

China To Fly Food To Famine Areas

Shanghai, May 10 (AP)—The *Evening Post and Mercury*, in a Nanking dispatch, today reported the Chinese Government had approved Gen. Claire L. Chennault's plan to fly food to famine areas.

The dispatch said the former commander of the Flying Tigers had arranged with the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration to fly 4,000 tons of foodstuffs a month to Central China beginning in July.

India Talks Progressing

Simla, India, May 10 (AP)—An informed source said today that Indian independence negotiations between a British Cabinet delegation and Indian party representative had progressed so far that the conferees were talking about personnel to occupy offices in the proposed interim central government.

A Congress party source predicted that the central government would be ready to take office in New Delhi in the next few days.

No Agreement Yet

DAY

It was conceded that the Moslem League had not accepted the Congress party's demand for establishment of such a government. But continuing talks which Mahomed Ali Jinnar, president of the League, had with Viceroy Lord Wavell and with Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, president elect of the Congress, were looked upon as being aimed at resolving existing conflicts.

It was learned that the Congress party was pressing to proceed with the formation of a new central government and to submit irreconcilable conflicts with the Moslem League to arbitration by an international body.

The League has insisted that the establishment of a separate Moslem state must be recognized as the basis for any progress and that Moslem "independence cannot be arbitrated."

Sydney Polio 'Worst Ever'

Sydney, Australia, May 10 (AP)—Eighteen new cases of infantile paralysis were reported here yesterday as medical men sought to stem an outbreak of the disease which they described as the worst in the city's history. Health authorities said the disease appeared to be spreading faster with the approach of winter instead of diminishing, as is usually the case.

19 Arrested in Korea

Song, Communist Aid, Among Those Held as Counterfeiters

SEOUL, Korea, May 10 (AP).—The arrest of nineteen persons, including Song Un Pil, assistant financial director of the South Korea Communist party, for questioning in large-scale counterfeiting operations, was announced today by Korean police. They said the peak of activity of the ring had been reached last month when one of every five 100-yen notes accepted at the Bank of Chosen (Korea) was counterfeit.

Song denied connection with the ring, but police said six others who confessed declared he had helped supervise the printing of 3,100,000 yen in 100-yen notes in January and February.

U. S. Plans to Revive Korean Silk Industry

Seoul, May 10 (A. P.).—The American Military Government today projected a long-range plan to revive Korea's silk industry, now at 15 per cent normal output, to a 1950 maximum which will compete with Japan and China in the world market. The plan contemplates 75 per cent production next year.

British Aiding U.S. Ships In China

Tokyo, May 10 (AP)—Admiral Lord Fraser said today that ships of the British fleet in the Pacific are "doing any escorting required for United States ships which are taking Chinese (Central Government) troops to northern ports."

[The dispatch did not elaborate on the transportation activities of United States ships. Chinese Communists, opposing Central Government troops in troubled Manchuria, have charged that such activities amount to discrimination by the United States in behalf of Chiang Kai-shek's Government.]

Aid Given At Hong Kong

DAY

The British fleet commander in the Pacific also said the British are aiding in moving Chinese Government armies from south to north by making Hong Kong facilities available.

Admiral Fraser, in Tokyo to bid good-bye to General MacArthur before returning to England in about a month, said the British would turn over the cruiser Aurora to the Chinese, who have already accepted one English corvette.

The British also are assisting in instructing Chinese who will man ships China receives from the United States and Britain. "Most of my ships have some Chinese aboard in training," the admiral said.

Sees British Prestige Up

He believes British prestige in the Orient has increased since the war and the Chinese are impressed with the figure cut by his ships in far eastern waters.

He added, however, that the Chinese are "frightened" by British help, recalling that when he wanted to send one of his vessels to a Chinese port the Chinese immediately demanded the reason for such entry.

Patriarch Heads Jap Defense Counsel

Tokyo, May 10 (AP)—Dr. Somei Uzawa, president of Meiji University and a patriarch of Japan's legal profession, has been installed as chief of the Japanese Defense Counsel group for the trials of his country's top-flight war criminal suspects.

Dr. Uzawa, said several weeks ago that he would never defend ex-Premier Hideki Tojo, because he considered him guilty. He is defending Toshio Shiratori, who as former Ambassador to Italy was a principal in the tripartite alliance, also former Gen. Iwane Matsui, accused of the "rape of Nanking."

The Japanese defense group decided at a meeting to replenish trial funds by obtaining 1,000 yen from each member of the counsel and 10,000 yen from each of the 28 defendants. The value of the yen is fifteen to one American dollar.

Matsudaira Among Premier Possibilities

Tokyo, May 10 (AP)—Speculation on possibilities for a new Japanese Premier turned today to Tsuneo Matsudaira, former Imperial Household Minister, an old-line politician and long-time associate of Premier Shidehara.

Shidehara is considered anxious to have a man of similar ideas, such as Matsudaira, succeed him.

Eleven members of the House of Peers, including Prince Tadashige Shimazu, Prince Saneatsu Tokudaiji and Count Naosuke Mizoguchi, resigned today under the Allied purge directive.

Pauley In Tokyo

Tokyo, May 10 (AP)—Edwin W. Pauley, United States reparations commissioner, arrived today and said he would confer with Generals Eisenhower and MacArthur.

M'Arthur Greets Eisenhower; Their First Meeting Since 1939

Tokyo, May 10 (AP)—The top commanders of victorious Allied armies in Europe and the Pacific met today for the first time since hostilities began.

"We never thought we'd be getting together again out here," exclaimed General Eisenhower, whose leadership brought victory in the European theater, to General MacArthur, supreme commander in the Pacific.

Parted In 1939

They had not met since 1939, when Eisenhower as a lieutenant colonel left the staff of MacArthur, then commander in the Philippines.

"Well, Mac, how are you?" were the chief of staff's first words as he grasped MacArthur's hands.

"It's good to see you again," exclaimed MacArthur as he slapped Eisenhower on the shoulder.

After a quick word with Lieut. Gen. Robert L. Eichelberger, 8th Army commander who accompanied MacArthur to Atsugi airport, the two top commanders departed for lunch at the American Embassy.

Radar Guides Plane In

Eisenhower's plane landed with the aid of radar because of a 500-foot ceiling and a drizzling rain.

Afterward they went to MacArthur's headquarters for a meeting with staff officers.

Tentative plans for Eisenhower's visit call for further conferences tomorrow and a review and inspection of the Tokyo occupation units and the 1st Cavalry Division on Sunday morning. Sunday afternoon Eisenhower is scheduled to leave for a two-day inspection of units in southern Honshu.

He plans to leave for the United States by plane from Kobe on Wednesday.

Rides With Jap Girls Banned

Yokohama, May 10 (AP)—The 8th Army provost marshal today ordered strict enforcement of rules against public fraternization between GI's and Japanese and of regulations concerning military courtesy and dress.

Cracking down on joy riding with Nipponese girls in army jeeps, the provost marshal ordered that all jeeps be checked to determine whether Japanese women passengers are being carried on authorized business.

Under Lieut. Gen. Robert L. Eichelberger's order banning public display of affection more than a month ago, military police were ordered to check all theaters, clubs and public places, to enforce proper wearing of the uniform and also to enforce the 11 P.M. curfew and off-limits rules.

Tokyo Receiving Less Food

Tokyo, May 10 (AP)—Another serious food crisis is in prospect for Tokyo, the Kyodo news agency reported today, because of a steady drop in food receipts from outside prefectures. The agency said daily receipts dropped to 13,628 bales, far below Tokyo's 21,000 daily consumption.

3 U. S. Flyers Killed In 2 Crashes in Japan

Tokyo, May 10 (A. P.)—The Fifth Air Force reported today that three airmen were killed in two crashes and a third American plane was forced down by bad weather yesterday between Nagoya and Atsugi. Names were withheld.

B-29 SETS RECORD AT 39,360 FEET

Manila, May 10 (A. P.)—A United States Eighth Air Force Superfortress flew up to 39,360 feet with a load of more than 22,000 pounds of bombs over Guam, May 7, to break the world's altitude record for land planes in the 10,000 kilogram (22,046 pounds) class, headquarters of Army Air Forces in the Pacific announced today. The previous record was 23,759 feet set in 1938 by Karlheinz Kindermann, a German.

The B-29 was piloted by Capt. Arthur A. Pearson of Tucson, Ariz.

The B-29, "Challenger," took off from and landed at Harmon Field, on Guam. The Challenger was Lieut.-Gen. Jimmy Doolittle's plane. Recently while piloted by Col. C. S. Irvine, assistant chief of staff at headquarters here, it made record-breaking flights from Los Angeles to Hawaii and from Hawaii to Guam.

Other crew members on the altitude flight included Joseph Friedberg of New York city. C. R. Logsden of New York certified the record for the Federation Aeronautique Internationale.

Guerrillas, Huks Clash In Philippines

Manila, May 10 (AP)—Ten guerillas of the USAFFE were wounded in a three-hour clash yesterday with 500 Hukbalahaps in Neuva Ecija province, Filipino military police headquarters reported today, but it said that quiet now prevails—for the first time since April 23.

Lieut. Col. A. Dumlao, of the MP's, said news of the truce agreed upon here this week had not reached central Luzon in time to prevent yesterday's clash. He expressed the hope that today's calm indicated the end of sanguinary fighting that has taken 50 or more lives since the April 23 elections.

The USAFFE guerrillas were so named when General MacArthur's forces (United States army forces in the Farst East) recognized them after returning to the Philippines. They and the Huks both had sought recognition and have long been at odds.

Geiger Is China-Bound

Pearl Harbor, May 10 (AP)—Lieut. Gen. Roy S. Geiger, commanding Pacific Marine forces, will leave by plane tomorrow morning for Tientsin to inspect Marine installations in China.

Brazil Plans Red Ouster

Rio de Janeiro, May 10 (AP)—Labor Minister Negrao Lima declared today "it is time for action" against Communists.

Returning from an investigation of Santos, the world's greatest coffee port, the Minister told a news conference that the Government might nationalize the port to release it from Communist domination.

"I wish to tell Brazilians that communism is a well-organized minority dominating thousands of our countrymen who are brutally exploited and humiliated by foreign Communists, especially Spaniards," he said.

The Communist newspaper *Tribuna Popular* asserted that Lima's charges were part of a Government plan to give Santos a blood bath, based on a false assumption of Communist agitation.

Ex-Head Of Panama Begins 9th Day Of Hunger Strike

Panama City, May 10 (AP)—Dr. Arnulfo Arias, former President of Panama, who began a hunger strike May 2 to protest alleged Government delay in bringing him to trial on charges of participating in an abortive armed revolt last December, was reported last night by his physician to be in a delicate but not serious condition.

Eighteen co-defendants, held with Arias since December in connection with an attack on a Colon police station, also went on strike. Thirteen are still refusing food.

Arias developed gall bladder trouble on the even of his fast and was transferred from his jail cell to a private hospital. His doctor said he started taking orange juice last night.

Six persons were killed and eight wounded in the uprising last December 21. Arias and 87 others were taken into custody. The district attorney said the plot was engineered by a youth organization, composed of Arias sympathizers. Arias has denied any knowledge of the attempted coup.

welfare fund, the terms of which are still to be negotiated. [1:8].

Despite this favorable turn in the industrial outlook, the Senate by a 66-to-9 vote called up the Case labor disputes bill and

British Loan Approved By Senate

WASHINGTON, May 10—(AP) A 50-year loan of $3,750,000,000 to prime Great Britain's economic pump was approved by the Senate today and sent to an uncertain fate in the House.

By a 46 to 41 vote the chamber approved without changing any of its terms legislation authorizing the advance of funds under an agreement signed with the British last December.

Passage came after the administration, in full command of the situation, beat down amendments which Democratic Leader Barkley (Ky.) contended would have forced renegotiation of the agreement with resultant delays.

In the House, Chairman Spence (D-Ky.) of the Banking committee has ordered hearings to start Tuesday and expects them to last about two weeks. Representative Sparkman of Alabama, the Democratic whip, predicted the House would pass the measure a week later by a comfortable majority.

As approved by the Senate, the loan bill authorized the Treasury to advance up to $3,750,000,000 to the British during the next five years. They would pay no interest during that time, but would begin paying two per cent in 1951.

Interest Waiver Provided

The British could obtain waiver of interest payments whenever their exports failed to exceed 60 per cent those of the period immediately before the war.

In return, the British promised to attempt within a year to begin dissolving the war-time currency restrictions under which countries in the so-called "sterling bloc" sold goods to England, and received credits they could spend only for British goods and services.

Senator Taft (R-Ohio) told his colleagues that $2,200,000,000 would be needed by Britain to meet her immediate financial obligations and $1,300,000,000 to bring British troops back from all over the world. An opponent of the loan, Taft said that would leave little for long-range financial help.

18 Republicans Opposed

On the final test, 17 Republicans joined 29 Democrats in supporting the loan proposal. Registered against it were 18 Republicans, 15 Democrats and one Progressive.

Opposition and support of the measure was scattered sectionally.

Before the final vote, the Senate beat down four last-minute attempts to amend the measure.

It sank, 52 to 29, a proposal by Senator Ellender (D-La.) to require the British to spend 90 per cent of the loan funds they receive for American products.

It then defeated, 55 to 26, a proposal by Senators Edwin C. Johnson (D-Colo.) and Olin Johnston (D-S.C.) to advance the British $1,000,000,000 through the Reconstruction Finance corporation and finance the rest of the loan by sales of British bonds in this country.

Members then shouted down in quick order two amendments by Senator Langer (R-S.D.). One would have authorized $3,750,000,000

...hway improvements in this ...ry. The other would have ...ided for a subscription loan.

Curb On British Use Of Loan Is Sought

Washington, May 10 (AP)—Democratic Leader Barkley (Ky.) confidently predicted Senate approval of the $3,750,000,000 British loan today by a three to two margin.

With a vote on passage scheduled for this afternoon, Barkley said that the ease with which the Administration smashed down opposition amendments in a stormy session yesterday portended an even greater majority than he originally expected.

Before the Senate for its first action today was a proposal by Senator Ellender (D., La.) to require that 90 per cent of the money England will get be spent on American goods. As the agreement stands, there is no provision limiting the expenditures.

Taft, Langer Moves Fail

In a session lasting almost twelve hours yesterday, the Senate disposed of several amendments, striking down in an after-dark meeting proposals by Senators Taft (R., Ohio) and Langer (R., N.D.).

Taft sought to substitute a $1,250,000,000 gift, to be spent in this country, for the loan. The idea was beaten, 50 to 16. Langer tried to authorize Government loans to veterans on an interest-free basis for five years and then a 1.6 per cent rate. The Senate beat that by 56 to 12.

The Voting Agreement

Pushed by senators who want to get going on legislation they believe will help to end the soft-coal strike, Barkley had sought to force a final vote last night.

But Langer took the floor at the dinner hour and held it for four hours. When he finally sank into his chair to rest, Barkley proposed a final vote at 3 P.M. today. Senator Morse (R., Ore.) objected and proposed 5 P.M. Then Taft objected angrily, saying he could not be in Washington at that time. Barkley smoothed the ruffled tempers later and got his agreement.

Censorship of AP Dispatch Held Barrier to Polish Credits

WASHINGTON, May 10—(AP) Acting Secretary of State Acheson said today censorship of an Associated Press dispatch dealing with a Polish political speech had been largely responsible for suspension of American credits to Poland.

The article dealt with a speech by a Pole, Stanislaw Banczyk, Acheson told a news conference, and the Warsaw government's refusal to permit it to leave the country is regarded here as a probable violation of Poland's promise to hold free and unfettered elections.

Promise a Condition

That promise was a condition of granting Poland a $40,000,000 loan and credit.

On other points, Acheson said:

1. "The Soviet Union has taken a position that it will not compromise its claims to German assets in eastern Austria and does not intend to give other powers a voice in the matter.

2. The United States will not be satisfied with any action by Franco Spain on repatriation of Nazis to Germany until all 2,200 of those listed as obnoxious are thrown out of Spain.

3. The United States has assured the representatives of Arabian countries that it will not make any definite decision on the proposal for admittance of 100,000 Jews to Palestine without consulting the Arabian governments.

On the Polish situation, Acheson said a $50,000,000 credit covering acquisition by Poland of American surplus property in Europe, and a $40,000,000 cash loan from Export-Import bank are involved.

The only definite action thus far taken, he said, is to dispatch to Europe an order holding up all deliveries of surplus property to Poland.

But in response to a question, Acheson added that none of the $40,000,000 had been paid out to the Poles.

Larry Allen, Associated Press correspondent in Warsaw, said in a dispatch May 1 describing Polish

censorship that the Polish secret police had countermanded a directive of the foreign ministry issued two weeks earlier declaring that all Polish censorship would be removed.

Allen said both outgoing and incoming dispatches still were being subject to censorship. He quoted aides of Vice Premier Stanislaw Mikolajczyk, who has been in opposition to the majority leaders in the Warsaw government, as saying that Mikolajczyk's newspaper had been censored 300 times within a month.

Quotes Banczyk

On April 27 Allen was able to send a dispatch quoting Stanislaw Banczyk, a leader of the Polish Peasant party, as telling the Polish parliament that the provisional government was following "the road to totalitarianism."

Banczky, in a speech, said the ministry of public security was employing 150,000 agents in the making of mass arrests and that if present conditions continue in Poland "then the name of reactionary to a Pole will become a privilege."

There was no indication in the April 27 dispatch as to whether it had been cut or otherwise altered by Polish censorship. Apparently it was another dispatch dealing with the Banzky speech that was stopped, but this brief April 27 dispatch showed why Banczyk"s views would not be popular with Warsaw leaders.

U.S. May Give Paris Normandie Credits

Compensation for Liner Is Under Consideration

WASHINGTON, May 10 (AP).—France soon may be compensated under a special United States credit arrangement for the loss of her $50,000,000 liner, the Normandie, which burned at its pier in New York Harbor in 1942, informed government officials said today.

The 83,000-ton vessel, pride of the French merchant marine, has been in Navy Department custody since the start of the war when she was rigged up as a troopship. Officials describe her now as a "worthless hulk" of only scrap value.

It was generally estimated that credit compensation for the ship might be as high as 50 per cent of her original value. The French are expected to use that credit to procure surplus American vessels to help replenish the French merchant fleet.

United States maritime authorities have been discussing the matter with State Department officials and French experts here since the current French-American loan talks started some two months ago.

Negotiators headed by Secretary of the Treasury Fred Vinson and former French Premier Leon Blum, are expected to reconvene early next week for final conferences. Compensation for the Normandie was said to be part of the over-all American credits program aimed at helping France rehabilitate her economy.

There is also a possibility that loss of the Normandie, which is now moored at a New York City dock, may be chalked up against France's Lend-Lease obligations.

Plans Drawn Up For Freeing Of World Trade

Washington, May 10 (AP)—American officials have drafted a tentative charter for an international trade organization of the United Nations, it was learned today.

The charter would bind signatories to a world-wide program of lowered tariffs, elimination of Government restrictions on foreign trade and co-operative action against cartels.

The setting of a date for a fifteen-nation preliminary trade conference in London has been stalled pending congressional approval of the British loan.

Plan Hinged On Loan

State Department officials now believe the London meeting cannot be held before late fall and the "International Conference on Trade and Employment" of all United Nations countries before next year.

Failure of the loan to pass Congress would require recasting of the entire trade program, the Administration holds, since it would then be impossible for Britain to cast off her protective trade barriers as she agreed when the credit was negotiated.

"It is also a question," said one official "of whether the loan is approved without amendments which would mean the reopening of negotiations with Britain on the credit arrangement."

Drafters And Provisions

The proposed charter for the international trade organization was drawn by the executive committee on economic foreign policy. This body—made up of representatives of the State, Treasury, Commerce, Labor and Agriculture departments, Tariff Commission, Budget Bureau and other agencies—has turned over to subcommittees the task of polishing individual sections of the document.

Nations adhering to it would bind themselves to substantial tariff reductions and to rules limiting import quotas and embargoes and the practice of giving one country tariff preference over another. Subsidies on exports would be brought under supervision, and local taxes on imported products would be held to limits no higher than those imposed on similar items produced at home.

The Cartel Proposals

Co-operation to eliminate restrictive cartels is called for, and a special office created to hear complaints against international combines. Enforcement, however, would rest with the individual nations.

The organization would be open only to members of the International Monetary Fund. Thirty-nine countries are now fund members and four others have applied. Russia, not yet a member, nevertheless voted for the economic and social council's resolution taking sponsorship for the trade organization.

DEVERS'S TALK STIRS CONGRESS

But He Denies Calling Members 'Cowards.'

Washington, May 10 (A. P.).—Representative May (D.-Ky.) announced today that the House Military Committee of which he is the chairman, will "investigate immediately" a report, since denied that Gen. Jacob L. Devers referred to Congress as a group of "cowards."

In a statement last night, Devers said "I did not use the word coward."

May told the House that Devers, Army ground force commander, will be called before the committee next Tuesday to explain the statement attributed to him. He added that the War Department also will be asked for an explanation.

May's announcement came after several members had assailed Devers. They said they based their criticism on a news story (not carried by the Associated Press) in which Devers was quoted as referring to Congress as a group of "cowards, afraid to tackle the controversial draft bill."

Devers also was quoted as saying Congress "is afraid to make a decision" and that if one of his divisional commanders acted likewise "I'd fire him."

Denies Using Word Coward.

"I hope the General did not make such a statement," May declared. "If he did it was extremely unfortunate, and I am in entire disagreement with it."

Representative Clason (R.-Mass.) commented that Devers "may have to explain why he is not subject to court-martial procedure."

Devers's statement said:

"I have read the dispatch which followed my press interview in Atlanta, Ga., and wish to state that the statements made are my own personal views. I was speaking as a citizen of the United States and not for the War Department. The statements are substantially correct and are substantially what I was thinking; however, it was only partially quoted.

"I would like to add one remark and that is I did not use the word "coward" or "merger."

LISTS ATTACKS ON U.S. PLANES

Patterson Cites Incidents Involving Russians.

Washington, May 10 (A. P.).—Secretary of War Patterson reported today three instances in which he said Russian planes fired upon American aircraft since last August and two others in which they forced United States planes to land.

In a letter to Senator Bridges (R.-N. H.), Patterson transmitted reports showing that craft identified as Russian had fired upon and forced down a B-29 near Kanko, Korea, on August 20, 1945. He said that two planes tentatively identified as Stormoviks fired across the bow of a C-47 flying in the vicinity of Linz, Austria, on April 21, 1946. On April 22, he said that an Air Transport Command C-47 was attacked by four P-39 aircraft of the Russian Air Force while approaching Tulin, Vienna, but no damage was reported.

Asked List of Incidents.

Patterson's letter was in reply to Bridges's request that the War Department list the instances in which American planes had been menaced by Russian craft. Patterson said that no instance had been revealed of a Russian aircraft being forced to land as a result of United States action.

The Secretary gave a full report on an incident in which an American C-47 was forced down by Russian planes at Grossenheim, Germany, and pilot and crew held incommunicado for four days. The report said that they later were released and resumed their flight without assistance.

In another case, Patterson said that a B-17 of the Sixth Emergency Rescue Squadron, en route to Kimpo, Korea, to evacuate personnel, became lost and was forced down without damage by two Russian fighters at Wonsan, Korea. Crew members stated, he said, that they were given quarters, fed, entertained and given generally courteous treatment.

PLEDGES EXCHANGED BY TRUMAN, ROXAS

WASHINGTON, May 10—(AP) President Truman and President-elect Manuel Roxas of the Philippines conferred at the White House today, discussed some of the islands' problems, and exchanged pledges of cooperation.

Mr. Truman said in a formal statement afterward:

"General Roxas will have, as President Osmena has had, the full and heartfelt cooperation of the United States government in the many mutual concerns of Philippine-American relations."

Roxas, who will be the first president of the new Philippine republic which comes into being on July 4, said he was confident there would be "some solution to our problems" because of the understanding and interest Mr. Truman has in the Philippines.

Senate War Investigation committee by Rear Admiral Austin K. Doyle, deputy navy inspector general, and Marine Col. Iven H. Stickney.

Expressing indignation over the disclosures, Committee Chairman Mead (D-NY) declared as the hearing recessed:

"The good name of the Navy should not be jeopardized by the illegal rascalities of the men behind the line."

Gambling Sanctioned

Filling in details of testimony begun yesterday, the committee heard first about the Navy-sanctioned gambling which Doyle declared was carried on in 1943 and 1944 at the recreation hall of civilian housing area No. 3, adjacent to the Navy yard.

The admiral said a chief bo'sns mate was stationed in the gambling hall "to keep order, regulate the gambling and see that only the proper persons were admitted." Proper persons, he explained, were bona fide residents of the housing project which sheltered civilian navy yard workers.

Doyle testified that the responsible Navy officials, pestered by complaints of 'round-the-clock gambling in the workers' quarters, decided to permit supervised, penny-ante gambling in the recreation hall. Penny-anti didn't last long with the hard-boiled, well-paid Navy yard crowd, Doyle said, and soon the lid was off on the size of bets. Craps, blackjack and poker were the favored games.

Payoff Offered

The senators wanted to know whether anybody got a rake-off from the games. Doyle was reluctant to discuss that angle with the case still in preparation. However, he said one professional gambler had offered $300 a day and 10 per cent of the take for an exclusive franchise.

Mead read into the record that Rear Admiral William R. Furlong was commandant of the Navy yard at the time and Vice Admiral D. W. Bagley in charge of the Fourteenth (Hawaiian) naval district.

Directly in charge of the civilian

Hula Girl Brassieres Figure In Hawaii Corruption Report

WASHINGTON, May 10—(AP) Hula girl brassieres, navy-supervised crap games, and a $2,430 kickback on a carload of cold storage eggs figured today in an official account of wartime corruption at the Navy's Pearl Harbor base.

The report, based on a Navy investigation, was delivered to the

housing area was Capt. (then Lt. Comdr.) John H. Kangeter, now under indictment along with another officer and two civilians for conspiracy to defraud the government.

Kangeter and the other three—Lt. John E. Carter, William S. Mitchell and A. L. Kilgo—organized the American Pacific Trading company and enjoyed some highly profitable dealings with concessions in the housing area. Doyle said.

Sold for Dollar

Kilgro acted on his own hook, however, in a lucrative operation in hula brassieres. As civilian manager of the messing clubs at the housing development, he paid one Dorothy Oka 20 to 25 cents apiece for doing the needlework on them. Stickney said Doyle boosted the price to $1 when he delivered them to the Hawaiian gift shop at the housing center.

Stickney figured Kilgro made $946.95 on the deal.

The report todl how Kangeter, Mitchell, Kilgro and Carter organized the American Pacific Trading company with papers drawn up by an Oklahoma City lawyer. Oklahoma City was the home town of the latter three, where Mitchell had managed a dime store (Woolworth) and Carter a creamery (Fairmont).

The company imported goods from the mainland and sold them to concessions in the housing area. Profits ran to $102,000 in a few months.

Mitchell later was sent to California by Kangeter as purchasing agent and labor recruiter for civilian housing area No. 3.

Some of his typical purchases, the Navy report said, were butter, eggs, jewelry, bath mats, coffee makers, radios, barber chairs, cocktail trays, comic picture post cards, tennis rackets, baby rings, archery equipment, hair tonic, toys, cookie jars, ladies rayon panties and teddy-bears.

"What did that have to do with winning the war?" Mead asked.

Doyle explained there might be some excuse for importing a certain amount of luxury goods as morale was a factor among the men, far from their families.

Paid $460 Monthly

While Mitchell was on the mainland, drawing $460 a month as purchasing agent, there developed what Mead referred to as "the case of the eggs—and it smells a little."

"The eggs were supposed to be fresh," the chairman added, "but I think the only fresh eggs in the case were Mitchell and his associates."

The story: Mitchell bought a carload of cold storage eggs from William Richard Perry, Los Angeles, for 43 1-2 cents a dozen. He came back later, had Perry change the invoice to read 57 cents a dozen and specify strictly fresh eggs, and got Perry to give him a check for the difference, $2,430.

"A chiseling, kick-back performance," Mead called it.

It also developed that Kangeter in July, 1945, got a promotion to

captain and a letter of reprimand, based on an inquiry into the gambling case.

Senator Ferguson (R-Mich), who sat through the months of Pearl Harbor hearings, observed dourly that he had seen several cases before where the same pattern of reprimand and promotion had been followed.

"You do something wrong, and you're an officer, you get a letter of reprimand," he said. "If you're an enlisted man, you go to the brig."

Mead said he wanted further information and would call another hearing next week.

"skeleton report" from the Navy Inspector-General's office listed five specific instances of irregularities in the way Government goods were handled at the Pacific outpost.

He referred to the contents of an official report by Rear Admiral Austin K. Doyle, Deputy Inspector-General, made public yesterday by the Senate war investigating committee which Mead heads.

Before summoning Doyle and other Navy witnesses for additional data today, Mead made the following summary of official Navy findings thus far filed with the committee.

1. "A housing scandal." Mead said that "so far as we know" about $100,000 worth of Navy housing was diverted and rented to civilians.

2. Shipment of goods to Honolulu merchants from the mainland in Navy bottoms, at a time, Mead said, "when we were conducting a war and ships were scarce."

3. The case of Commander Lawrence H. Blodgett, charged—and later acquitted by a Navy court martial—with diverting 1,500 pounds of Navy meat and 500 pounds of butter for private use, which Mead said included picnics.

4. Complaints that employees of naval ships' stores were stealing merchandise and selling it to Hawaiian merchants.

5. Diversion of serviceable lumber to a dump, from which enough was salvaged by individuals to build a house and carry out some other private construction.

Mead told an interviewer that the Blodgett case "unlocked the whole thing."

Charges Navy Supervised Hawaii Gambling

Admiral Doyle Tells of Poker, Dice and Blackjack at Pearl Harbor.

Washington, May 10 (A. P.).—An account of a Navy-supervised gambling hall at Pearl Harbor specializing in no-limit craps, blackjack and poker was laid before the Senate War Investigating Committee today by Rear Admiral Austin K. Doyle, deputy inspector-general.

Doyle said a chief bos'ns mate was stationed in the hall "to keep order, regulate the gambling and see that only the proper persons were admitted."

The sky's-the-limit games were played in the recreation hall of Civilian Housing Area No. 3, adjacent to the Navy Yard, during 1943 and 1944, Doyle said.

He testified the organized gambling was permitted as the lesser of two evils. He described the civilian employees of the yard as a rough element, few of whom had their families with them, and added that the atmosphere of the housing area was "kind of like that of an old-fashioned lumber camp."

Senator Mead (D.-N. Y.), chairman of the committee, read into the record that Vice Admiral D. W. Bagley was commandant of the naval district at the time.

"Was there any rake-off?" Mead wanted to know.

"I would prefer not to go into that at this time, as we are still investigating the case," Doyle replied.

When pressed by Senator Ferguson (R.-Mich.), Doyle conceded that "We are very suspicious there was some rake-off."

He testified at a hearing called to investigate charges of widespread theft and mismanagement of naval property in Hawaii during wartime.

Mead told a reporter that a

34 Seamen Arrested For Stealing Cargo

Accused of Taking Cigarettes and Reselling Them

SEATTLE, May 10 (AP).—Thirty-four officers and men on the Liberty ship Frank Kellogg were under arrest today by the Federal Bureau of Investigation as the War Shipping Administration announced a drive to curtail pilfering of cargoes in the Pacific.

The officers and men were charged with conspiring to steal cigarettes on the high seas. The W. S. A. accused the crew men of taking 300 cases of cigarettes from the ship and selling them in Batavia for as much as $400 a case.

The twenty-seven-year-old captain, Louis Guillemette, of Woonsocket, R. I., said cargo pilfering was common in the South Pacific and authorities at Batavia "from the colonel on down the line were hustling something or other on the black market."

The captain told newspaper men he had no knowledge of the alleged cigarette deals until he reached Seattle. He said cargoes were discharged into open fields in Batavia and left unguarded.

"It was tempting to every one to go there," he added, "and steal something and take it into town and peddle it."

All but four of the men arrested were held in the county jail on $5,000 bond each. The four, including John J. White, of Philadelphia, got a hearing before a United States Commissioner.

Billion-Dollar Wheat Crop Is Predicted for Nation

WASHINGTON, May 10—(AP) Another billion-bushel wheat crop this year appeared to be in prospect for the nation today despite an estimated serious April drought loss of about 88,000,000 bushels in the Southwestern plains.

The Agriculture department reported that prospects on May 1 indicated a winter wheat crop of 742,887,000 bushels compared with about 830,000,000 a month earlier. No estimate was given on spring wheat, but officials now except this crop to be at least 260,000,000 bushels.

Last Year's Figures

Last year's combined winter and spring wheat crops totalled 1,123,143,000 bushels--823,177,000 bushels of winter wheat and 299,966,000 bushels of spring wheat.

Officials expressed belief, however, that if an estimate were made of production prospects as of today, the winter wheat estimate would be larger than the May 1 forecast. They said rain had fallen in some drought areas during the past week to improve grain prospects.

Officials emphasized that any loss in production would be serious. The present worldwide shortage of grains and other foods is expected to continue at least until the 1947 harvest. A billion bushel domestic crop, while about 210,000,000 bushels above the 10 year (1934-43) average, would leave this country in a much less favorable supply situation than a year ago. It would probably would permit this country to export upwards to 300,000,000 bushels to famine areas compared with upwards to 400,000,000 from the 1945 crop, providing, of course, rigid measures are enforced to restrict domestic consumption, particularly feeding of wheat to livestock.

Rye Crops Small

In the only other grain crop forecast, the department said the rye crop was indicated at only 21,373,000 bushels, which would be the smallest since 1934. Production last year was 26,354,000 bushels, while production for the 10-year average was 41,484,000 bushels.

The acreage seeded to rye this year was the smallest in 65 years.

The condition of the oats crop on May 1 in ten southern states was said to have been 69 percent of normal, or ten points less than the favorable condition a year ago.

The department said that despite the unfavorable wheat crop development, food production prospects continue bright for the country as a whole. It said nature has cooperated well with farmers in their efforts to meet government appeals for maximum output of food.

HOOVER ASSAILS GROUPS PERILING

FOOD SHIPMENTS

SAN FRANCISCO, May 10—(AP) Back from a food and famine survey that took him into more than 20 countries in less than two months, former President Herbert Hoover today lashed out at the coal and threatened rail and shipping strikes which he said could bring death to millions.

"Many of the men working in these industries are descended from countries where the famine is on the doorstep," he said.

Hoover Looks Tired

Now nearly 73, Hoover looked tired but spoke vigorously at a brief news conference. He read a short prepared statement he had written himself in longhand, declined to speak over radio microphones and quickly withdrew to his hotel room.

He said he would go to Washington tomorrow to report to President Truman as head of the chief executive's Famine Emergency committee. Then on the night of May 17 in Chicago he will broadcast "a full report to the American people on the whole famine situation."

The statement, which he read before learning the news of work resumption being ordered in the coal mines, said:

"We are facing the greatest potential famine in all human history. There is only from 30 to 60 days supply of food in the famine areas of 27 different nations. They have five months to go until the next harvest. The potential of the famine is so imminent that if this coal strike continues, hundreds of thousands of people will die in the famine areas from delayed food shipments.

Death to Millions

"If the railroad strike takes place, it will mean death to millions of people.

"If the shipping strike takes place it will be a world holocaust."

Traveling with Hoover were Hugh Gibson, former ambassador to Belgium; Dr. Dennis A. Fitzgerald of the Allocations division, Department of Agriculture; Navy Captain Hallam Tuck of Baltimore, Md.; Perrin Galpin and Frank E. Mason, a wartime special assistant secretary of the Navy, both of New York, and Maurice Pate of Washington.

U.N. Inherits Two UNRRA Problems

Washington, May 10 (AP)—The United Nations inherited today two tough, down-to-earth problems—demands for better distribution of international relief supplies and for speedy repatriation of more than a million war-scattered European refugees.

The UNRRA placed both of the problems on the United Nations' doorstep for action.

By a unanimous vote the international relief organization's council late yesterday demanded immediate improvement of machinery for the "equitable distribution" of food supplies.

Delegates Back Stand

Earlier, amid obvious approval from most of the delegates from the 48 member nations, Director General Fiorello LaGuardia told the council that speed was essential in returning displaced persons to their homes, or in finding new ones for them. He emphasized that the problem would ultimately become one for the United Nations.

The call for improvement of food distribution machinery was sounded only after C. Tyler Wood, United States delegate, informed the council that this country was drafting a plan along that line for submission to the Food and Agriculture's Organization's conference called by the United Nations for May 20.

New Agency Urged

Wood spoke after LaGuardia protested present allocations to the UNRRA as "grossly inadequate" and proposed the formation of a brand new international agency to handle problems of the present food shortages and, eventually, those of food surpluses when the present crisis has passed.

On the question of displaced persons, LaGuardia suggested that governments with room for refugees in their countries get together and take concrete steps to admit some.

DRAFT EXTENSION SNARLED IN HOUSE

Debate Is Agreed After Objection Forces Delay Until Monday.

WASHINGTON, May 10.—(AP) Administration hopes of getting an emergency 45-day draft extension through the House as speedily as it passed the Senate were shattered today and the fate of the act expiring next Wednesday reverted to uncertainty.

The Military committee quickly approved the resolution and leaders called it up in the House under procedure requiring unanimous consent for its consideration. An objection by Representative Sheridan (D-Pa.) of the Military committee, however, forced a postponement until Monday. The House unanimously agreed to debate it two hours then and vote.

Continued for Month

The resolution as passed by the Senate in five minutes yesterday would continue the draft from May 15 to July 1 as it now operates. With the delay in House action, however, several representatives indicated they would offer amendments to prevent the drafting of 18 and 19-year-olds.

If the House makes any changes, the measure would have to return to the Senate for further consideration and it might not be enacted before the present law expires.

Sheridan told the House he questions the motives behind the stop-gap proposal. He wonders, he said, whether the administration intends to use the draft law as a club against striking coal miners.

In the Senate, Democratic Leader Barkley of Kentucky declared that the President's power to seize strike-bound plants hinges on extension of the draft law, since the Smith-Connally war labor disputes act, under which the seizure power was extended, is an amendment to the draft act.

Interpretation Questioned

However, Representative Howard Smith (D-Va.) questioned that interpretation during today's House debate. While the Smith-Connally act amended the draft law in some respects, he said, the plant seizure provision is a separate law expiring six months after the official end of the war.

Representative Brooks (D-La.) reminded the House that reemployment rights of veterans are a part of the draft act and warned that those rights would be lost if the law expires.

Debate brought sharp criticism of the Senate for not having acted earlier on the bill originally passed by the House. Representatives Daniel Reed of New York and Frederick Smith of Ohio, Republicans, blamed what they called Senate inaction for the emergency situation necessitating a stop-gap law.

OPA Hopes Soar Due To Action

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On Housing

Washington, May 10 (AP)—Administration hopes for the OPA soared today after the House reversed itself to vote $400,000,000 in subsidies for President Truman's emergency home-building program.

The tally was 187 to 158. Last month the chamber turned down the premium payments, 161 to 92.

Democratic leaders attributed the change to the ten-day Easter recess, which gave many members their first chance in months to find out at home how their constituents are thinking.

Voice Confidence

These leaders voiced confidence that the House would also about-face on price-control extension which the House last month hammered down to a point where OPA Administrator Paul Porter said the agency would be without power after June 30.

Analyzing yesterday's vote, Representative Sparkman, of Alabama, the Democratic whip, said:

"Congress speaks for the people, and the people made their wishes known in this matter of housing. I think the housing vote indicates what we may expect with reference to the OPA when it comes back to the House. I think the same thing can be said about selective service.

"Mutiliated Three Bills"

"The House mutilated three successive bills. Since it did this, many members have heard from their people."

Meanwhile, the Senate Banking Committee hoped to wind up OPA sessions today after hearing Porter again.

The Administration housing victory broke a month-long deadlock over the legislation which Mr. Truman hopes will permit private enterprise build 2,700,000 homes, costing about $16,000,000,000, in two years.

Housing Expediter Wilson W. Wyatt said of the vote: "This throws the veterans housing program into high gear."

Back In Conference

The House action sent the legislation back to the House-Senate conference committee which had been deadlocked for weeks.

The Senate earlier had approved the full $600,000,000 in subsidies requested by the President.

The money is to be used for "premium payments" to building materials producers to increase production of scarce materials without a general increase in prices.

Preceding yesterday's vote, Democratic Leader McCormack, of Massachusetts, turned to the Republican side and asserted: "Remember, this roll call is going to count in the election next fall."

How They Voted

The Administration was supported by 155 Democrats, 30 Republicans and two minor party members. Opposing were 25 Democrats and 133 Republicans.

Some Southern Democrats who teamed with the Republicans in the April vote sided with the Administration yesterday.

Increase In TB Rate In Army Is Reported

Washington, May 10 (AP)—Reporting the detection of "a considerable number of cases of tuberculosis or suspected tuberculosis" among troops given chest X-rays at separation centers, the *Bulletin* of the Army Medical Department declared today:

"There are definite indications that the length of the war, the cumulative effect of exposure to tuberculosis in an aging group, and exposure overseas have finally taken a recognizable toll."

One In Every 1,000

The report said that about one man in every 1,000 examined "has been found to have changes in his chest X-ray film (as compared with a previous examination) requiring further study for determination of clinical significance."

"Higher rates are found in older men than in younger men in the Army," it stated, "and certain groups, particularly recovered prisoners, tend to have a higher rate than the average."

The bulletin did not state the present hospital admission rate for tuberculosis in the Army.

Admission Rates

The army surgeon general's office said that the overall admission rate since the beginning of demobilization had not yet been compiled, but that surveys for January and February of this year showed admission rates of 3.7 and 4.7 men per 1,000 army strength per year, respectively.

From January, 1942 to August, 1945, the overall admission rate was 1.12 men per 1,000 army strength per year.

SEES TOO MANY DENTISTS IN ARMY

Washington, May 10 (A. P.).—Brig. Gen. Thomas L. Smith of the Army Dental Corps said today that "a tight man power situation" exists regarding Army dentists. But Senator Reed (R.-Kan.) contended, "the Army has at least 2,000 more dentists than it can possibly justify."

Smith, director of the Dental Consultants' Division of the Army Surgeon-General's office, told a reporter that the situation necessitated maintaining discharge requirements for dentists at thirty-nine months' service, although discharge criteria for Medical Corps doctors were recently lowered.

"We just haven't enough dentists to allow any lowering of the discharge criteria at this time," he said. "If we lowered the term of service only three months, we'd be 200 dentists short by July 1 and 400 short by September."

Reed told another reporter that the discharge criteria for dentists should be lowered to thirty months' service—the same as the new criteria for Medical Corps general duty officers, announced May 1. He said he had notified Secretary of War Patterson that unless the Army "immediately makes satisfactory arrangements" for releasing reserve dental officers, he will press for an investigation of the Medical Corps.

Puerto Rico Delegates Laud Senator Tydings

Washington, May 10 (AP)—Dr. Gilberto Concepcion and Senator William Cordova, delegates of the Congress for Puerto Rican Independence, declared today that "Senator Millard E. Tydings continues to be the indisputable champion of our independence in the United States Senate."

The island delegates made this statement as they emerged from a 30-minute conference with the chairman of the Senate Committee on Territories. They arrived here yesterday to participate in discussions on the Puerto Rican political status with members of Congress.

Dr. Concepcion and Cordova said that on an invitation from Senator Tydings they will continue discussing the Puerto Rican status next Monday.

Halifax in Farewell Call Visits State Department

Says Good By to Acheson; Sails Monday From New York

WASHINGTON, May 10 (AP).—The Earl of Halifax, retiring British Ambassador to the United States, called at the State Department today to say good by to Dean Acheson, acting Secretary of State.

He will sail for England Monday night from New York. Lord Halifax will be succeeded by Baron Inverchapel, of Loch Eck, the former Sir Archibald John Kerr Clark Kerr, who was British Ambassador to Russia.

Lord Halifax said that it might be several days before Lord Inverchapel takes up his diplomatic assignment here because he still has to complete a report on his trip to Batavia as special envoy in the Indonesian dispute.

McLean Calls Free News Flow Key to Peace

In Talk at U. of Missouri, He Warns on Making News a Tool of National Policy

COLUMBIA, Mo., May 10 (AP).—Robert McLean, publisher of "The Philadelphia Evening Bulletin" and president of The Associated Press, called today for exchange of accurate, impartial news among the peoples of the world as the key to peace.

The publisher's speech, high point in the University of Missouri's thirty-seventh annual Journalism Week activities, emphasized that news should be reported "in such a manner that its truthfulness and its accuracy will be accepted and its impartiality will not be suspect."

Mr. McLean, who earlier received an award for "The Bulletin's" distinguished services in journalism, added a warning against governmental interference in news exchange.

"The increasing tendency of some nations of the world, including our own, to try to use news in broadcasts as an instrument of national policy is a bit frightening," Mr. McLean commented.

"It is intriguing to think of 'peoples speaking to peoples' through the ether, but if the voices are partisan voices, nationalistic voices, each will have an ax to grind and the blade of the ax will not be the bright blade of truth—and I speak not of philosophical truth," Mr. McLean added, "but of the accurate reporting without bias as impartially and objectively as is humanly possible of the events of the whole world in such a manner that people everywhere can form their judgments on a sound basis of fact."

Concluded Mr. McLean: "We shall thus most fully bring about the free flow of information and knowledge among peoples of the world."

Earlier, the university honored three individuals and three publications for distinguished service to journalism.

"Bulletin" Gets Award

"The Philadelphia Bulletin" was praised for "its policy through many years of publishing honest news, without embellishment or exaggeration or emphasis on sensationalism," and also for its insistence on mechanical excellence.

Other awards went to:

"The Goeteborgs Handels-Tidning," Swedish newspaper recognized for "its outspoken sympathy with democratic ideals in government and its bold defiance of the attempts of Nazi leaders to silence the editorial utterance of its honest opinions."

"The Ladies Home Journal," cited for its long efforts to "reform advertising abuses, protect the public against adulterated foods and quack medicines and to lift the vocation of homemaking to a higher level," as well as its leadership on social issues.

Edwin Moss Williams, vice-president of The United Press Associations and son of the school's founder, Walter Williams.

E. Lansing Ray, president of "The St. Louis Globe-Democrat" and a director of The Associated Press.

H. A. Batten, president of N. W. Ayer & Son, Inc., Philadelphia advertising agency.

28 Naval Airmen Die In Crash of 2 Bombers

Big Four-Engined Planes Collide Over Florida During Maneuvers.

MUNSON, Fla., May 10—(AP) Twenty-eight airmen were killed today when two big four engined Navy planes crashed in flames in a remote wooded area eight miles north of here.

Officers at the Pensacola Naval Air station, where the planes were based, said they collided in flight during an air maneuver.

Fourteen bodies were recovered from the wreckage of one ship and 13 from the other, an announcement said. One other body with an unopened parachute was found nearby."

Engaged in Maneuvers

The planes, identified as PB-4Y's, were engaged in training maneuvers and were accompanied by an F-6F Hellcat fighter. Word of the collision was radioed by the accompanying fighter plane to nearby Whiting field.

The fighter craft landed safely later.

Naval officers said the names of the victims would not be announced until the next of kin had been notified.

A statement issued by the Navy said:

"The two planes that crashed today were PB-4Y's. They were flying in a phase of a training program with an F-6F Hellcat fighter plane.

"As part of the maneuver, the F6F dove at the PB-4Y's. The bombers attempted to out maneuver the fighter plane and went into a turn. In the process of the turn, the PB-4Y which was flying wing position collided with the lead plane.

"One engine in the lead plane was knocked out and that plane immediately went into a spin and crashed. The other plane flew straight and level for a short time and also spun in and crashed.

"One body was seen to leave the second plane and was later found.

Fighter Flashes Report

"The F6F fighter immediately radioed Whiting field tower and an AR-4D, equipped as an ambulance plane, was dispatched to Brewton field for rescue operations.

"They found 14 bodies in one plane and 13 in the other.

"This is the first accident of PB-4Y's in the advanced training command since Dec. 12, 1945. Since that time the PB-4Y advanced training command has flown 24,000 operating hours without an accident, until the one today."

L. C. Cook, dispatcher for the State Forest Service at Munson, reported the two bombers, accompanied by the pursuit ship, roared overhead in a northerly direction about 10:30 o'clock this morning. The smaller craft was diving and wheeling about the bombers, apparently in practice, he said.

A few minutes later, Cook reported, he spotted a column of smoke and sent a ranger to investigate. Five miles to the north the ranger came upon the burning wreckage of the big ships, with the bodies of the victims inside, the dispatcher said. The body of one airman, with his parachute unopened, was found nearby.

An earlier report said the fighter plane also had crashed, but Navy officers reported only the bombers had gone down.

Munson is near the Alabama and northwest Florida line.

Army Launching First Test V-2

White Sands, N.M., May 10 (AP)—The Army posted danger flags today for the first in a series of spectacular tests with captured German V-2 rockets.

The experiments have the announced intention of developing for the United States even deadlier rocket missiles, with a far longer range.

Today's program called for launching the first of 25 V-2's of the type the Nazis used to bombard London and Antwerp.

Scientific Data Sought

With the aim of obtaining scientific data of all kinds, the others will be set off into space above the local proving ground at intervals of about a week.

Maj. Gen. G. M. Barnes, assistant chief of ordnance, said the tests would give the Army "a stepping off spot in the field of guided missiles."

Advance calculations were that the V-2's would soar at a maximum velocity of 3,500 or more miles an hour to an unprecedented altitude of 100 miles before plummeting down into the desert about 80 miles from the launching platform.

Instruments In Warhead

Technicians from the Army Ordnance Department, the Air Forces and the Signal Corps were ready to try to track the missile by radar at all stages of its flight of about seven minutes.

Instead of high explosive, the V-2's warhead was loaded with scientific instruments to obtain data on the composition of the upper atmosphere and other information.

QUEEN MARY'S U.S. JOB ENDED

Ship To Begin Carrying Civil-

ians, Dominion Brides

New York, May 10 (AP)—Six years of high adventure with the flag of the United States flying at her forepeak ended today for the sturdy British sea giant ,the Queen Mary.

The huge vessel bade good-by to the United States Army as she tied up in New York with her farewell GI cargo—1,299 war brides and children.

The trip ended a career with the American Army which began in 1942, in the dark days of the Battle of the Atlantic, when she steamed out of Boston with 8,000 American troops pound for Australia, then in peril from the advancing Japanese.

Frmo now on, the Queen will carry only civilians and Canadian war brides.

15,000 On Every Voyage

At the peak of her wartime service, when American soldiers were pouring across the Atlantic, the Mary was carrying 15,000 men on every eastbound voyage.

With her sister ship, the Queen Elizabeth, the former luxury liner carried a total of 1,243,538 troops to war, most of them across the Atlantic.

She traveled, dark and alone, relying on her speed for protection, and not once did she sight a torpedo or fire her guns at an enemy. After victory in Europe, the Mary's lights blazed again, her guns were stripped away and she began a happier duty—returning hundreds of thousands of GI's to their homes.

Yanks Packed Tightly

The jubilant Yanks were packed as tightly as they were when they were heading for the battle zones, but discomfort was forgotten in the anticipation of the arrival home. The Queen did not lose a single man overboard.

In 1946, the third phase of her service with the United States Army began—"Operation Nursery." War brides and babies of GI's had to be transported to their new home.

British girls filed aboard the Queen carrying babies. The drained swimming pools of the Queen, formerly used as hospitals, now were covered with diaper driers.

Baby Lifebelts There

Special baby lifebelts hung beside each bunk. High chairs and beauty parlors sprang into being.

Since February 9, the Queen has carried 10,644 American war brides and children to New York. The last bride was Mrs. Joan Senior Keller, bound for Lewisville, Ohio, where her husband Gerald, a former paratrooper, lives.

The once beautiful teakwood railing along the main deck, however, will never be the same for cut into it are thousands of names, initials and dates left by the Americans. The Cunard-White Star Line plans to leave them there as a sentimental keepsake of the war saga of the Queen.

Redeployment Schedule

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

More than 5,700 returning veterans from European and Pacific theaters are due to debark from nine vessels at three U. S. ports today.

New York expects six ships carrying 2,954 personnel while two west coast ports are due to dock three vessels with 3,782 men.

West coast arrivals include: San Diego, 136 men, one ship; San Francisco, two vessels, 2,646 personnel.

Ships arriving:

At New York

Miscellaneous personnel on following vessels: M.I.T. Victory from Le Havre, 675 army; Woodbridge Victory from Bremerhaven, 594 army; Hood Victory from Bremerhaven, 545 army; India Victory from Bremerhaven, 537 army; Rockhill Victory from Bremerhaven, 453 army; Gen. Merch B. Stewart from Canal Zone, 22 army, 27 navy, 101 civilians.

At San Diego

AP Runnels, 136 miscellaneous navy and marine personnel.

At San Francisco

Miscellaneous on following: Marine Fox from Okinawa, 2,621 army; Tolanda from Guam, 25 navy.

Ships which arrived yesterday:

At New York

Miscellaneous personnel on following vessels: Gen. S.D. Sturgis from Calcutta, 3,183 army; Admiral H.T. Mayo from Canal Zone, 56 navy, one soldier, 60 civilians; Sea Perch from Liverpool, 20 army. Queen Mary from Southampton, 1,300 war brides and children.

At Seattle

Gen. Edgar T. Collins from Yokohama, 3,112 miscellaneous troops.

At San Francisco

Miscellaneous on following; Talladaga from Subic Bay, 2,011 navy; Gage from Samar, 1,961 navy; Chilton from Okinawa, 1,474 navy, 12 marines, 18 army.

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LONDON, MAY 10-(AP)-CABINET MINISTER JOHN B. HYND SAID TODAY THAT
THE FOOD SITUATION IN THE BRITISH ZONE OF GERMANY HAD "DETERIORATED."
"THERE IS ONLY ENOUGH WHEAT IN SIGHT TO PROVIDE THE MINIMUM 1,000
CALORY RATION TO THE END OF THIS MONTH," SAID HYND, CHANCELLOR OF
THE DUCHY OF LANCASTER AND MINISTER RESPONSIBLE FOR THE OCCUPATION
ADMINISTRATION.
HE SAID JUNE SUPPLIES HAD NOT BEEN MADE AVAILABLE YET.
HYND APPOINTED FOUR REGIONAL CIVILIAN COMMISSIONERS FOR THE BRITISH
ZONE AND DESCRIBED THIS AS A STEP TOWARD DEMILITARIZATION OF OCCU-
PATION CONTROL.
HE SAID THE BRITISH IN AUSTRIA WERE DOING ALL POSSIBLE TO HELP
THE UNRRA BUT HAD LITTLE HOPE OF BEING ABLE TO "AVERT A SERIOUS
FOOD CRISIS" IN AUSTRIA, WHICH THE BRITISH HOPE TO EVACUATE "AT THE
EARLIEST POSSIBLE MOMENT."
FW1235PED

LONDON, MAY 10-(AP)-A RESOLUTION PROPOSED TODAY FOR DEBATE AT THE LABOR PARTY'S ANNUAL CONFERENCE NEXT MONTH DECLARED "THE U.S. MONOPOLY OF THE SECRETS OF ATOMIC ENERGY IS A MENACE TO PEACE."
IT WAS SUGGESTED THAT BRITAIN'S UNITED NATIONS DELEGATION ATTEMPT TO PUT ON THE UNITED NATIONS AGENDA A PLAN "THAT ALL TECHNICAL INFORMATION AND EQUIPMENT FOR THE PRODUCTION OF ATOMIC ENERGY BE PLACED IN THE HANDS" OF THE U.N.
THE PROPOSAL WAS SUGGESTED AS AN AMENDMENT TO THE LABOR PARTY CONFERENCE AGENDA PUBLISHED A MONTH AGO. ORIGINALLY THE ONLY RECOMMENDATION REGARDING ATOMIC ENERGY WAS THAT BRITAIN "REMOVE ALL POSSIBILITY OF PROFIT MOTIVE FROM THIS NEW FORM OF POWER."
SINCE THE FIRST SUGGESTION WAS PUBLISHED THE GOVERNMENT HAS INTRODUCED A BILL IN PARLIAMENT TO TAKE ALL ATOMIC RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT UNDER GOVERNMENT CONTROL AND BAN PRIVATE CONCERNS FROM ATOMIC EXPLOITATION.
ANOTHER PROPOSED AMENDMENT CALLED ON BRITAIN, "ACTING IN CONSULTATION WITH THE U.S.S.R., FRANCE AND THE U.S.A., TO BREAK OFF DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS WITH THE PRESENT SPANISH GOVERNMENT AND TO GIVE FULL SUPPORT TO THE SPANISH GOVERNMENT."
"HOWEVER, THE AMENDMENT," SAID "AN ECONOMIC BLOCKADE WOULD CAUSE ADDITIONAL SUFFERING TO THE SPANISH WORKERS" AND PROPOSED THAT THE SENDING OF FOOD CONTINUE, INCLUDING PETROLEUM, CAPABLE OF BEING TURNED TO MILITARY USE, SHOULD BE TERMINATED."
JR501AED

London, May 10 (ap) — the government announced tonight a 10-percent reduction in food rations for British military personnel serving in the United Kingdom.

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LONDON, SATURDAY, MAY 11 (AP)-THE MOSCOW RADIO SAID LAST NIGHT THAT DEMOBOLIZATION OF A THIRD GROUP OF RUSSIAN OCCUPATION FORCE ENLISTED MEN AND NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS HAD BEGUN "A FEW DAYS AGO."
IT WAS NOT ANNOUNCED WHETHER THIS GROUP DISCHARGE CAME UNDER THE DEMOBILIZATION OF SIX AGE GROUPS, ORDERED LAST MARCH 22.
UX1017PED

30.24 - 2763

1945

the cut will bring the srvice rations down to the level of these allotted for civilian consumption in britain.

ibvys01810p fw 7?pedst

london, may 10 (ap) -- joseph canannzey, 22-year-old former u. s. paratrooper who flew three thousand miles to the deathbed of winifred may canannzey, his bride in nottingham, left london tonight for hurn airport on the first lap of his trip back to taunton, mass.

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carrying a painting of the blonde bride whose fumeral he attended last saturday, canannzey said he was leaving england by plane tomorrow morning, and he hoped to be home "in time for sunday dinner."

"i want to get back to work now," he said. I want to get a job so that I can look after mother and my kid brother. I'll never marry again. now may is dead, that will be my job."

waces p 02250 fw 619pedst

paris, saturday, may 11-(ap)- ernest bevin, british foreign secretary, informed by the associated press that the british loan had been voted by the u.s. senate, said: "i am gratified by the news. this means that the common-

weal of the western world moves together. it will lead more and more to integration and in turn contribute to the peace of the world.

wb/750p 00008 goldberg

FLEMING DRINKS ORANGE JUICE AND
WASHING OUT MY MOUTH AND TO PREVENT
MCCAUGHEY HAD REFUSED TO EAT OR
RELEASE." HE HAD RECEIVED A DEATH
LIFE IMPRISONMENT FOR KIDNAPING AN
STEPHEN HAYES, IRA LEADER ACCUSED O
AGITATION IN BOTH EIRE AND NORTH
SUCH A PEAK THAT THE TWO MEN WERE E
TO FAST TO DEATH RATHER THAN GIVE I
AS NATIONAL MARTYRS, AND THE QUESTI
TO WIDEN THE GULF OF ILL FEELING BE
ISLAND.
UX1140PED

U.N.

NEW YORK, MAY 10-(AP)-GABRIELA MISTRAL, CHILEAN AUTHOR AND NOBEL PRIZE WINNER, EXPLAINED TODAY THAT SHE HAD RESIGNED FROM THE UNITED NATIONS SUBCOMMISSION ON THE STATUS OF WOMEN MAINLY BECAUSE OF HER HEALTH WOULD NOT STAND THE REQUIRED TRAVEL TO THREE MEETINGS A YEAR.

HOWEVER, SHE SAID ALSO THAT SHE WAS NOT IN SYMPATHY WITH ANY SPECIAL LEGISLATION AFFECTING WOMEN WHICH SHE DESCRIBED AS AN AIM OF THE SUBCOMMISSION.

"I AM NOT AN OFFICIAL FEMINIST," SHE DECLARED. "IT IS A WORLD I DO NOT KNOW....I WANT TO DIE WITHOUT BELONGING TO ANY POLITICAL CURRENT."

SHE SAID SPECIAL PROTECTIVE LEGISLATION DOES NOT EQUALIZE BUT RATHER "LOWERS" WOMEN AND THAT "COMMON LEGISLATIVE RAISES WOMANHOOD'S STANDARDS. GIVES IT EQUALITY."

UX1156PED

Bad Nauheim, Germany, May 10-(AP)-The courts martial of 14 American soldiers accused of cruelty to prisoners at a Lichfield, England, Guardhouse will be resumed here May 14.

Pvt. William B. Morris of Birmingham, Ala., will face the court on that date.

The trials of two officers arraigned last week have been postponed until May 27. Four other officers are among those awaiting trial.

Doane apra 01805 rm 1446

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WEISSENBURG, GERMANY, MAY 10-(AP)-THE FIRST GERMAN COURT TO TRY GERMAN CIVILIANS FOR PARTICIPATION IN NAZI CRIMES CONVICTED 52 PERSONS TODAY OF BEATING JEWS, LOOTING THEIR HOMES AND BURNING THEIR SYNAGOGUE IN A TWO-DAY POGROM ON NOV. 8 AND 9, 1938, THE GERMAN NEWS AGENCY DANA SAID TODAY.

PRISON SENTENCES RANGED UP TO FOUR YEARS. SEVEN WERE ACQUITTED IN THE FIVE-WEEK TRIAL. SEVERAL CONVICTED WERE WOMEN.

EJ758PED

ADD ROME (UMBERTO) YYY PIEDMONT (MCKNIGHT)

A NAPLES NOTARY, COMMANDER NICOLA ANGRISANI, ATTESTED THE KING'S SIGNATURE, AND TWO ARMY OFFICERS AND ROYAL AIDES. DAY GEN. PAOLO PUNTONI AND LT. COL. BRUNORO BUZZACCARIA, SIGNED AS WITNESSES. THEY WERE THE ONLY PERSONS PRESENT TO WITNESS THE END OF THE LONGEST REIGN OF ANY MODERN MONARCH.

THEN THE FIVE-FOOT, THREE-INCH MONARCH, KNOWN TO ROMANS HALF-AFFECTIONATELY AND HALF-DERISIVELY AS "PIPETTO" (LITTLE PIPE), MARCHED INTO THE VILLA'S SALON TO BID FAREWELL TO HIS WEEPING HOUSEHOLD AND TO UMBERTO. A FEW HOURS LATER HE SAILED INTO EXILE WITH HIS QUEEN, WHOSE EYESIGHT HAS BEEN REPORTED AFFECTED AS A RESULT OF THE SHOCK OF LEARNING OF THE DEATH OF HER DAUGHTER, PRINCESS MAFALDA, IN A GERMAN CONCENTRATION CAMP.

THUS ENDED A REIGN BEGUN IN TRAGEDY, GLORIFIED BY THE IDOLATRY OF THE ITALIAN PEOPLE AND CONCLUDED IN HUMILIATION. VITTORIO ASCENDED THE THRONE IN 1900 FOLLOWING THE ASSASSINATION OF HIS FATHER, UMBERTO I IN MILAN.

DURING THE FIRST WORLD WAR HE WON THE HEARTS OF HIS PEOPLE BY SHARING THE HARDSHIPS OF HIS SORELY-PRESSED SOLDIERS ON THE AUSTRIAN FRONT. ITALIAN HISTORIANS CREDIT HIM WITH THE DECISION TO STAND AT THE PIAVE AFTER THE DISASTROUS DEFEAT AT CAPORETTO--A DECISION WHICH BROUGHT ULTIMATE VICTORY.

THEN AS MUSSOLINI OVERSHADOWED THE THRONE, THE KING'S PRESTIGE SHRANK UNTIL IT APPROACHED HIS OWN DIMINUTIVE STATURE AND HE BECAME THE BUTT OF ITALIAN JOKES. AFTER ITALY'S SURRENDER HE RELINQUISHED HIS AUTHORITY TO HIS SON, UMBERTO, AND TOOK NO PART IN ITALIAN AFFAIRS.

-0-

(EDS: SIXTH GRAF ABOVE. STARTING "THE 42-YEAR-OLD," ETC., READ "ALSO IS LIEUTENANT GENERAL," ETC. (NOT LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR).

JR/V405AED

prague, may 10 (ap) -- the czechoslovak foreign office announced today it is making a diplomatic protest to hungary, charging hungarian officials are sabotaging the transfer of slovak residents of hungary to czechoslovakia, in violation of a

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30.24-2765

transfer agreement signed february 27.

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the czechoslovak government charges that hungarian [illegible] extended to the czechoslovak commission in hungary explaining [illegible] action against the slovaks includes the bayoneting of a slovak woman by a hungarian soldier.

it also declares that food ration tickets are being denied to slovaks who say they plan to move, and wages being withheld from slovaks who say they plan to move, and that the czechoslovak commission in hungary to explain the transfer plan has been threatened with arrest.

the prague charges also state that hungarian newspapers, radio, officials and clergymen are trying to persuade the slovaks to remain.

steinke [illegible] ap 802pedst

rotterdam, may 10 (ap) -- a spokesman for the communist-affiliated dutch sailors' union said today that crews of five american ships in strike-bound rotterdam harbor had asked union headquarters in new york for instructions concerning their attitude toward [illegible] unloading the vessels.

the ships are being picketed [illegible] in sympathy with the walkout of [illegible] and recognition of the sailors' union.

one of the five american ships was the macalister victory, with a cargo of lumber from oregon. the names of the other american vessels were not immediately available.

associated 022130 ap 7811pedst

NIGHT LEAD JAPANESE POLITICS

TOKYO, SATURDAY, MAY 11-(AP)-JAPANESE COMMUNISTS, WHO LIVED A PERILOUS UNDERGROUND EXISTENCE BEFORE THE OCCUPATION, HAVE VOICED FOR THE FIRST TIME A PROPOSAL TO INTERVIEW EMPEROR HIROHITO. THE COMMUNISTS HAD TO BE DISSUADED FROM DOING SO YESTERDAY AFTER PREMIER SHIDEHARA REFUSED TO REPLY TO DEMANDS BY A COMMUNIST-SOCIALIST DELEGATION FOR THE FORMATION OF A POPULAR FRONT GOVERNMENT TO SUCCEED HIS RESIGNED BUT STILL FUNCTIONING CABINET.

KYUICHI TOKUDA, SECRETARY-GENERAL OF JAPAN'S COMMUNIST PARTY, OUTSPOKENLY OPPOSED TO THE EMPEROR SYSTEM, THEN ANNOUNCED HE WOULD SEEK AN INTERVIEW WITH HIROHITO. HE PROPOSED LEADING SEVERAL THOUSAND DEMONSTRATORS, WAITING OUTSIDE THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICIAL RESIDENCE, TO THE IMPERIAL PALACE. HE WAS TALKED OUT OF IT BY LESS IMPULSIVE SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC LEADERS.

JQ1128PCS

HONOLULU, MAY 10-(AP)-FEDERAL JUDGE DELBERT E.METZGER TODAY DISMISSED WITHOUT COMMENT A SUIT SEEKING THE ESTABLISHMENT OF AN $18,000,000 TRUST FUND TO COMPENSATE FOR ALLEGED DAMAGES ARISING OUT OF MARTIAL LAW IN HAWAII DURING THE WAR.

THE SUIT, BY JOSEPH P.PETROWSKI, ALSO ASKED $10,000 PERSONAL DAMAGE, AND NAMED THE GOVERNOR AND COMMANDING GENERAL OF THE ISLANDS AS DEFENDANTS.

GM950PCS

ADD CAIRO (NL ARAB) YYX IRAQ (CATHOLICS)

JAMAL EFFENDI HUSSEINI, TRUSTEE OF THE ARAB HIGHER COMMITTEE, VISITED JAFFA, ARAB POPULATED PALESTINIAN PORT ADJOINING THE ALL-JEWISH CITY OF TEL AVIV, FOR THE FIRST TIME SINCE HIS RETURN FOR NINE YEARS OF POLITICAL EXILE.

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NT1140PED

VNIGHT LEAD EISENHOWER (190)
BY FRANK L. WHITE

TOKYO, SATURDAY, MAY 11-(AP)-THE WHOLE PROBLEM OF UNITED STATES BASES IN THE PACIFIC IS DEPENDENT ON THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE UNITED NATIONS AS A WORLD POWER FOR PRESERVING PEACE, GENERAL EISENHOWER, U.S. CHIEF OF STAFF, DECLARED TODAY.

REITERATING HIS OPINION THAT "THE WORLD CAN'T STAND ANOTHER WAR--WELL ALL KNOW THAT," EISENHOWER TOLD A NEWS CONFERENCE THE BIG PROBLEM IS TO MAKE THE PEOPLE OF THE WORLD UNDERSTAND IT IS NECESSARY THAT THE U.N. SOLVE QUESTIONS WHICH IN THE PAST HAVE LED TO ARMED CONFLICT.

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EISENHOWER SAID THE PROBLEM OF BASES IN THE PHILIPPINES, WHILE ALSO DEPENDING ON THE U.N., CALLS AS WELL FOR AN AGREEMENT SATISFACTORY TO THE COMMONWEALTH, WHICH SOON IS TO TAKE ITS PLACE AMONG INDEPENDENT NATIONS.

HE PREDICTED IT "WOULD NOT BE VERY LONG" BEFORE U.S. ARMED FORCES WOULD BE OUT OF CHINA.

EISENHOWER SAID HIS PURPOSE IN COMING TO THE PACIFIC REGIONS WAS TO STUDY THE LESSONS OF WAR LEARNED IN THOSE AREAS AND CORRELATE THEM IN A LONG-RANGE PLANNING PROGRAM WITH THE LESSONS LEARNED IN THE EUROPEAN THEATER.

THE GENERAL IS OBTAINING SUCH INFORMATION IN CONFERENCES WITH GENERAL MACARTHUR AND OTHER LEADERS WHO FOUGHT A DIFFERENT "ISLAND HOPPING" TYPE OF WAR FROM THAT IN EUROPE, WHERE THE PROBLEM WAS LANDING A LARGE FORCE ON THE CONTINENT FOR A CONTINUOUS SMASH AT THE ENEMY'S MAIN BODY.

ONE OF THE BIGGEST OF THE IMMEDIATE PROBLEMS HE DESCRIBED AS THE CONTINUANCE OF AN ARMY OF SUFFICIENT SIZE TO ACHIEVE THOSE GOALS THROUGH SOME METHOD FAIR TO ALL.

JQ1048PCS

TOKYO, MAY 10-(AP)-ELEVEN MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE OF PEERS, INCLUDING PRINCE TADASHIGE SHIMAZU, PRINCE SANEATSU TOKUDAIJI AND COUNT NAOSUKE MIZOGUCHI, RESIGNED TODAY UNDER THE ALLIED PURGE DIRECTIVE.

DS458APS

PEARL HARBOR, MAY 10-(AP)-THE SEAGOING TRADITION THAT THE CAPTAIN BE THE LAST MAN TO LEAVE A DOOMED SHIP WILL NOT BE FOLLOWED ON THE ATOM-BOMBED TARGET VESSELS AT BIKINI.

INSTEAD, THE NAVY REPORTED TODAY, THE CAPTAINS AND MOST OF THE CREWS OF THE TARGET SHIPS WILL LEAVE A DAY AHEAD. SMALL SKELETON CREWS, PART NAVY, PART CIVILIAN, WILL REMAIN BEHIND TO START MECHANICAL INSTRUMENTS ON THE MORNING OF THE TEST.

THE SENIOR CREW MEMBER WILL BE THE LAST MAN TO LEAVE. AS HIS LAST ACT HE WILL HOIST A YELLOW AND RED-STRIPED FLAG TO THE YARDARM. IN CASE ANYTHING GOES WRONG AND HE IS UNABLE TO GET OFF, HE IS TO HOIST ALL AVAILABLE FLAGS AND BUNTING AS A RESCUE SIGNAL.

JQ1054PCS NM

LOS ALAMOS, N.M., MAY 10-(AP)-THE UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA HAS RENEWED ITS CONTRACT WITH THE GOVERNMENT TO OPERATE THE LOS ALAMOS ATOMIC BOMB LABORATORY FOR ANOTHER YEAR.

COL.L.E.SEEMAN, PROJECT COMMANDER, SAID THE NEW CONTRACT PROVIDES FOR EXPANSION AND DEVELOPMENT OF ADDITIONAL FACILITIES. OPERATION OF THE RESEARCH CENTER ORIGINALLY WAS UNDERTAKEN BY THE UNIVERSITY IN 1943 ON A YEARLY CONTRACT BAIS.

JQ&GM949PCS

POLISH LOAN (170)

WASHINGTON, MAY 10-(AP)-THE STATE DEPARTMENT HELD UP $90,000,000 IN CREDITS FOR THE POLISH GOVERNMENT TODAY WHILE REVIEWING WHETHER THE POLES HAVE FAILED TO MEET U.S. CONDITIONS.

THE DEPARTMENT WOULD SAY OFFICIALLY ONLY THAT THE CREDITS HAD NOT BEEN CANCELED.

HOWEVER, DIPLOMATIC OFFICIALS DISCLOSED THE QUESTION HAS BEEN RAISED WHETHER WARSAW HAD MET THESE COMMITMENTS:

1. TO GUARANTEE FREE ELECTIONS.
2. TO INFORM THE POLISH PEOPLE OF THE LOAN AGREEMENTS.
3. TO EXCHANGE WITH THE U.S. FULL INFORMATION ON TREATIES AND AGREEMENTS EACH NATION MAKES WITH OTHER GOVERNMENTS.

THE OFFICIALS SAID WASHINGTON HAS BEEN ADVISED THE POLISH GOVERNMENT HAS NOT YET TOLD ITS PEOPLE ANYTHING ABOUT THE LOAN OR THE COMMITMENTS, NOR INFORMED THE U.S. OF ITS OTHER OUTSIDE AGREEMENTS--SPECIFICALLY, IT WAS PRESUMED, WITH RUSSIA.

UNDER THE LOAN AGREEMENTS THE POLES WERE TO OBTAIN $40,000,000 CASH FROM THE EXPORT-IMPORT BANK AND $50,000,000 OF CREDIT TO BUY SURPLUS WAR GOODS FROM THE FOREIGN LIQUIDATION COMMISSION. SO FAR NO PART OF THE CASH OR GOODS HAS BEEN DELIVERED.

AB555AES NM

PRECEDE WHITE SANDS

ALBUQUERQUE, MAY 10-(AP)-A GERMAN V-2 ROCKET SOARED 127,000 YARDS, OR SLIGHTLY BETTER THAN 72 MILES, INTO THE STRATOSPHERE IN A FLIGHT TEST AT THE WHITE SANDS PROVING GROUNDS, RADIO STATION KOB REPORTED TODAY IN A REMOTE CONTROL BROADCAST.

RADIO LISTENERS HEARD A 30-SECOND RUMBLING ROAR IMMEDIATELY AFTER ANNOUNCERS SAID THE ROCKET WAS BEING LAUNCHED.

SHORTLY, ANNOUNCER JOHN KIRK SAID THE FLYING BOMB WAS CLIMBING OUT OF SIGHT AFTER MOMENTARILY APPEARING TO HANG MOTIONLESS OVERHEAD.

SECONDS LATER, HE REPORTED THERE WAS ONLY A SMOKE TRAIL LEFT IN THE SKY.

THEN, AS THE RADIO MEN SOUGHT TO LEARN THE ALTITUDE REACHED, A DISTANT SHOUT WAS HEARD, AND ANNOUNCER FELIX ADAMS SAID IT WAS THE VOICE OF LT.COL.HAROLD TURNER, WHITE SANDS COMMANDANT, REPORTING THE ROCKET HAD REACHED 127,000 YARDS.

IT WAS NOT IMMEDIATELY DETERMINED WHETHER THIS WAS THE MAXIMUM ALTITUDE ATTAINED. THE SPECIAL BROADCAST ENDED BEFORE IT WAS LEARNED WHERE THE PROJECTILE CAME TO EARTH.

A STAR ROCKET SHELL FIRED AT 4:09 P.M. (EST) GAVE OBSERVERS TWO MINUTES' NOTICE THE V-2 WAS BEING LAUNCHED, AFTER A TEDIOUS QUARTER-HOUR WAIT.

TWO MINUTES LATER A ROAR DESCRIBED AS THE JET EXHAUST OF NINE TONS OF BURNING LIQUID OXYGEN AND ALCOHOL WAS HEARD, AND AT 2:14 P.M. ADAMS SAID ARMY ORDNANCE EXPERTS TOLD HIM THE MISSILE HAD CLIMBED 108,000 YARDS. TURNER'S SHOUTED INFORMATION CAME THREE MINUTES AFTERWARD.

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THE TEST PRESUMABLY WAS A SUCCESS. COLONEL TURNER HAD PREDICTED THE V-2, IF IT FULFILLED EXPECTATIONS, WOULD REACH FROM 75 TO 100 MILES INTO THE STRATOSPHERE.

CHICAGO, MAY 10-(AP)-TWO MONTHS BEFORE THE FIRST ATOMIC BOMB WAS DROPPED ON HIROSHIMA, A COMMITTEE OF SCIENTISTS TOLD THE SECRETARY OF WAR AMERICA SHOULD NOT USE IT FIRST AS A "SURPRISE ATTACK ON JAPAN," THE BULLETIN OF THE ATOMIC SCIENTISTS SAID TODAY.

INSTEAD, THE PUBLICATION SAID, THE SCIENTISTS PROPOSED "AS THE FIRST STEP, A DEMONSTRATION OF THE BOMB TO THE NATIONS OF THE WORLD, INCLUDING JAPAN, IN AN UNINHABITED LOCALITY."

THE COMMITTEE'S REPORT, WHICH THE BULLETIN SAID THE ARMY HAS NOW RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION, WAS PRESENTED TO THE SECRETARY OF WAR ON

30.24-2761

JUNE 11, 1945.
BEFORE THE FIRST A-BOMB WAS DROPPED ON JAPAN ON AUGUST 6, 1945, THE BULLETIN SAID, A PETITION SIGNED BY 64 SCIENTISTS WAS SENT DIRECTLY TO PRESIDENT TRUMAN AND A POLL OF 150 SCIENTISTS OPPOSED "ALL-OUT" USE OF THE NEW BOMB.
THE BULLETIN, PUBLISHED BY THE ATOMIC SCIENTISTS OF CHICAGO, SAID THE REPORT TO THE SECRETARY OF WAR JUNE 11 WAS "AGREED UPON UNANIMOUSLY" BY THE SEVEN MEMBERS OF THE "COMMITTEE ON SOCIAL AND POLITICAL IMPLICATIONS," APPOINTED BY THE DIRECTOR OF THE METALLURGICAL LABORATORY IN CHICAGO, WITH PROF.JAMES FRANCK AS CHAIRMAN.
WHEN THE REPORT WAS MADE, "THE WAR IN EUROPE HAD ENDED AND THE DANGER OF THE ENEMY COUNTRIES DEVELOPING THE BOMB FIRST HAD DISAPPEARED XXX," THE BULLETIN SAID.
"THE MAIN CONCLUSION REACHED BY THE COMMITTEE WAS THAT USE OF THE BOMB SHOULD BE CONSIDERED AS A FATEFUL POLITICAL DECISION, AND NOT MERELY AS A MATTER OF MILITARY TACTICS X X X
"THE COMMITTEE FELT THAT AMERICA SHOULD NOT FIRST INTRODUCE THE ATOMIC BOMB AS A LEGITIMATE MEANS OF WARFARE BY USING IT FOR A SURPRISE ATTACK ON JAPAN."
BETWEEN JUNE 11 AND AUGUST 6, TWO OTHER DEVELOPMENTS TOOK PLACE, THE BULLETIN SAID.
"ONE WAS A PETITION TO PRESIDENT TRUMAN, SIGNED BY 64 SCIENTISTS ASSOCIATED WITH THE METALLURGICAL PROJECT. THE AUTHORS OF THIS PETITION FELT THAT THE COMMITTEE REPORT, SENT THROUGH THE OFFICIAL WAR DEPARTMENT CHANNELS, WAS NOT ENOUGH, AND THAT AN APPEAL SENT DIRECTLY TO THE PRESIDENT AND CARRYING THE SIGNATURES OF INDIVIDUAL SCIENTISTS, WOULD BE MORE EFFECTIVE."
THE OTHER DEVELOPMENT WAS THE POLL, TAKEN AT THE REQUEST OF DR. ARTHUR H.COMPTON, FORMER UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO PHYSICIST WHO NOW IS CHANCELLOR OF WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY, IN ST.LOUIS, MO., THE BULLETIN SAID.

A87CX
THE POLL, IT SAID, PRESENTED FIVE ALTERNATIVES, RANGING FROM THE ALL-OUT USE OF THE ATOMIC BOMB "AS THE ARMY MAY SEE FIT," THROUGH "DEMONSTRATION ON A MILITARY OBJECTIVE," AND "DEMONSTRATION IN AN UNINHABITED LOCALITY," TO "NO USE IN JAPANESE WAR AT ALL" AND "KEEPING THE EXISTENCE OF THE BOMB A SECRET."
"OVER 150 SCIENTISTS TOOK PART IN THE POLL, WITH OVER ONE-HALF VOTING FOR 'PRELIMINARY DEMONSTRATION ON A MILITARY OBJECTIVE,' ABOUT ONE-THIRD FOR 'PRELIMINARY DEMONSTRATION ON UNINHABITED LOCALITY,' AND SMALL GROUPS FOR ALL-OUT USE, OR NO USE UNDER ANY CONDITIONS."
THE BULLETIN SAID THE POLL WAS RECENTLY REFERRED TO IN A PUBLIC STATEMENT BY DR.COMPTON, AND COMMENTED:
"OPINIONS WILL NECESSARILY BE DIVIDED AS TO WHETHER THE DESTRUCTION OF HIROSHIMA AND NAGASAKI WITH OVER 200,000 CASUALTIES WAS A 'DEMONSTRATION ON A MILITARY OBJECTIVE, (AS WAS IMPLIED IN DR.COMPTON'S SPEECH) OR AN 'ALL-OUT USE AT THE DISCRETION OF THE ARMY.'"
THE BULLETIN REPRINTED THE ENTIRE REPORT TO THE SECRETARY OF WAR, WHICH URGED DEMONSTRATING THE NEW WEAPON BEFORE REPRESENTATIVES OF ALL THE UNITED NATIONS "ON THE DESERT OR A BARREN ISLAND."
K712PCD

A88CX
NEW YORK, MAY 10-(AP)-PRESIDENT TRUMAN COMES HERE TOMORROW TO RING A BELL--FORDHAM UNIVERSITY'S VICTORY BELL.
TOLLING OF THE BELL FOR THE FIRST TIME WILL OPEN THE UNIVERSITY'S CHARTER CENTENARY AND PAY TRIBUTE TO THE 216 FORDHAM MEN WHO GAVE THEIR LIVES IN WORLD WAR II.
MR. TRUMAN WILL SPEAK AT THE CELEBRATION AND RECEIVE AN HONORARY DEGREE OF DOCTOR OF LAWS. ALL NATIONAL NETWORKS WILL CARRY HIS ADDRESS. (4 P. M. EST)
THE VICTORY BELL, HOUSED IN A PAGODA ON THE BRONX CAMPUS, WAS GIVEN TO FORDHAM, LARGEST CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY IN THE COUNTRY, BY ADMIRAL CHESTER W. NIMITZ.
IT WAS REMOVED FROM THE JAPANESE CARRIER JUNYO, SUNK BY AMERICAN BOMBS OFF SAIPAN.
THE PRESIDENT WILL FLY HERE FROM WASHINGTON, WEATHER PERMITTING. THE PRESIDENTIAL PARTY WILL PROCEED BY AUTOMOBILE TO THE FORDHAM CAMPUS.
UX1020PED

MOLOTOV BLOCKS PEACE CONFERENCE

Insists on 'Big Four' Agreement Before Calling General Parley

MAY 12 1946

PARIS, May 11—(AP) Russia, making it clear that the only stumbling block to accord apparently lay in the snarled Italian treaty, insisted again today before the deadlocked four-power foreign ministers council that agreement on all treaties with former Axis satellites must precede a general European peace conference.

American sources said, following today's second meeting of the ministers of the United States, Great Britain, France and Russia, that V. M. Molotov, Russian foreign minister, regarded the Italian treaty as an obstacle, and that he did not think the ministers harbored fundamental differences concerning the Balkan treaties.

Italy [illegible] continues

Russia [illegible] variance with the United States and Great Britain, the sources said, over Italian reparations and colonies, and the disputed port of Trieste, sought by both Italy and Yugoslavia.

Secretary of State James F. Byrnes urged Molotov once more today, the American informants said, to agree upon a specific date for convoking the 21-nation peace conference.

When Molotov declared that the ministers first should agree on all points, Byrnes replied that if the Russian thesis were accepted, then anyone could block the peace conference simply by disagreeing on any one point. After a [illegible] sive exchange of argu[illegible] point, the council [illegible] Monday morning.

Molotov pointed [illegible]

NIGHT

sians reversed their stand yesterday by agreeing to a French proposal that Italy be named sole trustee, under the United Nations, of all her pre-Fascist colonies. He said also he did not favor a British proposal for British trusteeship of Cyrenaica in northern Africa.

It remains to be seen, the Russian added, what could be done about Trieste and Italian reparations.

Colonial Question Looms

The Soviet delegation left the impression, the American sources said, that whereas Trieste and reparations were fundamental problems, Italian colonies would be named to the list if Great Britain kept pressing for control of Cyrenaica.

During the morning session, Byrnes said the United States would accept the French plan for Italian reparations, giving the Russians $100,000,000, provided payments were restricted to Italian assets in Balkan countries now occupied by the Russian army, Italian naval and merchant vessels and excess industrial equipment in former war factories.

The American suggested, informants said, that Russia might choose the Italian ocean liners Vulcania and Saturnia, now in American hands, which he said were valued at $25,000,000 each, thus together making up half the amount of reparations to Russia.

Disputes Evaluation

Molotov then disputed Byrnes' evaluation of the ships and of Italian assets in the Balkans, the sources said. He claimed also that naval vessels were "war booty" apportioned among the victorious powers as such and did not constitute reparations.

Byrnes was said to have replied that war booty could be claimed only by those who captured it [illegible] that the Russians had taken Italian naval vessels.

British Foreign Secretary Er[illegible] Bevin supported Byrnes' [illegible] on the naval vessels, [illegible] Brynes in opposing [illegible] to obtain reparat[illegible] production in [illegible] said.

Bevin was [illegible] that Italy's debt for relief work carried out among the Italian people by the British and Americans must be satisfied before reparations were paid.

The ministers did not discuss the question of the further demand of $200,000,000 in Italian reparations on behalf of Greece, Albania and Yugoslavia. Russia originally had requested $300,000,000 with two-thirds going to the Balkan nations.

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One responsible American source said that if those countries were awarded any Italian territorial holdings, the American attitude was that they should not expect any further dollar reparations. The Soviet reaction to this attitude was not learned. It was not disclosed when the question of the reparations for Greece, Albania and Yugoslavia would be discussed.

Meanwhile conference sources reported that the United States and Britain might accept French demands for economic and political control of the rich Saar basin by France on condition that France agree to international economic control of Ruhr.

American officials said the United States would accept under certain conditions France's demand for a customs union, military occupation and political administration of the Saar short of outright annexation. France had also demanded that the Ruhr and Rhineland be separated entirely from Germany.

Officials said the ministers probably would continue the discussion of treaties with former enemy countries for at least another week.

Reds Hit 1 Of 4 Conditions On Italy Payoff

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Paris, May 11 (AP)—United States Secretary of State James F. Byrnes

accepted today the Soviet Union's demand for $100,000,000 in reparations from Italy, but added conditions which led to a clash with Soviet Foreign Minister Vyacheslav M. Moltov.

This was reported by an American source.

Almost the entire two-hour informal meeting of the four-power conference was devoted to the reparations issue as the Ministers continued their review of disputed points in Italian peace-treaty proposals in efforts to narrow down the area of disagreement.

Fourth Condition Disputed

Byrnes, accepting the Russian reparations demand, was reported by the American source to have said these must be obtained only from:

DAY

1. Italian assets abroad.
2. Excess industrial equipment in former munitions factories.
3. Merchant shipping.
4. Naval vessels.

Moltov promptly disputed the last point. He said naval vessels were legitimate booty of war and should be apportioned among the victorious powers as such, and not as reparations.

Byrnes Defines Booty

Byrnes retorted that booty could be claimed only by those who had captured it, and the Russians had captured no Italian naval vessels.

The positions of British Foreign Secretary Bevin and French Foreign Minister Georges Bidault could not be learned immediately.

A new informal session was scheduled for the afternoon, at which the conference was to continue discussion of the question of Italy's prewar bilateral treaties. This discussion was begun just before the conference broke up this morning.

May Break Deadlock

Two surprise Russian concessions paved the way for a possible break in the week-long deadlock which had brought the conference to the brink of failure.

The Russian concessions were made by Molotov, who agreed to withdraw his opposition to:

1. A French proposal allowing Italy to retain, as sole trustee under the United Nations, her pre-Fascist colonies.
2. A United States proposal providing for the establishment of an Inter-Allied Commission to investigate and prosecute war criminals within Italy for a certain limited time after the signing of the Italian peace treaty.

Molotov Presiding

Both issues were held open for additional discussion today, at a small, informal session in Molotov's office in Luxembourg palace. It is the Soviet delegate's turn to preside.

French official quarters said they were encouraged by last night's meeting in which, they said, Molotov took the initiative in an attempt to settle the long troublesome issue of Italy's African empire.

Cyrenaica Issue Raised

Secretary Byrnes seconded Molotov's motion on disposition of the Italian colonies, with the proviso that Libya and Eritrea be given their independence after ten years.

British sources said that Ernest Bevin, British Foreign Secretary, argued for the immediate independence of Libya and Eritrea, and then asked that Britain be given trusteeship over Cyrenaica, former Italian colony within Libya.

Reds Yield On Tripolitania

These sources said that Bevin cited Britain's war-time promise to tribesmen of Cyrenaica that they would never again be placed under Italian rule, and that he told Molotov:

"Tobruk is to us what Stalingrad is to the Russians."

Molotov's concessions were generally interpreted as tantamount to a withdrawal of Russian demands for a dominant role in Tripolitania.

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Molotov Too Busy"

Some observers analyzed Molotov's move as a sign that Russia said, "There is no obstacle for your interview from our side."

Prince Mozaffar Firouz, Iranian wished to avoid any stigma of responsibility for wrecking a proposed general peace conference.

Byrnes has insisted that such a conference be held between June 15 and July 15, but Molotov has maintained that such a conference should be contingent on Big-Four approval of peace treaty drafts.

"We must face it," Bevin was quoted as saying "the issue is whether anyone of us can block holding the peace conference."

Warns Of World Split

Molotov warned that the calling of a conference before the Big Four had agreed on the treaties might result in the world being split into two camps.

French sources said that Russia's demands for $100,000,000 in reparations from Italy were made not for the sake of the money, but as a symbol demonstrating that a nation cannot embark on aggression without paying for it.

This attitude was taken as opening the way for a compromise settlement whereby Greece would be compensated by receiving the Italian Dodecanese islands; Yugoslavia by at least portions of the Istrian Peninsula and Venezia Giulia; and Albania by various buildings in that country which are technically owned by the Italians.

Loan Okay 'Gratifying'

London, May 11 (AP)—Prime Minister Attlee and Foreign Secretary Bevin expressed gratification today that the United States Senate had approved the British loan.

Attlee's personal secretary said the Prime Minister was "highly gratified" and would comment later in Parliament.

Bevin said in Paris, where he is attending the Foreign Ministers Conference: "This means that the commonwealths of the western world moves together. It will lead more and more to integration and, in turn, contribute to the peace of the world."

DAY

Meat Cuts Seen

The average Briton looked forward to the proposed loan in terms of more dried eggs and canned food, and of greatly expanded world trade.

Morning newspapers gave banner headlines to the Senate approval. The only opposition came from Lord Beaverbrook's *Daily Express*, which declared that the British people must "awaken before all is lost" and tell their Government "our own preference and structure must not be bargained away over the conference table."

Morrison Leaves Britain For Parley With Truman

He May Ask the President to Ration Meats and Fats

LONDON, May 11 (AP).—Herbert Morrison, Lord President of the Council, left by plane for the United States today, declaring his mission was to get a "higher priority" from President Truman for the famine battle.

The political correspondent for "The World," quoting the "highest authority," said Mr. Morrison would ask the President to ration meats and fats. These and many other foods are still rationed in Britain.

At the airport, Mr. Morrison told reporters that "in spite of all that has been done by the British, the United States, Canadian, Australian and other governments to mobilize supplies—we still are not winning the battle against world famine."

"I know the food experts are doing all they can within the limits imposed on them," he declared. "I shall discuss with the President—and I hope also with the Canadian government—how we can widen those limits and give the drive against famine a higher priority."

Asked why Sir Ben Smith, Food Minister, was not making the trip, Mr. Morrison replied: "This is above a departmental matter."

British Liberals Urge U.N. Atom Control

London, May 11 (AP)—The Liberal party's annual assembly in resolutions today urged United Nations control of atomic energy, worldwide relaxation of censorship and free access to news sources.

Calling for removal of "the gulf between Britain and Russia," Dingle M. Foot, former member of Parliament, said Soviet officials could begin "by raising the iron curtain and by permitting free access to, and reporting in, the territories under control."

Mothproofing Woolens With D.D.T. Foreseen

London, May 11 (AP)—All woolen goods can be completely mothproofed with D.D.T., Dr. Edgar H. Booth, chairman of the International Wool Secretariat, said today.

"D.D.T. is the absolute remedy," Dr. Booth told a press conference. "It can be put into the cloth in the final milling, and also can be added whenever the material is dry cleaned."

Azzam Pasha Sounds Warning

LONDON, May 11 (AP)—Abdul Rahman Azzam Pasha, Secretary General of the powerful Arab League, was quoted tonight in a Reuter dispatch from Cairo as saying that "if Tripoli is handed over to Italian trusteeship it means war."

"We have fought the Italians for twenty years and cannot allow them to come back now," Azzam Pasha declared.

"It will mean war against the British, too, because the British will have to support the Italians. Besides, the country must be maintained as one unit. The dividing of Tripoli and Cyrenaica means the economic ruin of the country."

GI Must Wait Year To Wed British Girl

Watlington, England, May 11 (AP). GI Johnnie Putignani, 21, tried to talk a stern British magistrate into letting him marry pretty Selma Townsend, a 17-year-old blonde, but all he got was the advice to "come back in one year."

Johnnie, a private first class, pleaded the case for his fiancee who had petitioned the court for permission to wed without parental approval, which is required under British law for those under 21.

He returned to his New York City home, he said, but reenlisted in order to get back to Britain and claim the girl he courted for the past two years. He added that he has been 85 days on a re-enlistment furlough.

With only five more furlough days left, and Johnnie scheduled to return to Germany next week, Selma sought court approval.

Mrs. Townsend, who refused to give approval to the marriage, told the court she considered Selma too young even to have dates. Selma said her mother's attitude had made it necessary to have secret meetings with Johnnie.

Of Mrs. Townsend, Johnnie said: "Can't she see I'm sincere. I came all the way back from America. Can't she see I love Selma a heck of a lot."

The presiding magistrate, Lord MacClesfield, said he was impressed but wanted a further waiting period of one year.

If the couple agree not to see each other during that period— although the judge conceded they might write—they may return to court next May and "apply again," the court ruled.

Calls Churchill 'Great Appeaser'

Birmingham, England, May 11 (AP)—Arthur Greenwood, Lord Privy Sael in the Labor Cabinet of Prime Minister Attlee, described Winston Churchill today as "the greatest of all appeasers."

Greenwood said in an address before the West Midland Labor party that the wartime Prime Minister practiced appeasement by promising the big powers "anything they wanted."

"He did it with the United States and he did it with Moscow," Greenwood said.

SINN FEIN MOURNS HUNGER STRIKER

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Second Man in Fast Writes Plans For His Burial

Dublin, May 11 (AP)—The Irish national flag fluttered at half-staff over Sinn Fein headquarters today for John McCaughey who died from a prison hunger strike, while a second hunger striker wrote a letter to his mother and gave final burial instructions.

McCaughey, 32, Irish Republican Army "adjutant general," died early this morning in the twenty-third day of his fast until death or release from a sentence of life imprisonment. Police took precautions against any demonstration in Dublin, where McCaughey's partisans regard him as a martyr.

NIGHT

Co[illegible] Day

In Belfast [illegible] Fleming, another member of the outlawed force, continued for the fiftieth day his hunger strike protesting treatment of political prisoners. Except for a four-day break in mid-April, he has not swallowed food or drink since mid-March.

Fleming's pretty sister, Nellie, said she told him McCaughey had died, and that he commented: "I thought it would have lasted longer."

"David looks wasted," she said, "but he is perfectly sensible and can carry on a normal conversation."

Fleming's last letter to his mother was declared Government property and the authorities refused to hand it over, she added.

Plans Decoration Of Grave

Fleming's "dying wish" was to be buried at the Republican plot at Killarney and he gave instructions for the decoration of his tombstone with a picture of a chapel, harp and shamrock, she continued.

Arrested in 1942 and convicted of treason and felony, Fleming was sentenced to twelve years. He declared anything he did was as a soldier of the Republican Army, and refused to recognize the court.

McCaughey was sentenced to death in 1941 for kidnapping and illegally assaulting another Irish Republican Army leader, Stephen Hayes, but the sentence was commuted to life imprisonment after a nation-wide appeal for clemency.

Meetings Demanded Release

His brother and four sisters were with him when he died. In the last few weeks, numerous Dublin mass meetings had demanded his release.

Harry Diamond, lone Socialist Republican member of the Ulster Parliament and an advocate of union of Northern and Southern Ireland, predicted further fasting but no violence in the event Fleming died.

He declared that Fleming was fed forcibly at one period.

I. R. A. LEADER DIES IN CELL AT DUBLIN

Dublin, May 11 (AP)—John McCaughey, 32 years old, tight-lipped former Irish Republican Army "adjutant-general," died in his cell at Dublin's Maryboro Prison early today after a twenty-three-day hunger strike which caused political agitation throughout Eire.

DAY

In Belfast, David Fleming, another imprisoned I. R. A. hunger striker, was reported in a weak condition as his fast entered its fiftieth day, but Dr. Fred McSorley, a Nationalist member of Parliament, who visited Fleming yesterday, said he showed surprising vitality and probably would live "for many, many days yet."

McCaughey, whose brother and four sisters were with him when he died, apparently kept silent to the end. He had refused to defend himself when a special Dublin Military Court sentenced him to death in 1941 for kidnaping and illegally assaulting another I. R. A. leader, Stephen Hayes. The death sentence was commuted to life imprisonment following a nationwide appeal for clemency.

The McCaughey case began in 1941, when Hayes, accused by his I. R. A. comrades of turning informer, appeared manacled, exhausted and terrified in Dublin and said he had been captured and imprisoned for two months by I. R. A. comrades. They tortured him, he said, in an attempt to force a confession of "informing," then marched him blindfolded twelve miles to Dublin, where a drumhead court sentenced him to be shot.

The cause of the two hunger strikers was reported to be threatening to widen the gulf of ill feeling between Eire and northern Ireland.

U.N. AWAITS SPANISH DATA

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Mexico Is Preparing Report On Falangist Activities

By HAYDEN TALBOT

New York, May 11 (AP)—The United Nations subcommittee investigating Franco Spain will receive documents within the next few days purporting to show that agents of the Franco regime have been active in Latin America.

Mexican informants said Mexico would submit evidence next week that the Spanish Falange had engaged in "subversive activities" in some Latin-American countries.

At the same time, Spanish Republican sources said representatives of the Spanish Government in exile had received "important documents" on Falangist activities in the Western Hemisphere and were at work on a memorandum for the subcommittee.

NIGHT

[illegible] Rejected

The United States State Depart-

ment is expected to present a comprehensive report to the committee "about the middle of the week" in response to the United Nations request for information on Franco Spain, a United States spokesman said.

It could not be learned whether this report would contain any evidence of Falangist activities in Latin America, but this was one of the points on which the subcommittee asked the United States for information.

The spokesman indicated the United States report would contain documents intended to show that Generalissimo Francisco Franco collaborated actively with the Axis powers during the war. Some of the documents already have been published in the State Department's White Book on Spain, but the new report was expected to contain additional information.

Giral Coming To U.S.

A Paris dispatch said Dr. José Giral, Premier of the Spanish Government in exile, left Paris by plane this afternoon with evidence to be submitted to the subcommittee. He was expected to arrive in New York tomorrow.

The subcommittee announced yesterday that it had concluded its preliminary studies on the scope of evidence necessary and was ready to start daily meetings Monday to begin examining the material already available.

The five-man group, established by the Security Council to study Poland's charges that the Franco regime threatens world peace, has until May 31 to complete its investigation.

U.N. Studies Delay On Applications

E. Reynolds

New York, May 11 (AP)—Security Council delegations considered today a United States proposal that would defer action on applications for membership in the United Nations until qualifications and procedures are determined in late summer by a subcommittee.

It was expected to have the support of Great Britain but there were indications it might provoke an open Soviet countermove on behalf of Albania when it comes up for debate at the next Council session some time next week.

No Other Applications

Albania's application, sponsored by Yugoslavia with Russian support, is the only one on file at present. It was tabled at the London sessions upon suggestion of United States Delegate Edward R. Stettinius, Jr., and is the only item on the current agenda which has not come up for debate.

Stettinius proposed in a resolution circulated among the delegations last night that applications received up to mid-July be examined by an eleven-nation subcommittee representing the full Council membership and reported out not later than August 1.

DAY

Britain Interested

The subcommittee's report would be taken up by the Council in August and the Council then would report to the General Assembly meeting here September 9.

The charter provides that new member nations may be added by the Assembly on recommendation of the Security Council. Other nations reported interested in joining the United Nations include Iceland, Sweden, Switzerald, Siam and Eire but they have not applied formally.

In the premable, Stettinius's proposal points out that membership is "open to all peace-loving states which accept the obligations contained in the charter, and, in the judgment of the organization, are able and willing to carry out these obligations."

Britain Opposes Albania

The Council's committee of experts is reported split on the question with the Russians contending a Council recommendation would be tantamount to a grant of membership and would need only the rubber stamp of the General Assembly.

Britain is a leader in opposition to the Albanian regime, which it refuses to recognize diplomatically.

The announcement of Stettinius's proposal coincided with a broadcast from Tirana, Albania, last night saying Premier Col. Gen. Enver Haxha had sent a note to the Big Four Foreign Ministers at Paris demanding a "portion" of the Italian Navy for Albania.

Spain Unit To Meet Daily

The Council subcommittee on Spain goes into daily sessions beginning Monday to assimilate the mass of material expected in response to inquiries cabled over the world for all information bearing on the Franco regime.

The Commission on Human Rights, headed by Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, yesterday recommended the formation of a twelve-member subcommission on freedom of information.

The commission unanimously adopted "terms of reference" directing that the subcommission "examine what rights, obligations and practices should, in the first instance, be included in the concept, freedom of information, and report on any issue that may incidentally arise out of the examination."

Russians Decorate Gen. McNarney

Berlin, May 11 (A. P.).—Gen. Joseph T. McNarney was decorated with the Order of Suvorov, First Class, in a ceremony at Soviet Headquarters in Potsdam today. The American commander in Germany was cited for "successful leadership of American forces against the common foe."

61 NAZIS GUILTY AT DACHAU TRIAL

MAY 11 1946

All Defendants Convicted of Torture, Murder at Concentration Camp

C. Lowry

DACHAU, Germany, May 11—(AP) A U. S. military court today convicted all 61 defendants of killing and torturing thousands of prisoners in the Mauthausen concentration camp murder mill and set Monday for sentencing.

The trial was the largest yet of all mass war crimes trials.

Caused 70,000 Deaths

The defendants, mostly members of the German SS, were responsible for [illegible] the camp and "the clock would be turned back 1,000 years if the court condones these atrocities," the prosecutor Lt. Col. William Denson, declared in his summation.

NIGHT

The court deliberated one hour after a trial lasting six weeks. Many former prisoners testified about the murder of inmates by gassing, shooting, starvation and torture. Some persons were thrown into the crematory while still living, one witness said.

Correspondent Slain

Associated Press Correspondent Joseph Morton, captured while accompanying an Allied mission into Slovakia, was one of those put to death in Mauthausen.

Denson had urged the conviction of every defendant as being "part of a design to beat and kill prisoners," regardless of whether each was proved to have murdered an individual.

A chief defendant was August Eigruber, former Nazi gauleiter of Upper Austria, who was charged with a leading role in establishment of the camp near Linz, Austria.

61 NAZIS GUILTY OF CAMP CRIMES

Dachau, May 11 (A. P.).—All sixty-one defendants in the trial of Mauthausen concentration camp operators were convicted today of torturing and killing thousands of prisoners in that notorious extermination center. They will be sentenced Monday.

The United States Military Court of seven officers deliberated only an hour in reaching the verdict after a six-week trial.

The testimony against the sixty-one included a declaration by a former inmate, Izak Gruenberg, that some living prisoners were thrown into the crematory along with the dead. Defendant Hans Altfuldisch, a prison compound commander, told the court that the camp's goal was to kill people and if the staff had refused "we ourselves would have gone into concentration camps and probably even have been killed."

DAY

Lieut.-Col. William Denson, prosecutor, declared "these men are responsible for 70,000 deaths in the Mauthausen concentration camp between 1932 and 1945." He called for the conviction of each defendant as being "part of the design to beat and kill prisoners," regardless of whether each was proved to have committed murder individually.

contended Gisevius perjured himself in declaring that he was never employed by the American intelligence unit.

They sought thus to break down his testimony against the defendants.

Attorney Alfred Seidl told the tribunal it was known that Gisevius worked with the OSS in Switzerland. He referred to a dispatch filed from Nuernberg April 26, quoting a source on the American prosecution staff as saying that was true.

The court took under advisement the request to question Patterson and Donovan.

Quiz Of Patterson Sought By Nazis

Nuernberg, May 11 (AP)—Defense attorneys in the Nazi war-crimes trial asked permission today to question United States Secretary of War Robert Patterson and Maj. Gen. William J. Donovan as to whether the United States ever employed Hans Bernd Gisevius as a spy.

DAY

Gisevius, a former Gestapo officer who testified last month that he had friendly and political relations with the American Office of Strategic Services (formerly headed by Donovan) while he plotted against Hitler. Gisevius insisted, howeper, that he was never in the employ of a foreign power.

Perjury Charged

Counsel for Rudolf Hess and Hans Frank, two of the 22 top-ranking Germans accused before the international military tribunal, contended Gisevius perjured himself in declaring that he was never employed by the American intelligence unit.

They sought thus to break down his testimony against the defendants.

Attorney Alfred Seidl told the tribunal it was known that Gisevius worked with the OSS in Switzerland. He referred to a dispatch filed from Nuernberg April 26, quoting a source on the American prosecution staff as saying that was true.

The court took under advisement the request to question Patterson and Donovan.

Two Yanks Killed In German Ambush

N. Norgaard

Nuernberg, May 11 (AP)—Shots fired from ambush killed two American soldiers attached to the Army newspaper *Stars and Stripes*, as they rode in a jeep last night through this one-time shrine city of Nazidom.

Four companions, including three young women, escaped injury in the ambuscade. Both men were shot in the chest.

NIGHT

Army officials declared an intensive investigation had been started, but there was no indication that any clues to the assailants had been turned up yet.

The names of the victims were not disclosed pending notification of next of kin. The two were killed in the northern section of Nuernberg, where 22 leading Nazis now are on trial for war crimes.

The other four occupants of the jeep were identified officially as T/5 Elmer Holdway, of Cambria, Va.; Rose Korb, of Hammond, Ind.; Kay Gass, of London, England, and Kathleen O'Farrell, of Limerick, Eire.

Miss Korb is employed by the American prosecution in the war crimes trial. Holdway, Miss Gass and Miss O'Farrell also are on the *Stars And Stripes* staff.

TWO U. S. SOLDIERS SLAIN IN GERMANY

Nuernberg, Germany, May 11 (A. P.).—Two soldiers on the staff of Stars and Stripes, United States Army newspaper, were shot to death from ambush as they rode in a jeep with another soldier and three young women here last night. The names of the victims were withheld, pending notification of relatives.

Each was shot in the chest. The Army pressed an intensive investigation, but there was no indication that any clews had been found to the identity of the gunman.

DAY

The attack occurred in the northern part of Nuernberg, the site of the trial of twenty-two top Nazis on war crimes charges. Members of the party who escaped injury were officially identified as T/5 Elmer Holdway of Cambria, Va., another member of the Stars and Stripes staff; Kay Gass of London, England, and Kathleen O'Farrell of Limerick, Eire, employed by the newspaper, and Rose Korb of Hammond, Ind., employed by the American prosecution in the war crimes trial. Stars and Stripes sources said that Miss Korb's home is in Gary, Ind.

Army Hunting Fake DP's In Germany

Frankfurt, May 11 (AP)—The United States Army has ordered a hunt throughout the American occupation zone for imposters and criminals believed sponging on American and United Nations aid.

The Army, noting that new "displaced persons" were appearing mysteriously in free-care camps, ordered that the more than 400,000 DPs both in and out of camps be put through a screening.

Elaborate machinery will be in operation within a few days for the project, approved by the War Department, and the result may be the forcible ouster from the camps of many so-called "displaced persons."

DAY

Crime "A Serious Threat"

Army authorities also hoped the vast screening plan would reveal the perpetrators of crimes which have been attributed loosely to "displaced persons." One army report made available unofficially said that crime among displaced persons "poses a serious security threat."

Army authorities, moving carefully to avoid any possible charges of anti-semitism, said 27,000 displaced persons were repatriated in March but that by the end of the Month there were 8,000 more DPs on hand than there were before the month's repatriation had begun.

At the end of April, these authorities said, there were 11,244 more displaced persons in and out of camps than there were at the beginning of the month, despite the fact that 17,809 were sent back to their homes or were resettled.

30.24-2769

migrant ship steamed from Germany today carrying 800 victims of Nazism to the New World.

As the gray-hulled former troop transport S.S. Marine Flasher departed for New York, thirteen soldier-musicians of the 311th Infantry softly played "Sentimental Journey."

Murphy Departs Berlin

DAY

Ambassador Robert Murphy, political adviser to the American Military Government of Germany, flew here this morning from Berlin to tell the immigrants, ranging in age from 6 months to 82 years:

"The great majority of those who are sailing on this ship were found in concentration camps, emaciated and starving. The United States has rescued more than 3,000,000 of these people. This is an essentially humanitarian movement. I wish you a happy voyage and success."

Besides 800 aliens of 17 nationalities ranging from German to Turk, the S.S. Marine Flasher also carried 67 United States citizens who were returning home after wartime years of exile.

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Second Sailing Today

The 800 prospective Americans were the first shipload of Nazi victims to leave Europe under the annual quota of 39,000 set by President Truman. The S.S. Marine Perch is scheduled to sail Monday with a second immigrant group.

So overjoyed that many were in tears, today's departing immigrants presented Ambassador Murphy a joint letter of appreciation addressed to "the late President Mr. Roosevelt and his worthy successor Mr. Truman," concluding: "May God bless America."

U.S.-BRITAIN PLOT CHARGED

Izvestia Writer Scents Plan To Dominate Italy

R. James

Moscow, May 11 (AP)—An article in the Government newspaper *Izvestia* charged today that the United States and Britain apparently had agreed prior to the Foreign Ministers conference on tactics designed to force acceptance of British-American dictates on

800 Brutality Survivors Sail In First Migration To U.S.

P. P. Lucas

Bremerhaven, Germany, May 11 (AP)—Wished godspeed by an American Ambassador and serenaded by an army band, the first postwar im-

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formulating the ...ce.

N. Sokolovsky, a Soviet commentator, wrote that among the "narrow" goals sought by such joint effort were American-British domination over Italy and establishment of "the complete hegemony of England in the Mediterranean."

"Just" Demands Opposed

"The course of the Paris negotiations cannot fail to leave the impression" that the British and American delegations had gotten together beforehand and that they had opposed the "just" demands of other Allied countries, he declared.

"The tactics applied by the delegations of the Anglo-Saxon countries during the course of conferences in Luxembourg Palace do not seek a solution acceptable for all participants, but are designed specifically to force other delegations to adopt the decisions dictated by them," Sokolovsky asserted.

He said that certain attitudes of the British-American delegations would be hard to explain "if there were not plenty of facts witnessing the presence of a certain agreement between the Anglo-Saxon powers based in so far as can be judged on mutual compensations in various parts of the world."

Reparations Called Example

He declared that "it is only natural that such a political attitude and such tactical methods of the delegations of the United States and England in Paris cannot succeed."

The issue of Italian reparations, while not the most important before the conference, "serves as an example of the real character of the obstacles blocking agreement of the great powers on the peace settlement," Sokolovsky asserted.

He said it was indisputable that the Italians despoiled parts of Yugoslavia, Albania, Greece and the Soviet Union and that Italy should be punished as an aggressor.

French Agree To Request

He stated that the French delegation agreed to Russia's request for $300,000,000 in reparations, of which one third would go to the Soviet Union, but that the British and Americans dissented.

"This may seem mysterious at first glance," he added, "but the mystery is unveiled if we examine the American-English proposals on the peace treaty with Italy.

"The economic section of this proposal, which are far from legal, shed a brilliant light on the real aims of the Anglo-American solicitude for the welfare of Italy and the assurances of its insolvency.

Charges Removal Of Assets

"First of all, the Anglo-Saxon powers who have taken out of Italy assets many times the proposed sum of the reparations, now with the preparation of the peace-treaty demand from this country full compensation for damages inflicted on all the property of American and English firms, even including property ruined during the war by Allied aviation itself.

"Secondly, the American and English proposals are designed to force on Italy an economic regime that will place the country in complete dependency on American and English capital.

"It is not hard to notice the relation between these facts and the stubbornness of the American and English delegations on such a clear—one would think—question as reparations from Italy."

Reds See Selfish Plot On Italy

MAY 12 1946

B. JAMES

Moscow, May 11 (AP)—A commentator in the Soviet Government newspaper *Izvestia* accused the United States and Britain today of attempting to dictate to the Foreign Ministers Conference, according to a prearranged plan, "to gain their own narrow ends."

The writer, N. Sokolovsky, said these aims included British-American economic domination of Italy and the "establishment of a complete hegemony of England" in the Mediterranean.

The article said "the course of the Paris negotiations cannot fail to leave the impression" that a previous British-American agreement existed.

Cannot Succeed, He Says

"It is only natural that such a political attitude and such tactical methods of the delegations of the United States and England in Paris cannot succeed," he declared.

Singling out the problem of Italian reparations, the article said it was indisputable that Italian invaders despoiled portions of Yugoslavia, Albania, Greece and the Soviet Union and that Italy "deserves punishment as an aggressor."

Sokolovsky said the French delegation agreed with the Soviet representatives that reparations of $300,000,000, of which $100,000,000 would go to the Soviet Union, would be relatively insignificant in view of the damage the Italians caused, and would be far from ruinous to Italy's economy. He said the British and Americans disagreed.

Charges False Solicitude

"This may seem mysterious at first glance, but the mystery is unveiled if we examine American and English proposals on the peace treaty with Italy," Sokolovsky wrote. "The economic sections of this proposal, which are far from legal, shed a brilliant light on the real aims of the Anglo-American solicitude for the welfare of Italy and the assurances of its insolvency.

"First of all, the Anglo-Saxon powers, who have taken out of Italy assets many times the proposed sum of reparations now, with the preparation of the peace treaty, demand from this country full compensation for the damage inflicted on all property of American and English firms, even including property ruined during the war by Allied aviation itself.

Sees Capitalistic Motive

"Secondly, American and English proposals are designed to force upon Italy an economic regime that will place the country in complete dependency on American and English capital.

"It is not hard to notice the relation between these facts and the stubbornness of the American and English delegations on such (one would think) a clear question on reparations from Italy."

The article defended the Soviet plan for trusteeship in Tripolitania as having been based on "the understandable desire for a commercial port in the Mediterranean." From the beginning, the article said, the Soviet Union proposed the closest participation of Italy and all allied powers in the guardianship of all Italy's former colonies.

KING DENOUNCED IN ROME RALLY

G. Bria

ROME, May 11—(AP) Shouting "Down with the King!" 50,000 Roman Republicans marched to the seat of the Italian government at Viminale palace today in an orderly demonstration against the new monarch, [illegible].

At the [illegible] Falcone Lucifero, minister of the Royal house, announced that it had been decided to dispense with any ceremony by which Umberto would be sworn in as Italy's new king.

He said that failure to hold such a ceremony would not affect the validity of Umberto's title to the crown, since this had been acquired with the abdication of his father, Vittorio Emanuele III. The Italian cabinet has decided that Umberto can rule with limited powers Until June 2, when the Italians will decide whether they want a monarchy or a republic.

Today's demonstrators, who heavily outnumbered the 10,000 monarchists who acclaimed Umberto at the Royal palace yesterday, gathered at the people's square this morning for a rally.

Members of the leading Italian parties—the Action, Communist, Christian Democrat and Republican Socialist—were represented. Red flags and Italian flags, minus the cross of the House of Savoy, were carried.

Anti-Umberto Rally Staged In Rome

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G. Bria

Rome, May 11 (AP)—Roman Republicans staged an anti-Umberto demonstration today which dwarfed the acclaim Italy's new King received yesterday from Monarchists at the Royal Palace.

A crowd estimated at 50,000 gathered in the People's Square this morning for a rally, then marched to the seat of government at the Viminale Palace, where the marchers cheered the Cabinet and shouted "Down With The King."

A heavy police guard, armed with submachine guns, was posted about the palace, blocking all approaches. The demonstrators marched past the police cordons in an orderly manner.

Holds Despite Ban

The demonstration brought together members of leading Italian parties—the Action, Communist, Christian Democratic and Republican Socialist. Red flags and Italian flags minus the cross of the House of Savoy were carried.

The parade was held despite a Cabinet ban earlier today on all such demonstrations until after the nation votes June 2 on whether the monarchy should be retained. Public assemblies were not prohibited.

Disturbances Feared

A Cabinet communiqué said the action was taken at yesterday's lengthy session, called to consider the abdication of King Vittorio Emanuele III, because some ministers expressed fear of disturbances.

An estimated 10,000 Monarchists demonstrated before the Quirinale yesterday and afterward paraded through Rome, but their conduct was orderly.

King Umberto II, whose succession to the throne was approved by the Cabinet—which limited Umberto's powers and stipulated that he could rule only until the plebiscite—issued his first proclamation last night, reiterating his promise to abide by the decision of the electorate June 2.

Calls For Unity

He called upon the Italian people to "gather about the flag, under which the fatherland was unified and four generations of Italians have known how to live laboriously and die heroically," and said he desired only "to be the first among Italians in the sorrowful hours and last in the happy ones."

The Cabinet's communique confirmed that Vittorio left his vast coin collection—reputed to be the world's largest—to the nation.

POLES PUT CURB ON PEASANT PARTY

MAY 12 1946

Premier Says 'Fascist' Groups in Mikolajczyk Following Will Be Disqualified

L. Allen

WARSAW, May 11 (AP)—Premier Edward Osubka-Morawski said today the Government would outlaw all "anti-democratic Fascast" groups in the powerful Peasant party headed by Deputy Premier Stanislaw Mikolajczyk, former head of the exiled Polish Government in London.

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M. Mikolajczyk replied promptly that no single political party had the right to attempt to control Poland's forthcoming general elections, the definite date for which has not been set. He termed "untrue" the Premier's assertion that Fascist groups were within the Peasant party.

The Premier said at a news conference that the Polish Peasant organization had developed into a "mixture of democratic and anti-democratic Fascist elements." He said the names of "Fascist" leaders would be published and the groups they represent outlawed.

An authoritative source said that some Mikolajczyk groups already had been rounded up and disbanded.

Polish Peasant leaders previously had said that the outlawing of the party might precipitate a civil war.

[The United States has suspended deliveries on the $50,000,000 loan recently granted to Poland. A condition of the loan was the assurance of free elections this year.]

Meanwhile, there was evidence of growing tension and bitterness in the pre-election struggle between workers and Socialists on the one hand and the Peasant party on the other.

M. Osubka-Morawski said it was the Government's duty to purge groups whose activities failed to conform to the Potsdam and Yalta stipulations that only democratic parties should be allowed to function.

In a written statement handed to newsmen, M. Mikolajczyk said his party was being attacked because it "defended the liberties and rights of the common man."

"But," he added, "I will not surrender if in the future the Polish Peasant party is accused of being pro-German and pro-Hitler."

Poles to Admit Relief Packages

WARSAW, Poland, May 11 (AP)—William MacDonald, New York representative of the Cooperative for American Remittances to Europe, announced today he had signed an agreement with the Polish Government under which more than 50,000 packages of food could be sent to Poles from relatives and other donors in the United States.

Brig. Lister Acquitted

Amsterdam, May 11 (AP)—A court martial today acquitted Brig. J. F. A. Lister of charges relating to the misuse of Dutch property requisitioned by the Canadian Army while he was chief of staff of Canadian forces in the Netherlands.

Lister originally faced four charges, but one was dismissed during his trial. The court deliberated 48 minutes on the verdict.

[Canadian defense headquarters in Ottawa announced on April 19 that the 39-year-old brigadier faced charges arising from "the recent inquiry into the administration of the Canadian Army in northwest Europe."]

Amsterdam Medal to Churchill

AMSTERDAM, The Netherlands, May 11 (AP)—Winston Churchill received today the Gold Medal of the City of Amsterdam. He said in a speech that he was not aware during the war of the horrors that had occurred in Amsterdam, especially those suffered by Jews.

Tulips Treated by X-Ray Shown in Holland Shops

New Method Brings Varieties of Striking Color and Form

AMSTERDAM, The Netherlands, May 11 (AP).—Thousands of completely new varieties of tulips of striking color, size and form, grown from "pre-dated" bulbs subjected to a new X-ray treatment, are on display in shops here.

The tulips were developed by Dr. W. E. de Mol, Dutch horticultural expert who has been experimenting with bulbs for twenty years. Dr. de Mol has contended that X-ray treatment could change the hereditary structure of bulbs and bring into existence completely new varieties, which could then be used for natural cross-fertilization without loss of the artificially created qualities.

Dry bulbs planted in the fall after X-ray treatment, he explained, show a kind of "X-ray intoxication" for the first year, but thereafter some of them flower with new and striking types.

Gunner Slay 2 in Macedonia

ATHENS, May 11 (AP). — The Ministry of Public Order said today a Mayor and a rural policeman were slain yesterday near Phlorina, Macedonia, by four men armed with automatic rifles.

Dendramis Named Head of Greek Group

Athens, May 11 (A. P.).—Basil Dendramis, former National Press Minister, was appointed chief of the Greek delegation to the United Nations today. Prior to the next U. N. Assembly session in New York, Dendramis will go to Buenos Aires to negotiate a trade agreement with Argentina and to attend the inaugural ceremonies for President-elect Juan D. Peron.

Sweden Has Argentine Order

STOCKHOLM, Sweden, May 11 (AP)—The Swedish press reported today that Argentina had placed an order for 1,000,000 cartridge cases last October with the Swedish Navy.

It was understood that no shipments had yet been made to Argentina. A Foreign Office spokesman said Sweden had not issued any export licenses for arms.

Death for Austr... Jew Killer

VIENNA, May ... —An Austrian people's c... erday sentenced Anton ... to death, after a four-day ... ing which he was accused of sending 50,000 to 60,000 Austrian Jews to concentration camps in Poland. Brunner testified he had held a subordinate position and was forced to follow orders.

U.N.R.R.A. Starts in Hungary

BUDAPEST, May 8 (Delayed) (AP).—The United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration has officially taken over relief duties in Hungary. Stanley J. Sommers, of Washington, and St. Louis, is chief of the mission, and

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other workers include Martin Himmler, of Los Angeles, who is a Hungarian-American Relief Society representative.

Turkey to Bar Parties Inspired From Abroad

Inonu Criticizes Democrats' Withdrawal From Poll

ANKARA, Turkey, May 10 (Delayed) (AP).—President General Ismet Inonu, in a speech opening a special session of the Grand National Assembly (Parliament), said today that Turkey will attempt to suppress any political parties "inspired from abroad."

"Turkey DAY to prevent through her law formation of parties or associations whose roots are abroad, that is to say, parties or associations which are foreign instruments and which are inspired from abroad," he said.

The President said the announced withdrawal from the forthcoming elections of the five-month-old Democratic party smacked of tactics employed in certain other countries where failure to participate in elections was designed to "accuse the government in the eyes of other states."

He mentioned no country by name, but observers said he apparently was referring to Greece, where Communist forces recently boycotted a national election.

Egypt Sect Elects Monk As Leader

Cairo, May 11 (AP)—Egypt's Copts yesterday elected a monk from the Upper Nile to be spiritual leader of the 1,500,000 followers of this Christian sect in Egypt and Ethiopia.

A slow train stopped at every junction throughout the Egyptian provinces to bring the Coptic voters to Cairo, where they named El Amba Yousab as the one hundred and thirteenth successor of St. Mark, said to have founded the church in Egypt.

Yousab, archbishop of the Church of Egypt, has been interim patriarch since his predecessor died several months ago. He now holds the position for life. He refused to campaign on traditional and spiritual grounds. Supporters of a rival, Abbuna Daud Makary, distributed pamphlets with pictures saying, "Vote for Makary, the learned one."

Yugoslav Will Return $600 in Coat From U. S.

By The Associated Press.

BELGRADE, Yugoslavia, May 11—The $600 and a savings account book that Mrs. Delia Hyer of New York sewed into the collar of her fur coat traveled a long way, but is being returned by a Yugoslav.

A local official in a remote village in Yugoslavia was sorting used clothing contributed by Americans when Milos Mikov felt a lump in the collar of a fur coat he was examining.

When he ripped the lining the money fell out with an account book from the Immigrant Industrial Bank of 51 Chambers Street, New York, with the last entry made in July, 1942.

M. Mikov said it was his "duty as an honest worker" to return the money, and the Minister of Finance approved a permit allowing the money to be sent to the United States.

24 JEWS FASTING IN PALESTINE JAIL

Hunger Strike Called Protest Of Alleged Ill Treatment

Jerusalem, May 11 (AP)—Twenty-four young Jews have been on a hunger strike in the prison at Acre since last Thursday in protest against alleged ill treatment by prison guards, it was learned here today.

The hunger strikers, who sent a letter to the Palestine High Commisioner requesting an inquiry and fair treatment, were arrested February 28 near the Biriya settlement in northern Galilee following an exchange of gunfire with an Arab Legion sentry and the subsequent discovery of arms and documents i nthe neighborhood of the settlement.

Set For 'Sacred War,' Asserts Arab Leader

Baghdad, May 11 (AP)—Ahmad Alshuqairi, member of the Arab Higher Committee, said today that Palestine, "fully prepared for a sacred war, chooses armed resistance with or without outside help" rather than the implementation of the British-American inquiry report recommendations.

Alshuqairi is director of the Arab propaganda bureau in Washington. He told a news conference on his arrival here that Arabs were seeking "political and all possible material help" from the Soviet Union to halt the proposed opening of Palestine to 100,000 Jewish immigrants.

"Same As Invasion"

He said the proposal was tantamount to invasion, which Arabs would resist with "the same blood, tears and sweat" by which Britain resisted the threat of invasion in 1940.

"De do not rest our hope on the (United Nations) Security Council, fearing British-American influence," he said. "Force is still the dominating law in the policies of Britain and America, which is betraying the Four Freedoms."

Azerbaijan Talks Reported Ended

Tehran, May 11 (AP)—Negotiations for reuniting Azerbaijan province with the Central Iranian Government have broken down, and the delegation led by Premier Jafar Pishevari was expected to return to Tabriz, a Cabinet minister said today.

The minister, not quotable by name, said that the break followed the Iranian Cabinet's refusal to accept new proposals offered by the Azerbaijan delegation.

A Foreign Office spokesman denied that a deadlock had arisen and added that "announcement of a friendly termination of the conference" was expected.

A foreign expert on Middle East affairs described the development as "very serious" and said that failure to settle the problem created by the establishment of the autonomous regime in Azerbaijan last December left the "threat of civil war."

No Confirmation

There was no confirmation in diplomatic circles that a breakdown had occurred in the negotiations, but diplomats here said such a development would not be surprising since a stalemate had prevailed for several days.

A Tabriz broadcast, criticizing delays in the negotiations, declared "we are not ready to give up our new freedom, but we are ready to sacrifice our lives to preserve it."

At the walled estate where the Pishevari delegation had been residing for the past two weeks a guard said, "It is all over. We are leaving tomorrow."

The nature of the new demands from the Azerbaijan delegation was not disclosed. Recently a Foreign Office source said that Pishevari was making demands which Iranian Premier Armed Qavam considered Premier Ahmed Qavam considered law.

Qavam's Proposals

Qavam on April 22 announced he had presented the Azerbaijan Government with a seven-point proposal for the return of the province to Central Government rule. He said then that the Iranian Cabinet had decided to permit the Azerbaijanis to "have their ideals realized as far as the constitution and laws of the country would permit."

Tudeh Reassured by Ghavam

Under Mr. Ghavam's proposals various Province officials would be elected by provincial and city councils, while their orders would be issued from Teheran. The provincial council would recommend nominees for Governor, who would be appointed by Teheran.

The proposals guaranteed that no action would be taken against the Tudeh [Democratic] party members who had installed the autonomous government and promised adjustments in Azerbaijanian representation in the Iranian Parliament.

Interviews with the negotiators have not been permitted by the Iranian Government. A telegram from Mr. Pishevari in reply to a request for an Associated Press interview said "there is no obstacle for your interview from our side."

The Iranian Government, meanwhile, dispatched an army colonel and civilian observer to the northwest Province to see "if the Red Army has evacuated Azerbaijan."

Iran Talks Over, Say Azerbaijan Delegates

Tehran, May 11 (AP)—The Azerbaijan delegation said today negotiations with the central Government had broken down, and they would return promptly to Tabriz, capital of the self-proclaimed autonomous state.

A spokesman of the central Government's Foreign Office denied that the negotiations were deadlocked, but said "an announcement of the friendly termination of the conferences is expected."

A foreign source here, who is an expert on Middle East affairs, said that if negotiations had broken down it would be "very serious." He said failure to settle the Azerbaijan problem might pose a "threat of civil war."

At the walled village, 5 miles out of Tehran, where the delegation have held their long series of conferences, a guard said: "It is over. We are leaving."

In diplomatic quarters there was no official word on the termination of the negotiations, but it was said the conference had been stalemated for several days.

An Azerbaijan Cabinet minister said the break followed refusal of the Central Government's Cabinet at a special meeting Thursday to accept new proposals of the Azerbaijan delegation, headed by "Premier" Jafar Pishevari.

Demands Not Disclosed

The nature of these demands was not disclosed. Recently a spokesman for the Central Government's foreign office said Pishevari was making "exaggerated" demands which Iranian Premier Ahmed Qavam considered contrary to Iranian constitutional law.

The Tabriz radio, criticizing delays in the negotiations during the past several days, sounded a new warlike note Thursday night, when it announced that "we are not ready to give up our freedom, but we are ready to sacrifice our lives to preserve it."

Secrecy Criticized

The northwestern Iranian province proclaimed its autonomy last November, at a time when Soviet Russian troops occupied the area.

The negotiations on the central Government's proposals to Azerbaijan have been held in the strictest of secrecy. But Pishevari, in a telegram to the Associated Press, indicated he was not in accord with this policy.

Shantung Province Truce Is Arranged

Nanking, May 11 (AP) A truce in Shantung province was announced officially today, erasing the last center of Government-Communist conflict in China proper and leaving only Manchuria embroiled in hostilities.

The official Chinese Government Central News Agency said the truce was signed in Tsinan, capital of the seaboard province where Communist forces had been reported mounting new attacks earlier this week.

Only yesterday Government and Communist negotiators arranged a cease-fire agreement for the central China trouble zone of Honan and Hupeh provinces.

Reported Casualties

Central News reported that the Shantung agreement called for immediate cessation of fighting and troop movements. The Government said three of its regiments had suffered heavy casualties in three months of fighting.

Eruption of fighting in the three provinces had sidetracked efforts to halt the trouble in Manchuria. Manchurian discussions presumably will be resumed, with General Marshall as mediator.

An official Government statement asserted that the Government lost 7,000 men in killed, wounded and missing in the Battle of Changchun alone, when strong Communist forces captured the Manchuria capital April 18.

It admitted the Communists had won a powerful position in Manchuria, saying they also had occupied 43 other cities in the northeast territory, including Harbin.

[Tom Masterson, Associated Press correspondent, today reported that Yingkow, South Manchurian port which is the second largest in northeast China, was set ablaze by the Communists when they were forced out last January and it remained useless to the Government.

[He said the port, which had bulked large in Chinese Government plans for taking over Manchuria, wuold take months to reblid. All harbor facilities were destroyed and nearly all the large buildings were razed in the fire that swept the city].

Truce Reported In Shantung Province

Nanking, May 11 (AP)—The official Central News Agency said today a cease-fire agreement to halt fighting in Shantung province has been signed in the provincial capital, Tsinan.

The pact provides for immediate cessation of fighting and an end to troop movements unless they are of an administrative nature.

The Government meantime announced its losses in the four-day battle of Changchun last month were 7,000 killed, wounded and missing.

Division Decimated

Recapitulating casualties between January 14 and April 30, the news agency said one Government division was completely decimated during fighting in Shansi province and many high-ranking officers were captured by the Communists.

The Communists occupied 44 localities, including Harbin and Changchun in Manchuria and Poshan in Shantung.

To Form Committee

A Supreme Economic Committee, comprising high-ranking Government members, will be formed within a fortnight to tackle China's economic ills.

Members will include the Ministers of Finance, Economics, Food and Agriculture, Communications and Social Affairs and the director of the Chinese National Relief Administration.

Premier T. V. Soong will set the date for the meeting.

U.S. Navy Man Slain By Chinese Boy

Shanghai, May 11 (AP)—The United States Navy announced today that a 15-year-old Chinese boy, described as a member of a prominent family but an opium addict, shot and killed a navy shore patrolman who had picked him up on suspicion of stealing a jeep.

The youth was killed in a gun battle with Chinese gendarmerie a few minutes later. He had grabbed the gun from the shore patrolman's belt holster and shot him in the back while being taken to Shanghai.

Chinese Government Gets Smashed Port

Yingkow, May 11 (AP)—The Chinese Government officially established sovereignty Monday over this important South Manchurian seaport, second largest in Northeast China.

Government officials said that destruction of harbor facilities would prevent the port's use for a long time, eliminating Yingkow as a debarkation point for the repatriation of Japanese from Manchuria.

Nearly all big buildings were destroyed, commerce is at a standstill, and the city is without water and light. Officials said Chinese Communists cut electric lines following seesaw battles with Government forces for this city of 200,000.

The Communists seized Yingkow October 28, after the Russian withdrawal. Government forces attacked January 8. Federal officials said the Communists fired the city before withdrawing two days later.

Miss Saltonstall Married

Bride of 2d Lt. George Heiner, of Marines, in Honolulu

HONOLULU, May 11 (AP).—Miss Patricia Saltonstall, daughter of Mrs. Charles F. Honeywell, of Honolulu, and Philip Saltonstall, and a cousin of United States Senator Leverett Saltonstall, was mar-

ried today to Second Lieutenant George Marshall Heiner, U. S. M. C., son of Mr. and Mrs. William G. Heiner, of Pittsburgh. Canon Anson Phelps Stokes jr. performed the ceremony in the Parke Memorial Chapel of St. Andrew's Episcopal Cathedral. They will live in Pittsburgh. Lieutenant Heiner is a graduate of Yale.

Record Korean Cod Catch

SEOUL, Korea, May 11 (AP).—One of the largest seasonal catches of cod in Korean history, more than 22,400,000 pounds, was reported today by the fishing industry. The record catch was made by a fishing fleet now one-third of its normal size, because of wartime losses to the Japanese.

U.S. Army To Repatriate Japs

Mukden, May 11 (AP)—The Chinese Government and the United States Army signed an agreement today providing for removal of an estimated 1,300,000 Japanese settlers from Manchuria.

Col. Richard C. Wittmenn, chief United States Army repatriation officer in China, predicted he could complete by September 30 the long-delayed program to clear all Japanese from the puppet state they carved out of China.

While the repatriation of Japanese elsewhere in China is well along toward completion, none has been sent home from Manchuria.

"I Have A Plan"

Gen. Chow Pao-Chung, Communist conqueror of Changchun, said the Communists were willing to permit the "common people" among the Japanese to remain in Manchuria.

Asked how he proposed to get the Japanese out of Communist-held central and northern Manchuria, Colonel Wittmenn replied: "I have a plan," but declined to elaborate.

Today Gen. Tu Li-ming, Chinese Government commander in Manchuria, announced the Central Government had assumed responsibility for the repatriation and had signed an agreement with the United States Army.

China To Repatriate Japs In Manchuria

Mukden, May 11 (AP)—Gen. Tu Li Ming, commander of the Chinese Government's northeast armies, announced today that the Government had assumed responsibility for repatriation of 1,300,000 Japanese from Manchuria.

The job will be done with advice and assistance of the United States Army, he said.

The repatriation agreement was signed by General Tu and Col. Richard T. Wittmenn, Lincoln, Neb., chief of the United States Army repatriation staff in China.

Wittmenn expressed confidence the repatriation program would be completed by September 30 despite the civil war in Manchuria. He said he had "a plan" by which the Japanese would be removed from the Communist-controlled areas, but did not elaborate.

Buffalo Milk Canned By Factory In India

New Delhi, India, May 11 (AP)—First factory of its kind in the world, a military dairy farm at Lahore is pioneering the production of canned buffalo milk.

In a country where the religious beliefs of a preponderantly Hindu population place the cow on a pedestal of worship, buffalos have long provided the bulk of the milk needed by infants and the infirm.

U.S. Hospital In Korea Damaged By Fire

Seoul, *Saturday*, May 11 (AP)—Forty-nine United States soldier-patients were brought to Seoul today for care at the 29th General Hospital after fire destroyed the supply building at the rear of the 71st Station Hospital at Pusan.

Three soldier firefighters suffered minor injuries and a Korean child was drowned in a near-by river during the fire.

About 100 patients were evacuated uninjured from the hospital. The 49 were transferred here to assure complete medical care while repairs are made.

taking with us sixteen trucks carrying a powerful radio station and generator, and six jeeps, one of which was a radio jeep," the Minister said.

"We also had two doctors with us, and the Imam had them check on his condition at once. They pronounced him fit except for arthritis.

"There was no suggestion that the United States give financial help to Yemen, in the talks. Yemen does not want immigrants and does not want a foreign colony. It will want help from technicians and experts."

Colonel Eddy described Yemen as a fertile plain 7,500 feet in elevation with a population of 3,500,000. Her principal export is coffee, from the district around Mocha, ar... he has some coastwise trade in ..., lumber and charcoal.

Pauley Favors New Economic Balance in Asia

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U. S. Reparations Plan Calls for Purge of Japanese Control on Continent

TOKYO, May 11 (AP).—Reparations Commissioner Edwin W. Pauley informed General Douglas MacArthur today that his mission aimed to promote a new economic balance in Asia purged of Japanese control.

Pauley handed to the Allied supreme commander a letter, written on White House stationery but signed by himself, summarizing the objectives of the reparations mission as an effort to "aid in the establishment of a peaceful, prosperous economic balance in Asia by severance of tributary ties between Japan and the areas she conquered and by reintegration of the economies of those areas."

In line with these objectives, the letter explained, the mission aimed to determine how completely Japan industrialized Korea and Manchuria, how such industry was correlated with Japanese home industry and what Japanese installations in those territories were available for reparations.

The letter stressed that it was American policy to leave in China, Manchuria and Korea all Japanese assets found there, for settlement of reparations accounts in those countries.

Many Points Uncertain

The mission seeks to discover, it said, the "present status" of Manchuria and North Korea, in view of "reported changes since the end of the war," and to evaluate the effect of those changes on Korean and Chinese production capacity.

It said Pauley and his group intend to recommend, "in view of the present conditions of mining and industrial capacities in Manchuria and northern Korea, that facilities should be removed from Japan and distribution made to China and Korea."

[Part of Pauley's assignment in the Far East is to learn how much industrial and mining equipment the Russians already have removed from Manchuria and northern Korea. At last reports he had not yet received Russian permission to enter northern Korea; most of Manchuria, since its evacuation by the Russians, is under Chinese Communist control.]

The letter emphasized that in recommending removal of equipment from Japan "maximum consideration shall be given to the integration of economic development in greater China, Korea the Philippines and other countries victimized by Japanese aggression."

In a statement issued earlier today, Pauley said the reparations program for Japan would not reduce that nation's productive capacity below the 1933 level. There will remain, he asserted, "sufficient capacity to make the things necessary for civilian requirements."

Pauley conceded that reparations estimates proposed by the victorious nations were high, but explained that "the needs of those countries are so great they are looking forward to more than they will get."

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Wool Industry Included

Commenting on reports that Australia was asking for the Japanese wool industry as part of reparations, Pauley said "no ceramics, textiles or non-war potential" had been listed as available for reparations. He declared the United States would "resist demands for such."

Pauley's arrival in Tokyo coincided with a disclosure by informed sources that official thinking at Washington was swinging toward "a more practical policy" on the price Japan shall pay for losing the war.

The new line, these sources said, provides for maintenance of production levels favoring a start toward Japanese recovery "so that we won't have to take care of these people forever."

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Establishment of such subsistence levels of production, it was pointed out, would not preclude tight controls of such major industries as steel, petroleum, light metals and chemicals—all of which are war potentials.

The extent of Russian reparations demands upon Japan has not been disclosed, but if Pauley goes to northern Korea and Manchuria his findings there may help settle arguments likely to arise out of such demands.

Pauley said he "anticipated getting Russian permission" for his scheduled exploration of areas occupied by Soviet troops.

If industries have been removed from Manchuria and northern Korea by the Russians, Pauley continued, his recommendations will be based on American views which, he said, were concerned with the economy of China, north Korea and Manchuria rather than with the dollar value of equipment which might have been removed.

Reparation Policy Change Is Indicated

Tokyo, May 11 (AP)—Arrival here of Reparations Commissioner Edwin W. Pauley coincides with disclosure today by well-informed sources that official thinking in Washington is swinging toward "a more practical policy" on the price Japan will have to pay for losing the war.

The new thought involves establishment of production capacity levels which will enable Japan to start recovery "so that we won't have to take care of these people forever."

The sources said that the proposed policy, as yet unannounced and which has scuttled some reparations work done by the Allied command, includes setting up two production—capacity figures—maximum and minimum.

Basis Figures

The maximum figure, based on wartime production, is one the Japanese economy will be judged incapable of sustaining now.

The minimum, which will not be scaled lower, is a level of economy which Japan will be judged capable of maintaining within her own four islands.

Such policy would enable the Japanese to know what their production totals can be and would encourage resumption of industry by Japanese now timid about starting for fear that their facilities might be taken for reparations.

The establishment of a minimum would not preclude tight controls on such major industries as steel, petroleum, light metals and chemicals, all of which are war potentials.

Inspection Teams Proposed

The Far East Commission, which one source accused of being "laggard" on reparations policy, wants to send inspection teams to Japan to check reparations claims which will be entered by victor nations. The source termed these claims "high, even inflated."

Reliable reports indicate that Russia will ask for reparations from military actions, including the Siberian-Manchurian border clashes.

If Pauley goes to north Korea and Manchuria, his findings may go far toward settling almost certain arguments anticipated on Russian claims.

It is unknown whether Russia will enter her claims on the basis of inventories she herself submits as found in northern Korea and Manchuria or on the basis of inventories obtained by the Allied Command from Japanese sources.

Not Under 1933 Capacity

Pauley said today that the program for Japan will not reduce the nation's production capacity below that reached in 1933. There will remain, he added, "sufficient capacity to make things necessary for civilian requirements."

He conceded that estimates proposed by victor nations were high, but explained that "the needs of those countries are so great they are looking forward to more than they will get."

In reply to reports that Australia was asking for the Japanese wool industry, Pauley said "no ceramics, textiles or nonwar potential" had been listed as available for reparations. He said the "United States would resist demands for such."

U. S. Establishes Relations With Yemen After 23-Day Conference in Tiny Country

W. E. Curtis 1946

JIDDA, Saudi Arabia, May 11 (AP)—Col. W. A. Eddy, United States Minister to Saudi Arabia, said today that the United States had established formal relations with the little-known country of Yemen, following twenty-three days of discussions of commerce and friendship agreements.

He said the United States State Department would announce results of the talks between himself and the Imam, 81-year-old high priest and temporal ruler of Yemem, which is situated at the southeast tip of the Red Sea.

The Imam—whose full name and title is Imam Yehia Bin Mohamed Hamid ed-Din—had more overtures for establishing relations with the United States and showed interest in obtaining technical assistance especially in communications and public health, Colonel Eddy said.

"We went down on a destroyer,

EISENHOWER SAYS PEACE IS U. N.'S JOB

Tokyo, May 11 (A. P.).—Gen. Eisenhower believes that the extent to which the United Nations succeeds as an international preserver of peace largely governs the entire problem of United States bases in the Pacific and the Philippines.

The United States Army chief of staff today repeated previous assertions that the world cannot stand another war. He said it is imperative that the U. N. solve the problems which formerly have led to war.

Here to obtain information on the Pacific island hopping tactics, Eisenhower told a news conference that the question of bases in the Philippines depends, in addition to the U. N., upon an agreement satisfactory to the commonwealth, which soon becomes an independent nation.

He predicted it would not be long before United States troops were out of China, and said he had heard no recent discussion of the possibility of Russian troops joining in the occupation of Japan.

Yanks And Aussies In Tokyo Ceremony

Tokyo, May 11 (AP)—Slouch-hatted Australian soldiers took their place beside men of the American 1st Cavalry Division today at eleven guard posts outside the Imperial Palace.

The first two Australian guards to go on duty at the big east gate were Privates Bryan McNabb, of Rockdale, Sydney, and Thomas Evans, of Jondaryan, Queensland. Their platoon of the 34th Australian Infantry Brigade is commanded by Lieut. Austrin Chapman, son of Maj. Gen. John Chapman, of the Australian Military Mission in Washington.

Lieut. Thomas L. Moore, of Mountain View, Mo., and the 7th Cavalry Regiment won the coin toss which decided who was to act as adjutant at the colorful guard mount ceremony participated in by the Aussies and Americans.

Japanese Artists Bewail Paucity of Purchasers

By The Associated Press.

TOKYO, May 11—Fifty painters and sculptors complained to the Ministry of Finance today that nobody could buy their works because Government regulations limited spending to 500 yen [$33] a month for each Japanese.

Vice Minister Tenemi Yamada suggested they "produce something for the 500-yen-a-month people."

"You are insulting fine arts," snapped an artist.

The artists went away unappeased when Mr. Yamada proposed that they concentrate on work for tea rooms and restaurants, which could pay them in food.

Jap Korean Trials Seen

Tokyo, May 11 (AP)—Allied authorities said today they were investigating mistreatment of Allied prisoners of war in Japanese prison camps in Korea. General MacArthur's legal section announced that sixteen former Japanese officers and guards are being transferred here from Korea for possible trial on war-crime charges.

30.24-2773

War Crimes Court Hears Of Beatings by Japanese

Ex-Internees Tell of Attack With 6-Foot Iron Bar

YOKOHAMA, May 11 (AP).—The War Crimes Commission trying Yoshika Yagi, former commandent of the Fukuoka prison camp, today heard a former American war prisoner's testimony that Yagi beat him and other Fukuoka internees with an iron bar.

In a written statement Paul G. Inzer, of Knoxville, Tenn., related: "Yagi lined up our entire detail of thirty men and with an iron bar about six feet long beat each man in turn until he fell to the ground. I arose and he knocked me down again."

Other former prisoners whose affidavits were heard included William J. Burns, of 319 East Ninety-second Street, New York.

Japan Workers Demand Rice

YOKOHAMA, May 11 (AP).—The Kyodo news agency said today that 1,600 workers from an electric factory stormed the Kanagwa prefectural office demanding a special rice ration. It said they left after being promised an issue of flour and starch.

5 Huks Reported Killed On Luzon

Manila, May 11 (AP)—Dispatches from Nueva Ecija province in central Luzon reported today that five members of the Hukbalahap guerrilla organization were killed and three rival USAFFE guerrillas were wounded yesterday in a six-hour skirmish near Cabanatuan.

The USAFFE (United States Army Forces in the Far East) guerrillas were organized and led during the war by American officers but have continued under their own leaders. The Hukbalahaps, a peasant organization, also has retained its arms and has shown violent political opposition to the others.

Yesterday's skirmish was described by the Associated Press correspondent in Cabanatuan as involving 700 Huks and about an equal number of the USAFFE guerrillas.

The Huks insist that in self-defense they must retain their arms until the rival organizations are disbanded. Capt. Antonio Villatema, however, sent word to military police headquarters today that the 4,000 Huks he claims to command were ready to surrender their arms after the inauguration of Manuel A. Roxas as President May 28.

Elsewhere in Luzon local peace groups were seeking to end the fighting which has taken more than 50 lives in the past three weeks.

Guerrilla Factions Battle On Luzon

Manila, May 11 (AP)—A six-hour skirmish between 700 Hukbalahaps and three companies of rival guerrillas yesterday afternoon a few miles from Cabanatuan was reported today.

The conflict near the capital of Nueva Ecija province, the trouble center of Luzon, resulted in at least eight casualties.

Hukbalahap Captain Antonio Villatema, commanding 400 guerrillas in Nueva Ecija province, advised Filipino military police headquarters that he would surrender after the inauguration of President-elect Manuel Roxas May 28.

Elsewhere in central Luzon, pacification committees are attempting to implement this week's truce agreement. More than 50 MP's and Huks have been killed in sporadic fighting in that area in less than three weeks.

Messersmith Sees World In 'Armed Truce' Period

In Mexico Farewell, He Calls Hemisphere Flank Exposed

MEXICO CITY, May 11 (AP).—American Ambassador George S. Messersmith said here last night that the world was going through a period of "armed truce" and added: "We have an exposed flank in this hemisphere."

Messersmith, who will leave Mexico next week to become Ambassador to Argentina, said at a farewell dinner given by the American colony that the world situation paralleled that of 1933-'38.

PEACE EDUCATION URGED BY TRUMAN

Tolerance Can End A-Bomb Peril, President Tells Fordham.

NEW YORK, May 11—(AP) President Truman declared today that until the world learns the science of human relationships "the atomic bomb will remain a frightful weapon which threatens to destroy all of us."

Speaking before a crowd which overflowed 10,000 seats on the campus of Fordham university, celebrating the 100th anniversary of its charter, the President declared:

"It is up to education to bring about that deeper international understanding which is so vital to world peace."

One Defense

Mr. Truman said there was at least one defense against the atomic bomb.

"That defense lies in our mastering this science of human relationships all over the world," he said. "It is the defense of tolerance and of understanding, of intelligence and thoughtfulness."

The President and his party landed at La Guardia field at 1:48 p.m. in his C-54 "the Sacred Cow," and drove to the Fordham campus immediately.

Police Commissioner Arthur W. Wallander estimated that 400,000 persons hailed the President, some waving, others shouting "Harry" as the motor caravan rolled swiftly through blocked-off streets.

Receives Honorary Degree

The president—who studied law in Kansas City in the early 1920's—donned a gold-tasseled cap and a purple-banded gown to receive Fordham's honorary degree as Doctor of Law.

"Education faces the greatest challenge in its history," the President said, in preparing veterans and other young men and women "to live in the new atomic age."

"Intelligent men do not hate other men just because their religion may be different, because their national origin or color may be different," he said.

"Intelligent Americans no longer think that merely because a man is born outside the boundaries of the United States he is no concern of ours."

Reads Roosevelt Message

Mr. Truman, reading to the convocation on the Fordham campus a "last message" from the late President Roosevelt, said:

"In a speech which he wrote just before he died, but which he never delivered he said:

"'We are faced with a pre-eminent fact that, if civilization is to survive, we must cultivate the science of human relationships—the ability of all peoples, of all kinds, to live and work together, in the same world, at peace.'

"Until citizens of America and citizens of the other nations of the world learn this 'science of human relationships' of which President Roosevelt spoke, the atomic bomb will remain a frightful weapon which threatens to destroy all of us."

Others on the program were Francis Cardinal Spellman, the Rev. Robert I. Gannon, university president, and Bernard Cardinal Griffin of Westminster, who also received an honorary degree.

Returns to White House

WASHINGTON, May 11—(AP) President Truman arrived at National airport at 7 p.m. tonight from a brief visit in New York, where he made an address at Fordham university. He returned immediately to the White House.

Truman Labels Education A Peace Key

New York, May 11 (AP)—President Truman today told a Fordham University charter centenary celebration, "It is up to education to bring about that deeper international understanding which is so vital to world peace."

The President, who received an honorary doctor of laws degree at the campus ceremonies, declared:

"The new age of atomic energy presses upon us. New and terrible urgencies, new and terrible responsibilities have been placed upon education.

Breeders Of War

"Ignorance and its handmaidens, prejudice, intolerance, suspicion of our fellowmen, breed dictators. And they breed wars. Civilization cannot survive an atomic war.

"... We must look to education ... to wipe out that ignorance which threatens catastrophe."

Mr. Truman said there was at least one defense against the atomic bomb. He added.

"That defense lies in our mastering this science of human relationships all over the world. It is the defense of tolerance and of understanding, of intelligence and thoughtfulness."

Talk Is Broadcast

Mr. Truman, who flew here from Washington to open the celebration, said in his broadcast talk:

"Intelligent Americans no longer think that merely because a man is born outside the boundaries of the United States he is no concern of ours. They know that in such thinking lie the seeds of dictatorship and tyranny."

The President said Americans know that dictatorship and tyranny "are too ... less to stop at the borders of the United States," and he continued:

"They know what World War II and the atomic bomb have taught them—that we must work and live with all our fellow men if we are to work and live at all."

Ring Victory Bell

Earlier, Mr. Truman rang for the first time Fordham's victory bell, taken from the Japanese carrier Junyo, sunk by American bombs off Saipan.

Admiral Chester W. Nimitz presented the bell to the Catholic school as a memorial to the 216 Fordham men killed in World War II. It will be used to ring out Fordham athletic victories.

Other speakers at the campus observance were Francis Cardinal Spellman, the Rev. Robert I. Gannon, university president, and Bernard Cardinal Griffin, of England, who also received an honorary degree.

Dinner Tonight

The university will have a dinner tonight at the Waldorf-Astoria. Speakers will include the Rev. Father Gannon, Mayor William O'Dwyer and Cardinals Spellman and Griffin.

President Truman originally was scheduled to attend the dinner but canceled his plans because of the 30-day mourning period for Chief Justice Harlan F. Stone.

Truman Address and Spellman Poem at Fordham

The text of President Truman's address at Fordham University yesterday afternoon as recorded and transcribed by THE NEW YORK TIMES:

Your Eminences, President Gannon, fellow alumni and friends:

It is very gratifying to be here at Fordham University in New York on the one hundredth anniversary of the granting of the charter to this great institution of higher learning. I am very grateful for this degree of Doctor of Laws from Fordham. I am happy to become a fellow-alumnus of the men who have gone out from Fordham and who are making such a substantial contribution to the Government and to their communities. One of my able secretaries is a graduate of this great institution, Mr. Matthew Connelly.

I should like in these few minutes to talk especially of the veterans who have enrolled in this university. For I think that there is great significance in the very fact of their being here—and of veterans being in thousands of other universities, colleges and schools throughout the land.

This nation has a comprehensive program to return its veterans to civil life. That program is being carried out. The Federal Government, with the wholehearted cooperation of the various States, has provided many things for veterans—medical care, rehabilitation, loans for homes and farms and businesses; it has provided life insurance and soon it will provide adequate housing. All these benefits are given not as a matter of favor but as a matter of right. Veterans must not be penalized for their war service.

Points to Education Program

Programs of this nature, though less comprehensive, were established for veterans of past wars. But today we find the beginning of a new and important concept—one which is given concrete evidence by the presence of veterans here today. That concept is that the nation must provide for its veterans something more than pensions, something more than insurance, loans, and rehabilitation. For those who wish it, the nation must also provide education.

An enormous and tragic deficit was accumulated during the war—a deficit in education—as millions of young men and women left behind them their books and their schools and colleges to go to war. Not only gratitude, but our national self-preservation as well, require that this educational deficit be diminished or wiped out. By providing educational benefits for our veterans, the Congress has started us on the way to our goal.

Some doubt was expressed a few years ago as to whether there would be any interest among the veterans in these educational aids. There were those—I call them skeptics or call them men without faith in the youth of our nation—who thought that only a handful of veterans would choose to come back to the quiet halls of learning. These men were wrong. The problem is not in the lack of veterans seeking education. The problem is to provide accommodations for those who seek it. Even some colleges which had been exclusively for women have had to open their doors to men students. The response of the colleges and schools to this thirst for knowledge of our veterans has been magnificent.

This desire for further schooling which has been evidenced by our veterans—men and women who will be our leaders of tomorrow—is full of healthy promise for the future. And may God give us those leaders, so that we may continue to assume that leadership which God had always intended us to take in this world.

A New Challenge Cited

The fact that so many veterans have taken advantage of these educational opportunities increases the heavy responsibility which rests upon our schools and colleges. In preparing our veterans and other young men and women to live in the new atomic age, education faces the greatest challenge in history.

There is profound truth in the first line of the new charter of the United Nations educational, scientific and cultural organization. The Charter declares: "Since wars begin in the minds of men, it is in the minds of men that the defenses of peace must be constructed."

I fear we are too much concerned with material things to remember that our real strength lies in spiritual values. I doubt whether there is in this troubled world today, when nations are divided by jealousy and suspicion, a single problem that could not be solved if approached in the spirit of the Sermon on the Mount.

The new age of atomic energy presses upon us. Mark that well! What may have been sufficient yesterday is not sufficient today. New and terrible urgencies, new and terrible responsibilities, have been placed upon education.

Ignorance and its handmaidens, prejudice, intolerance, suspicion of our fellow-men, breed dictators. And they breed wars. Civilization cannot survive an atomic war. Nothing would be left but a world reduced to rubble. Gone would be man's hope for decency. Gone would be our hope for the greatest age in the history of mankind—an age which you and I know can harness atomic energy for the welfare of man and not for his destruction.

Sees Need for Fellowship

And so we must look to education in the long run to wipe out that ignorance which threatens catastrophe. Intelligent men do not hate other men just because their religion may be different, or because their habits and language may be different, or because their national origin or color may be different. It is up to education to bring about that deeper international understand-

ing which is so vital to world peace.

Intelligent Americans no longer think that merely because a man is born outside the boundaries of the United States, he is no concern of ours. They know that in such thinking lie the seeds of dictatorship and tyranny. And they know from sad experience that dictatorship and tyranny are too ruthless to stop at the borders of the United States and conveniently leave us alone. They know what World War II and the atomic bomb have taught them—that we must work and live with all our fellow-men if we are to work and live at all. They know that those without economic hope, and those to whom education has been forcibly denied, willingly turn to dictators. They know that in a nation where teachers are free to teach, and young men and women are free to learn, there is a strong bulwark against dictatorship.

That was the last message from President Roosevelt In a speech which he wrote just before he died, but which he never delivered, he said:

"We are faced with the preeminent fact that, if civilization is to survive, we must cultivate the science of human relationships—the ability of all peoples, of all kinds, to live and work together, in the same world, at peace."

Until citizens of America and citizens of the other nations of the world learn this "science of human relationships" of which President Roosevelt spoke, the atomic bomb will remain a frightful weapon which threatens to destroy all of us.

But there is at least one defense against this bomb. That defense lies in our mastering this science of human relationships all over the world. It is the defense of tolerance and of understanding, of intelligence and thoughtfulness.

When we have learned these things, we shall be able to prove that Hiroshima was not the end of civilization, but the beginning of a new and better world.

That is the task which confronts education. The veterans who attend the colleges and schools of today, and the children of the veterans who will go to school tomorrow, have a right to expect that the training offered to them will fulfill that task. It is not an easy task. It is a most difficult one. It is one which places burdens without precedent, both upon those who teach and upon those who come to be taught. There must be new inspiration, new meaning, new energies. There must be a rebirth of education if this new and urgent task is to be met.

I know that education will meet that challenge. If our civilization is to survive, it must meet it. All of our educational resources must be pledged to that end. The road is hard, but the reward is great.

I am confident that this splendid institution, with its educational system founded upon Christian principles, will play a full and noble part in the great adventure ahead of us. We can and we must make the atomic age an age of peace for the glory of God and the welfare of mankind.

The Cardinal's Poem

Following is the poem written by Cardinal Spellman and read by him at the Fordham ceremony yesterday, dedicated to the President and the American people:

PRAYER FOR OUR TIMES

At night, beneath a canopy of stars,
Through lonely canyons honeycombed with light,
I walk the strangely vacant avenues
Of this great city that I love—New York.
The past and present mingle in my thoughts,
For, having viewed on battlefields abroad
War's fodder in the cemeteries piled
Like old coats left discarded by a road,
And having mused the lessons there revealed
Where sleep the trampled glories of man's past—
The broken swords, the tarnished pomp of power,
Abortive dreams of dynasties, and all
The madness that is spawned from human hearts—
I sense with surety that even here,
Within the confines of our mighty state,
Enduring life may not by us be planned
Or plotted, sciencewise, on measured chart,
Or builded from cement or carven stone.
If dust would live, it must with spirit wed,
And man, vested with vital grace, through work
Must, selfless, serve his God and fellow man!

This is eternal life—to feed the poor,
To suffer little ones to come to Him
Who, for their sake, Himself, became a child.
Would we America immortal make,
Then must we learn to live in unity—
Neighbor with neighbor — state with state—be strong
In charity, and generous with strength
To open wide our hearts in friendly aid
And feed and clothe the hungry and the cold.
Thus may our land achieve enduring life!
Only in God may mankind hope to rise
Above the Stygian levels of his hate,
Only in God may mankind hope to build
A city and a state that shall endure.

As eagle poised on wings are we, above
The Great Divide: Upon the left, revealed
In blood and sweat and tears, are man-made gods,
Ruling a brotherhood of serfs and slaves;
Upon the right, behold a God-made man,
The flowing mercies of His love flung wide
To clothe the naked, heal our wounds.
No weapons in His hands save such as pierce
His innocence redemptive of our guilt,
No malice in His heart toward race or class,
For all are His, and He to all is all.
It is His arms alone that disarm man,
His wounds alone that close the festering sores;
His grace alone saves nations from decay,
His way alone guides men to live in peace.

Father, a thousand tiny lights break through
The great grey darkness of a city night
And are as candles lit before Thy shrine,
Each speaking to Thee of a special need,
And all these needs are one—and Thou that one!

Father, grant us the blessing of Thy peace!
Good men have sacrificed, brave men have died
That we and other nations might have peace.
Yet now, triumphant over all our foes,
We find ourselves without the peace we willed,
Without the wit to bind up our own wounds,
Without the courage, here at home, to share
The very gifts we carried overseas.
In the one home brothers are strangers now,
Hatreds gnaw deep, idle our workers stand,
And all our genius, power and resource
Are sabotaged by stubbornness and greed.

Father, within our time grant us Thy peace,
Not peace conceived in tyranny and lust
Where Thou art not, where men are pawns, and words,
Many as desert sands, are meaningless.
Father, break down the barriers men have built
Against themselves; remove the barnacles
That slow man's moral progress; guide aright
The steersman at the helm of human fate.

Father, within our time grant us Thy peace.

BARUCH LOAN VIEWS SOUGHT

Jesse Jones Also Will Be Asked To Present His Ideas

Washington, May 11 (AP)—Chairman Spence (D., Ky.) of the House Banking Committee said today he will invite Jesse Jones and Bernard M. Baruch to present their views on the proposed $3,750,000,000 British loan.

House committee hearings on the long-term credit arrangement, approved yesterday by the Senate after prolonged debate, will open Tuesday with Fred M. Vinson, Treasury Secretary, starting off the Administration's argument for passage.

Jones Criticized Loan

Neither Jones, former Secretary of Commerce and RFC chief, nor Baruch, long-time adviser of presidents, appeared during Senate committee hearings on the transaction.

Jones, however, has criticized the loan as "unbusinesslike" in the editorial columns of his Houston *Chronicle*, and Baruch has urged caution in loan policies.

Spence predicted a "ding-dong" battle in his committee, but a check of members indicated the loa nlegislation will get approval there, with strong Democratic support.

Sparkman Predicts Approval

Representative Buffett (R., Neb.), a committee member and one of the leaders of the opposition, said that "it may be a different story when the bill reaches the floor. The people don't want this loan."

However, Administration forces were heartened by the 46-34 Senate victory. House Democratic whip Sparkman, of Alabama, predicted the House would approve the loan "by a comfortable margin" in three weeks.

While Jones has not opposed economic aid for the British, he admonished in his newspaper against making a huge loan without adequate security. He suggested an alternative plan for advancing part of the dollars, with British investments in this country as collateral, supplemented by a mechanism for selling on credit to the British the commodities they need.

Production Considered

When Baruch appeared before the House Banking Committee March 25 to support OPA legislation, he took occasion to adivse: "Take stock before blindly lending—make inventroies of our goods, our cash, our credit before we increase the pressure on these."

He did not mention the British specifically as he declared: "I am not opposed to helping foreign nations. But until production warrants it, I am opposed to lending them money or assisting them except for direct needs to make purchases when we know they cannot be made here or elsewhere. At this time that would be to increase demand."

BRITISH LOAN BEFORE HOUSE; FATE IN DOUBT

Proponents Gladdened by Senate's Approval of 3 Billion Credit.

HEARINGS DUE ON TUESDAY

Question of Bases Is Likely to Be Raised Again in Lower Chamber.

Washington, May 11 (A. P.).—Half of its battle won, the British loan bill moved over to the House today, facing another hard struggle with its ultimate fate very much in doubt.

Administration forces, however, took much encouragement from the way the measure emerged victorious from the Senate by a 46—34 vote yesterday after a month's debate.

Britain's Prime Minister Attlee was represented as highly gratified over the Senate's approval of the $3,750,000,000 credit.

But the House battle on the credit was still to come, and Representative Spence (D.-Ky.), chairman of the Banking Committee, cleared the way for the opening skirmishes by scheduling public hearings on Tuesday. These are expected to take about two weeks.

Fred M. Vinson, Secretary of the Treasury, who contends the loan will be beneficial to American and world commerce as well as to Britain's post-war financial set-up, was called as the first witness.

Opposition Lines Up.

Opposition lines formed swiftly. Representative Buffett (R.-Neb.), Banking Committee member, announced that he will oppose the loan unless the legislation plans for a balanced budget and is financed by a special bond issue privately sold.

It was also expected that the issue of permanent possession of military and naval bases now leased from the British — vigorously debated, but defeated by the Senate—will be raised again in the House.

The office of Representative Barry (D.-N. Y.)., another Banking Committee member, reported that a poll of constituents in his Queens county district showed 88 per cent against the British loan and 94 per cent opposing a loan to Russia. However, an informal check of the Banking Committee members indicated that the group would approve the loan, perhaps by a narrow margin. As for the House membership, many said they have not made up their minds.

House Leader Is Optimist.

The House Democratic whip, Representative Sparkman of Alabama, was optimistic, predicting that the House would pass the bill by a comfortable margin in three weeks. Other leaders said privately that they were not certain of the outcome. One unpredictable factor is that many members are anxious to get away from Washington by mid-July to organize their campaigns for re-election.

The Senate approved the fifty-year loan without changing any of the terms worked out by representatives of the two nations last year. It provides:

1. Authorization for the Treasury to advance Britain up to the full $3,750,000,000 during the next five years, with no interest during that time. Interest at 2 per cent would begin in 1951.

2. The British could obtain waiver of interest payments whenever their exports failed to exceed by 60 per cent those of the period immediately preceding the war.

3. Britain in return proposes to attempt within a year to begin dissolving the wartime currency restrictions under which countries in the so-called sterling bloc sold goods to England and received credit which they could spend only for British goods and services.

BRITISH LOAN VOTE

Washington, May 11 (A. P.).—The roll-call vote by which the Senate passed the $3,750,000,000 British loan yesterday was as follows:

FOR THE LOAN—46.

Democrats—31.		
Bankhead	Hayden	Murdock
Barkley	Hill	Myers
Downey	Hoey	O'Mahoney
Eastland	Lucas	Pepper
Fulbright	Magnuson	Radcliffe
George	Maybank	Taylor
Gerry	McKellar	Thomas (Utah)
Green	McMahon	Tunnell
Guffey	Mead	Wagner
Hatch	Mitchell	
Republicans—17.		
Aiken	Ferguson	Smith
Austin	Gurney	Stanfill
Ball	Hart	Tobey
Bridges	Hickenlooper	White
Buck	Reed	Wiley
Donnell	Saltonstall	

AGAINST THE LOAN—34.

Democrats—15.		
Byrd	McCarran	Stewart
Ellender	McClellan	Thomas (Okla.
Huffman	McFarland	Tydings
Johnson (Col.)	O'Daniel	Walsh
Johnston (S.C.)	Russell	Wheeler
Republicans—18.		
Brewster	Knowland	Shipstead
Brooks	Langer	Taft
Bushfield	Millikin	Wherry
Butler	Moore	Willis
Capper	Revercomb	Wilson
Hawkes	Robertson	Young
Progressive—1.		
La Follette		

PAIRS.

Vandenberg (R.) for and Capehart (R.) against; Morse (R.) for and Cordon (R.) against; Chavez (D.) for and Bailey (D.) against; Connally (D.) for and Bilbo (D.) against.

Not voting, but announced as for the loan, Andrews (D.)

Pool Proposed For Air Bases In Hemisphere

Plan for Joint Defense of Americas Would Keep an

1946

30.24-2775

Enemy Far From Coasts

WASHINGTON, May 11 (AP).—A common pool of airbases throughout the Americas for military use of all their twenty-one nations was disclosed today as the main feature of a master plan for Western Hemisphere defense.

Existing civil airbases, which already span the two continents, and military and naval bases would be pooled for use of all American nations in the event of an attack by an outside enemy.

The plan was drafted by the Inter-American Defense Board, a war-time agency composed of military representatives of Western Hemisphere countries. Its details are outlined in a report which became available today for the first time. They are based primarily on a wide outer ring of defenses in order to meet an enemy "as far as possible" from the Western Hemisphere.

Should an enemy penetrate the outer ring, the plan calls for an immediate coastal defense to throw back or hold the enemy until reserves can be brought up.

It is this second plan in which the common air defense figures, as well as a combined use of navies, ground forces and overland transport.

The over-all strategy was approved by the defense board last November in the form of a confidential report dealing with proposals for inter-American military co-operation which since has been submitted to the twenty-one American nations for their study and action. Military men said the plan formed the basis for President Truman's recent proposal for military standardization in this hemisphere.

The plan is primarily the same in outline as the one being developed by the United States for its own protection and actually dovetails with it. The act of Chapultepec requires all American republics to go immediately to the assistance of any of its members in the event of an invasion.

The basic, strategic plan is stated in the board's document on "Doctrine of Continental War" and as quoted in the report on military co-operation states:

"1. Exterior defenses—The hemispher adopts the principle of dynamic defense in distance, by virtue of which defense will be carried out first by naval and air forces, which will maintain this defense as far as possible from the hemisphere supported by advanced bases.

"2. Interior Defenses—Interior defense will be made on the coast by a combination of land, Naval and air forces, to throw back any invasion operation, or to contain invading forces until sufficient elements are brought together to destroy them. Interior defense will be supported by a system of military, Naval and air bases which can be utilized on a basis of reciprocity for common security."

Military men familiar with the details of the plan said the Atlantic line of outer defenses runs roughly from Iceland, through England, the Azores, the Canary Islands to the Falkland Islands.

The Pacific line begins in the Aleutians and would run roughly through the Marianas Islands, the Caroline Islands, thence to the Manus Islands and Australia.

FARMERS ORDERED TO CUT PIG CROP TEN PCT. IN FALL

Action Taken to Release More Grain for Shipment Abroad.

MEAT TO BE SHORT

Bowles Says Pork Supplies Will Fall Next Spring, Summer.

MAY 12 1946

WASHINGTON, May 11—(AP) Choosing between meat for this country and grain for starving lands, Secretary of Agriculture Anderson tonight asked farmers to produce 10 percent fewer pigs next fall than they did a year ago.

The action, he said, is dictated by the fact that grain supplies will not be large enough to continue hog production at present levels and supply famine areas abroad.

Shortage in Fall

It was taken as Stabilization Director Chester Bowles served notice to the public that the meat supply "pinch is really going to be felt next winter and spring." Meat will be more plentiful within the next few months, he reported, but then will become scarcer as a result of higher grain prices authorized in the hope of getting more grain for export.

"We aren't going to like it very much," Bowles said in a broadcast. "But we would like ourselves a whole lot less if we went on callously, blindly, stuffing our own mouths while we defaulted on our plain obligations to the starving of this earth."

A 10-percent smaller fall pig crop will be reflected in pork supplies moving into meat counters next spring and summer. The reduction in total pork supplies will be considerably more than 10 percent, however, because the coming fall pigs will be fed to much lighter weights than the 1945 fall pigs.

Sets National Goal

Anderson set the national fall pig goal at 31,500,000 head. Fall pigs are those farrowed between June 1 and December 1.

The secretary said there would be a good market next year for as many fall pigs as were raised last fall, if not more.

"However, we have had to weigh carefully the prospective demand for meat with the feed outlook and the urgent need for supplying grain and grain products for foreign relief," he said in a statement.

Anderson asked a pig reduction of nine percent in the midwestern corn belt and at least 12 percent in other areas. This difference recognizes the difficulty of obtaining adequate feed supplies outside the corn belt and the need for economy in the use of transportation facilities.

Cereal Shipments Fall

Cereal shipments fell 65 percent below requirements last week because of the failure of grain-producing nations to meet UNRRA's minimum needs, Director General Fiorello H. LaGuardia said in a statement.

Only 49,260 metric tons of cereals were shipped of the 160,500 tons required, he said, forcing the Austrian government to reduce food rations in Vienna to 867 calories daily and Poland to divert 20,000 tons of seed grain to human consumption. The normal European ration is 1,800 calories daily.

LaGuardia said the loss of the 20,000 tons of seed grain would reduce spring plantings in Poland by 242,000 acres, cutting eventual food production by 100,000 tons.

No rice or fats were available for shipment at all last week, he disclosed, and only small quantities of canned meat, milk, fertilizers and coal were loaded. Sugar was the only relief commodity which surpassed schedule, with 8,318 tons leaving—nearly 300 tons more than required.

More Food Demanded

Meanwhile in a letter to President Truman a group of citizens headed by former Governor Herbert H. Lehman, the one-time director general of UNRRA; and Clarence E. Pickett, secretary of the American Friends Service committee, suggested a five-point program for doubling American food shipments abroad.

The suggestions:

1. Increase the program of wheat exports for the period April 1-June 30, from 125,000,000 bushels to 250,000,000 bushels (a program which still would leave more than a third of the current supply of wheat and wheat products for our own use.

2. Increase meat exports for the same period from the 700,000,000 pounds to which we are committed, to 1,500,000,000 pounds (drawing on Army and Navy stock and some civilian supplies to speed shipments, but replacing these shortly from an expanded slaughtering program.)

3. Double exports shipments of fats and oils (by using supplies not essential here, and by an expanded hog-slaughtering program.)

4. Treble exports of needed dairy products, especially cheese, and evaporated, condensed and dried milk (by increasing production and cuts in unnecessary consumption here.)

5. Fulfill our rice export commitments by re-purchasing stocks already in distribution channels in this country (still leaving nearly three-quarters of the supply for our own uses.)

"The program," the group added in its letter, "would double our contribution to the fight against famine during the present critical months."

More Meat Seen Soon, With Real Pinch Later

MAY 13 1946

Washington, May 11 (AP)—Chester Bowles predicted today there will be more meat on dinner tables during the next few months, but that "the pinch really is going to be felt next winter and spring."

Meat supplies will increase and then decline as the result of sharp grain price hikes which have been authorized in the hope of meeting famine relief commitments, the stabilization director said in a radio address.

Citing Agriculture Department figures, Bowles said that during the first four months of this year the United States fell short of its grain shipment promises by 27,450,000 bushels.

"On My Conscience"

"I don't know how many people have died," Bowles said, "because that grain wasn't shipped. But that 27,450,000 bushels we failed to send is on my conscience, as I know it is on yours."

He added that the problem was "to strike a balance—to do what we could to guarantee good meat supplies at home, without failing the millions overseas who are asking only for bread." The only solution, he continued, "was for the Government to raise the ceiling prices of all grain feeds."

The increases, ranging from 25 cents a bushel for corn to 5 cents a bushel for oats, become effective Monday.

More, Then Less

"It's going to mean," Bowles stated, "that you'll get along with a little less meat in the next year or so, but not right away. In the next few months you'll actually get more meat (because) farmers won't be holding their livestock in barns and feeding pens quite as long, and more is bound to come to market soon. . . .

"The pinch is really going to be felt next winter and spring. We aren't going to like it very much. But we would like ourselves a whole lot less if we went on callously, blindly, stuffing our own mouths while we defaulted on our plain obligations to the starving of this earth."

Hope Of Lifting Wheat Curbs Dimmed

MAY 2 1946

Chicago, May 11 (AP)—Concern was expressed in grain circles today over the effect of last night's below freezing weather in Kansas on the developing winter wheat crop.

Traders said, however, that estimates of damage were impossible if only because the situation was without precedent. Major wheat producing areas in Kansas reported the coldest weather for this time of the year since 1889.

Washington, May 11 (AP)—The latest wheat-crop reports delivered a sharp blow today to any hopes of Government food officials for removal of present curbs on domestic consumption of flour and wheat products.

Dry weather in the Southwestern plains forced the Agriculture Department to revise its crop estimates downward from the 830,636,000-bushel forecast a month ago to the prospects of only 742,887,000 bushels.

The 88,000,000-bushel drop was unwelcome news for famine-relief planners.

Big Crop Still Possible

Despite present forecasts, however, improved weather and other conditions can still make possible another billion-bushel wheat crop, but present indications are that the total supply for the marketing season beginning July 1 may be 300,000,000 bushels short of the amount available during the current season.

Demands for wheat in famine areas are expected, on the other hand, to be at least as large as this season.

Unless the country's wheat prospects improve materially between now and harvest, food experts said the United States would have to continue rigid controls on domestic consumption if it is to supply hungry areas with even two thirds as much as it is now exporting.

Domestic Restrictions

Domestic consumption is being restricted by orders requiring millers to produce darker flour and to distribute 25 per cent less flour than consumers had been buying.

When these measures were inaugurated, food officials expressed hope that they could be dropped as soon as this year's grain crops are harvested here and abroad.

In issuing its May crop report on winter wheat yesterday, the Agriculture Department made no forecast on spring wheat production, but officials now expect it to be at least 260,000,000 bushels.

Combined Estimate

Thus the combined winter and spring crops would be about 1,002,000,000 bushels, compared with 1,123,143,000 last year and with 789,080,000 for the ten-year (1934-43) average.

This year's production will be augmented by a carryover reserve of about 100,000,000 bushels. A year ago the carryover was nearly 300,000,000 bushels.

Despite the fact that drought continued to plague some sections of the southwestern plains and that April rainfall was well below average for important crop areas, the department declared that this year's food production prospects continue bright for the country as a whole.

Wyatt Directs Staff to Speed Housing Plans

Seeks to Make UpTimeLost In Passing$400,000,000 Material Subsidy Bill

WASHINGTON, May 11 (AP).—Wilson Wyatt, Housing Administrator, directed his staff today to launch a $400,000,000 building material subsidy program as soon as the housing bill is enacted next week.

Seeking to make up for time lost in Congress, which he said cost 3,000 houses a day, Mr. Wyatt plans to hold industry conferences at once to put the government funds to work increasing the production of scarce materials.

His aids represented him as disappointed at the decision of a Senate-House committee to cut the subsidy payments from the $600,000,000 he requested. He is determined to go back to Congress for more if the $400,000,000 proves insufficient.

The conference committee report is still to be formally adopted by the two chambers, but this is expected to be done early next week without further debate. President Truman is ready to sign the measure immediately.

In addition to the subsidies, the bill gives Mr. Wyatt broad power to issue directives to other government agencies; provides $1,000,000,000 in home mortgage loans and guaranties a market for thousands of prefabricated dwellings.

Mr. Wyatt laid greatest stress, however, on the subsidy plan at a conference with his top subordinates before leaving Washington for a speech at the Southern Labor Conference in Asheville, N. C.

He instructed them to consult as soon as possible with each of the "bottleneck" industries—tile, plywood, soil pipe, radiators and others—on their need for subsidy help to reopen closed plants, start second and third-shift operations, pay overtime wages, and take other steps to spur production.

Industrial consultants are being brought in from each industry. The entire program will be submitted to an industry advisory committee before being launched. Office of Price Administration and Civilian Production officials also will be consulted.

Progress in the campaign for 2,700,000 new homes in two years, Mr. Truman's goal, was reported by the Federal Housing Administration. Four hundred thousand

applications for priorities to start dwellings have been approved since January, the agency said.

Officials said the new measure would help Mr. Wyatt over one of his biggest hurdles—the fact that many houses have been started but are standing half finished for lack of materials.

New Drive Against Teen-Age Draft

Washington, May 11 (AP)—A new House drive for a ban on teen-age inductions gathered momentum today to threaten a Senate-approved bill continuing the draft law as is until July 1.

The move threatened to complicate the uncertain draft picture even further, for the War Department has indicated that a substantial portion of the 80,000 youths eligible for induction before July 1 are of high school age, deferred to complete school courses.

Already On Record

Its backers, however, placed reliance on the fact that the House has already gone on record against teen-age inductions in any extension of the Selective Service Act.

Representative Sheridan (D., Pa.), who blocked House action yesterday on the Senate's stopgap resolution for continuing the draft six weeks beyond its present May 15 expiration date, said he would offer the 'teen-age amendment Monday when the House takes up the temporary measure.

The Pennsylvanian, only member of the Military Committee who opposed the resolution at yesterday's committee session, said he would also seek a ban on all inductions during the six-week extension period voted by the Senate.

Approved A "Holiday"

When the House on April 15 sent the Senate legislation extending the draft law until next February 15, it approved an induction "holiday" until October 15 by a 149-127 vote and ordered a ban on 'teen-age inductions by a count of 195 to 96.

Sheridan explained that a ban on 'teen-age inductions would protect many of some 80,000 high-school and college students holding deferments until the completion of their present school year, late this month and early in June. He said he saw no need for their induction.

Representative Short (R., Mo.), another committee member, suggested the possibility of the House amending the Senate resolution by substituting for it the originally-passed House measure on which the Senate has yet to act.

Fighting Against Time

Should that happen, the entire subject would be thrown into a Senate-House conference which Administration leaders fear might not be able to work out a compromise in time to save the present law from expiring next Wednesday midnight.

Short accused the Senate of "passing the buck" to the House on the draft and other controversial matters.

"The Senate knew the draft law was going to expire on May 15 unless they did something about it," he said, "yet they have allowed our bill to lie on the shelf for almost a month and now they come through with this stop-gap proposal. We ought to toss it right back at them."

Criticism of Army Attacked as Unjust

Royall Says Talk of 'Caste' and 'Brass' Hurts U. S.

WASHINGTON, May 11 (AP).—Kenneth C. Royall, Under Secretary of War, declared tonight that an "increasing wave of unjust criticism" of the armed forces is affecting the Army's morale and efficiency and diminishing America's influence in the world.

"I have no quarrel with honest criticism based on fact," he said in an address for a meeting of the Society of Cincinnati, descendants of the officers of the Continental army. "In a democratic nation, government improves its operations through criticism and by compromising differences of conclusion and opinion.

"But I do take umbrage—and seriously so—at criticism based on gossip or on exaggeration or on plain falsehood.

"The tribute which some people are paying to the great leaders of the war is in the coin of sneers and the epithet 'brass.' To the young officers who, on their merit, earned their rank and led their units at the front with courage, or served with fidelity at the rear, the tribute is the rasping epithet 'caste.'"

"This increasing wave of unjust criticism of the armed forces already has cost the United States too much," he added. "Within our country it has built up enough prejudice against the Army to interfere with voluntary enlistments—and it has interfered with passage of the necessary draft law.

"It has also diminished our influence in the world today and has encouraged—and is encouraging—other nations to attempt steps and to make gestures and to resort to policies which [illegible] not have dared con[illegible] were no tbeginning

ability, as well as our determination, to back up our policies."

EISENHOWER FOR MARINES

MAY 12 1946

'Would Be Last One To Advocate Their Abolition'

Washington, May 11 (AP)—General Dwight D. Eisenhower, replying to Marine Corps criticism that the Army wanted to reduce the Marines to "studied ineffectiveness," said today "I would certainly be the last one to advocate their abolition."

Gen. Alexander A. Vandegrift, Marine Corps commander, told the Senate Naval Committee Monday that the pending Army-Navy merger bill threatens the leathernecks with extinction.

"The merger bill in its present form makes this objective readily obtainable," Vandegrift added.

Marines' Operations Praised

Tonight the War Department here released a transcript of General Eisenhower's reply, given at a Tokyo news conference today.

Eisenhower said he had not seen complete accounts of Vandergrift's statements but declared "there is the intimation nevertheless that the War Department or I personally desire to abolish the Marines.

"Well, where any such misconception came from is far beyond me," Eisenhower added.

"No one, I think, has paid greater tribute to the war record o fthe Marines for more than a century and three quarters than I have. They have conducted operations, particularly landing operations, of great brilliancy. The only thing that I have intimated in that respect is this.

Unified Control Desired

"I feel that the United States cannot afford to provide and maintain two great forces, both of which have identical missions, conducting great landing operations."

Eisenhower said he personnally believed that "we should have unified civilian control at the top, but it came to be a service argument . . . it is not the Army's initiative that brought this about, and I think it is deplorable that the matter has become, before the public and before all of us, an Army-Navy fight.

"I think it is almost tragic," the chief of staff declared, "that we should have one great service lined up in support of an idea they believe to be right and have the other service condemning it as a nefarious plot to seize control over all services and the whole nation. I don't understand it."

Wherry Sees Monopoly Of Electronic Surplus

Says Evidence Warrants Full Inquiry Into Disposal

WASHINGTON, May 11 (AP).—Senator Kenneth S. Wherry, Republican of Nebraska, said today some "apparently monopolistic angles" were uncovered today in a Senate judiciary sub-committee's inquiry into the War Assets Administration's disposal of surplus electronic equipment.

"The thing that surprises me is how few people get any of this equipment," he told reporters. "The evidence indicates that only a few large corporations are handling it now whereas when the surplus property disposal program began there were more than 200.

"Maybe there is a reason. We haven't gone into that yet."

The sub-committee heard two witnesses from the W. A. A. behind closed doors today in a continuation of its general investigation into the adequacy of present safeguards over secret United States electronics devices, including radar.

Senator Wherry, acting chairman at the hearing, said he was not at liberty to disclose the witnesses' names but that they were "top flight" men.

"We heard enough to convince me that there should be a complete investigation of the sale of surplus electronic equipment through the War Assets Administration, not only on the safety angle but on the system of distribution at home and abroad."

Child Leads Pickets At White House

MAY 12 1946

Washington, May 11 (AP)—A 3-year-old girl carrying a sign "Free My Daddy" led approximately 100 persons who picketed the White House today for the release of imprisoned conscientious objectors.

A statement by the Committee for Amnesty said the marchers, many of whom are relatives of imprisoned men, would petition President Truman for the release of 2,600 conscientious objectors still in Federal jails.

"The President has it in his power to grant a general amnesty as was done after the last war," the statement said.

The committee said several members of the delegation would be received by Philleo Nash, assistant of David Niles, presidential adviser on minorities.

Radar Again To Be Used To Locate Hurricanes

Washington, May 11 (AP)—Radar will be used again this summer to aid in locating newly formed hurricanes, a navy spokesman said today.

Radar holds the promise, he said, of becoming increasingly important as a hurricane spotter. At present, however, it has definite limitations, principally the matter of range.

Navy ships operating radar under present conditions sometimes have to get too close for safety to obtain effective use of the device. For this reason, the hurricane warning service will continue to rely heavily on reconnaisance planes and on the micro-seismograph, which records the slight earth vibrations created by hurricanes.

Legion Urges 6,700,000 Jobs For Veterans

Submits Plan to U. S. E. S. Conference; Seniority for War Service Asked

ST. LOUIS, May 11 (AP).—Jobs must be found for 6,700,000 veterans by 1947 if the nation is to avoid prolonged unemployment, Ralph H. Lavers, of Washington, national director of employment and veterans preference for the American Legion, declared today.

Mr. Lavers recommended to the opening session of the twelfth annual conference of veterans employment representatives of the United States Employment Service that, to help meet the problem, they urge formation of committees of business leaders in each community to maintain files of available jobs, induce employers to list jobs with the U. S. E. S., and show employers how they can create jobs within their businesses.

Omar B. Ketchum, national legislative representative for the Veterans of Foreign Wars, told the conference that seniority equivalent to the length of time passed in military service should be granted war veterans who, although they did not work before the war, acquired special skills while in uniform.

"Labor unions, which have fought seniority rights for veterans whenever those rights conflicted with seniority claims of non-veterans, must give more than lip service to veterans," Mr. Ketchum said. "Men should not be penalized for having served in the armed forces."

Perry Faulkner, chief of the Veterans Employment Service, Washington, said "the veteran will be needing greater service in, let us say, five years from now."

"It is not too much to say that the salvation of our industrial and social freedom depends upon the readjustment of the veteran from the soldier to civilian with a job."

The conference will close Wednesday with a panel discussion at which General Omar N. Bradley, Veterans Administration; General Lewis B. Hershey, National Director of Selective Service, and Lewis B. Schwellenbach, Secretary of Labor, are scheduled to appear.

W. Va. Hospital Is Given Name Of Soldier Hero

MAY 12 1946

South Charleston Honors Man Who Gave Life to Save His Comrades

CHARLESTON, W. V., May 11 (AP).—In the same gusty manner that South Charleston grew between the world wars to the rank of twelfth city of West Virginia, its citizens have erected a monument that may be unique in American tribute to Congressional Medal of Honor heroes.

Overcoming delays and adversities and with Federal financial help, they have built a hospital—a seventy-five bed institution that is the last word in modernity.

The brass plate encased in the brick entrance identifies it as "the Herbert J. Thomas Memorial Hospital."

Ground already had been broken for the hospital when Sergeant Thomas led a detail of Marines ashore on the Island of Bougainville.

Less than two weeks later, Herbert J. Thomas sr., read in his Sunday morning newspaper the story of how his twenty-six-year-old son had thrown himself on a live grenade to spare the members of his platoon.

It developed that one of those rare mixups had occurred in the casualty branch and the news report had gone out before the family had been notified. But there was no mistake about the heroic manner in which young Sergeant Thomas had sacrificed his life for his comrades.

The sergeant himself had hurled the hand grenade, aiming at a chattering machine-gun nest which was retarding progress on the beachhead. The missile struck some overhanging jungle growth and bounced back into the center of the group of marines.

Without hesitation Sergeant Thomas threw himself face forward, smothering the blast which cost him his own life.

The Medal of Honor was awarded to Sergeant Thomas, and a naval escort vessel was named for him.

Meanwhile, a popular movement arose in Sergeant Thomas's home town to pay his name a lasting memory. The hospital then under construction was the logical answer.

"There just wasn't any question about it," says slight, gray-haired Mayor L. Henry Oakes. "When the council met, only one name was put before it and it was adopted unanimously."

The City of South Charleston (pop. 10,377) is expected to turn out en masse when the $700,000 Thomas Hospital is dedicated later this year.

Already in its place of honor is a portrait of the young Marine hero, who was born and grew up in the thriving industrial town which was incorporated in 1917 and established an identity of its own despite the proximity of the capital city of Charleston on the north shore of the Kanawha River.

Beside the picture is a framed copy of the citation which was presented to Mr. Thomas sr., and his daughter, Audrey, by Secretary of the Navy Forrestal.

Service Rivalry Comes to Fore In Rocket Test

Le May Says Experiments With V-2 Show Lack of Research Co-ordination

WHITE SANDS, N. M., May 11 (AP).—A behind-the-scenes contest involving Army, Navy and Air Forces for control of development of long-range rockets as a weapon

of the future was suggested by top officials today at the start of a series of spectacular tests with German V-2 missiles.

Although the Army described the current tests at White Sands Proving Ground as a joint venture of the three primary services, Major General Curtis LeMay told a reporter "there is no real co-ordination short of the President" and "no clear definition of responsibility between the Air and Ground Forces."

General LeMay is deputy chief of the Army Air Forces air staff in charge of research and development.

Vice Admiral W. H. P. Blandy, commander of the task force carrying out this summer's atom bomb test, acknowledged that as the range of rockets was increased from hundreds to possibly thousand of miles there might be difficulty in reconciling control of such weapons between land, sea and air forces. He suggested, however, that some competitive research might speed rather than hinder progress.

Admiral Blandy said the Navy's concern embraced ship to shore, as well as ship to ship, and ship to air rockets.

Meanwhile, the Army Ordnance Department, which is an element of the Ground Forces, has effective control of the V-2 tests as part of an announced program of developing rockets of giant size and even greater supersonic speed.

Officials said a War Department policy directive gave Ordnance direction of wingless projectiles while the Air Forces controlled only those with wings. General LeMay said this directive was not clear and that co-ordination through joint chiefs of staff was ineffective. He said further that as a result there had been some delay in post-war rocket research.

General LeMay is an ardent sponsor of a proposal to establish a new A. A. F. research and development center which would specialize on space weapons and cost an initial $300,000,000.

Rear Admiral Luis Deflorez said the Navy was planning an extensive incentive program to spur interest of youthful students in science by offering them trips on carriers and by other means.

187 Polish War Orphans Enter U. S. From Mexico

Children, 6 to 18, on Way to Chicago and Milwaukee

LAREDO, Tex., May 11 (AP).—One hundred and eighty-seven Polish orphans, fugitives from Nazism since 1940, today entered the United States on a special mercy train en route to Chicago and Milwaukee.

They had been living at Santa Rosa, Guanajuato, Mexico, since 1943.

They fled from Poland to India via Russia and Iran. They were evacuated to America on a United States refugee ship and then moved to Mexico.

The train left San Luis Potosi, Mexico, Thursday. Five Catholic nurses accompany the children.

After a check by United States immigration, customs and public health authorities, the train entered the United States and continued north today. The orphans, ranging in age from six to eighteen, will remain under the care of the Catholic Welfare Association. Later they will be offered for adoption. Government funds are financinb the trip.

MAY 12 1946

5,780 Vets Returning

[By the Associated Press]

Six vessels, carrying 2,954 service personnel, are scheduled to arrive today at New York, while at least four transports are due at San Francisco and San Diego, Cal., with 2,826 men.

Ships and units arriving:

At New York—Miscellaneous personnel on following vessels: M.I.T. Victory, from Le Havre, 675 army; Woodbridge Victory, from Bremerhaven, 594 army; Hood Victory, from Bremerhaven, 545 army; India Victory, from Bremerhaven, 537 army; Rockhill Victory, from Bremerhaven, 453 army; Gen. Merch B. Stewart, from Canal Zone, 22 army, 27 navy, 101 civilians.

At San Diego—APD Runnels, 136 miscellaneous navy and Marine personnel. Submarine Division 72, 44 navy.

At San Francisco—Miscellaneous on following: Marine Fox, from Okinawa, 2,621 army; Tolanda, from Guam, 25 navy.

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BY GLENN WILLIAMS

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ME SPEECH DECLARED "I DID NOT BECOME HIS
R TO PRESIDE OVER LIQUIDATION OF THE BRITISH

NT FOREIGN AFFAIRS DEBATE: "I AM NOT
HE BRITISH EMPIRE--IT WOULD BE A DISASTER."

POOLE, ENGLAND, MAY 11--(AP)--THE 17-MONTH-OLD GIANT PANDA NAMED
UNITY, WHO WAS FLOWN FROM HER NATIVE CHINA ON A TOP PRIORITY BASIS,
ARRIVED HERE TODAY ON HER WAY TO THE LONDON ZOO.
UNITY IS A GIFT OF THE CHINESE GOVERNMENT TO BRITAIN.
THE ARRANGEMENTS FOR HER TRANSPORTATION ON A BRITISH OVERSEAS
AIRWAYS PLANE BROUGHT PROTESTS RECENTLY FROM A FEW MEMBERS OF
PARLIAMENT, WHO COMPLAINED THAT HER CAGE AND KEEPER KNOCKED SOME
BRITISH SOLDIERS OUT OF AIR PASSAGE HOME.

JS1257PED

Russia Also Errs, Says CIO Head

Atlantic City, May 10 (AP)—CIO President Philip Murray, in an address before the convention of the CIO Amalgamated Clothing Workers Union, said Russia, like the United States and Great Britain was "making her share of mistakes" and that it was up to labor to help them working in unity for the preservation of peace.

Murray said:

"Evidences are at hand to indicate that they are not making mistakes. But those mistakes are not all those of the United States either, or Britain. There is no infallibility in Russia, because I am quite sure she is making her share of mistakes.

"Russia Has Got To Bend"

"I am quite sure she is and has got to bend occasionally, just like the rest of the world and just like America and Great Britain.

"It must be the business of labor here in the United States and all over the world to see to it that peace is guaranteed."

The convention ends today with the nomination of officers. Hillman was assured of unopposed nomination for re-election as president. The election will be by popular vote among the 350,000 members of the union.

THE LIBERAL NEWS CHRONICLE PREDICTED THE

THE LIBERAL NEWS CHRONICLE PREDICTED THE LOAN WOULD "HELP RESTORE THE BROKEN FABRIC OF INTERNATIONAL TRADE AND LAY THE FOUNDATIONS OF PLENTY--AND OF PEACE." ADD LON (CATHEE) XXX TABLE DAY

THE TIMES SAID THE UNITED STATES COULD EXPECT THE "UTMOST COOPERATION FROM THIS COUNTRY IN THE FULFILLMENT OF WASHINGTON AGREEMENTS." IT ADDED, HOWEVER, THAT THE "LOAN BY ITSELF WILL NOT PERMIT THE SUCCESSFUL RESTORATION OF THE SYSTEM OF WORLD COMMERCE."

"ONLY THE UNITED STATES, BY CONSISTENT AND AMPLE PURCHASES ABROAD, CAN MAKE AVAILABLE THE DOLLARS NEEDED BY OTHER COUNTRIES TO PAY FOR AMERICAN GOODS AND PAY OFF DOLLAR DEBTS," THE TIMES ADDED.

THE CONSERVATIVE DAILY SKETCH SAID THE "COLLAPSE OF BITTER AND DETERMINED ISOLATIONIST OPPOSITION IN THE SENATE IS A HAPPY AUGURY." IT EXPRESSED THE VIEW, HELD BY SOME OTHER NEWSPAPERS AND MANY BRITONS, THAT THE U.S.HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES WOULD APPROVE THE LOAN MUCH FASTER THAN THE SENATE.

PARLIAMENTARY OBSERVERS ALSO FORECAST SPEEDY HOUSE PASSAGE AND SAID THE LOAN WOULD INCREASE BRITISH IMPORTS OF U.S.FOODS, MACHINE TOOLS, NEWSPRINT AND GASOLINE.

JK429AED

U.N.

NEW YORK, MAY 11-(AP)-ALEXANDRE PARODI ARRIVED BY PLANE FROM PARIS TODAY TO TAKE UP HIS DUTIES AS PERMANENT FRENCH DELEGATE ON THE UNITED NATIONS SECURITY COUNCIL.

HENRI BONNET, FRENCH AMBASSADOR TO THE UNITED STATES, HAS BEEN THE TEMPORARY FRENCH REPRESENTATIVE ON THE COUNCIL. PARODI FORMERLY WAS FRENCH AMBASSADOR TO ITALY AND WAS A RESISTANCE LEADER THROUGHOUT THE WAR.

MAY 12 1946

TA832PED

THE SECURITY COUNCIL MARKED TIME ON THE IRANIAN CASE, WHICH RESULTED IN A NEW WALKOUT BY SOVIET DELEGATE ANDREI A. GROMYKO LAST WEDNESDAY. NO WORD HAS YET BEEN RECEIVED FROM IRAN AS TO WHETHER RUSSIA HAS COMPLETED THE WITHDRAWAL OF HER TROOPS FROM IRANIAN SOIL.

THIS CASE WILL COME UP AGAIN MAY 20, OR AS SOON AS A REPORT IS RECEIVED FROM IRAN IN THE EVENT THE REPORT COMES BEFORE THAT DATE.

THERE WAS NO IMMEDIATE REACTION ON LAST NIGHT'S PROPOSAL BY U.S. DELEGATE EDWARD R. STETTINIUS, JR., THAT THE COUNCIL HOLD UP ACTION ON REQUESTS FOR U.N. MEMBERSHIP PENDING A STUDY OF QUALIFICATIONS AND PROCEDURE BY A SUBCOMMITTEE. ADD NEW YORK (NLUN) XXX INVESTIGATION

THE REQUEST, IF APPROVED, WOULD BLOCK ANY EARLY EFFORTS FOR ACTION ON ALBANIA'S APPLICATION, THE ONLY ONE NOW ON THE AGENDA. (HAVERLOCK)

TU228PED

PARIS, MAY 11-(AP)-PARIS, PRE-WAR PLAYGROUND OF KINGS, FETED ITS FIRST REIGNING ROYAL VISITOR SINCE LIBERATION TODAY, WHEN YOUTHFUL KING NORODOM SIHANOUK OF CAMBODIA, IN FRENCH INDO-CHINA, ARRIVED. HE WAS RECEIVED WITH FULL HONORS, INCLUDING A LUNCHEON WITH PRESIDENT FELIX GOUIN.

TU935PED

MAY 12 1946

WARSAW, MAY 11-(AP)-NEWSPAPERS DID NOT PUBLISH ANY STORIES TODAY SAYING THAT THE UNITED STATES WAS WITHHOLDING A $90,000,000 CREDIT FROM THE POLISH GOVERNMENT.

(DEAN ACHESON, ACTING SECRETARY OF STATE, SAID IN WASHINGTON FRIDAY THAT THE POLES HAD BREACHED CONDITIONS OF THE LOAN AGREEMENT BY CENSORSHIP OF A NEWS DISPATCH AND FAILURE TO PUBLISH IN POLAND TEXT OF THE AGREEMENT, SHOWING THAT THE GOVERNMENT HAD PROMISED TO UPHOLD POLITICAL FREEDOM IN THAT COUNTRY).

TU936PED

POLISH LOAN (230)

WASHINGTON, MAY 11-(AP)-THE STATE DEPARTMENT AND THE POLISH EMBASSY DIFFERED SHARPLY TODAY OVER WHETHER ACTIONS OF THE WARSAW GOVERNMENT HAVE JUSTIFIED WITHHOLDING A PROJECTED $90,000,000 CREDIT FROM THE UNITED STATES.

DEAN ACHESON, ACTING SECRETARY OF STATE, STOOD ON HIS ASSERTION THAT THE POLES HAD BREACHED POLITICAL COMMITMENTS IN THE LOAN AGREEMENT BY:

1. STOPPING THROUGH CENSORSHIP AN ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCH FROM WARSAW ON A SPEECH BY A LEADER OF THE POLISH PEASANT PARTY.
2. FAILING TO PUBLISH IN POLAND THE TEXT OF THE APRIL 24 AGREEMENT, SHOWING WARSAW HAD PROMISED TO UPHOLD POLITICAL FREEDOM OF ITS PEOPLE.

DR.STEFAN LITAUER, POLISH EMBASSY COUNSELOR, ANSWERED LAST NIGHT:

1. THAT HE COULD "CATEGORICALLY DENY" THERE IS ANY CENSORSHIP IN POLAND.
2. THAT THE AGREEMENT TEXT HAD NOT BEEN PUBLISHED ONLY BECAUSE A COURIER CARRYING IT DID NOT ARRIVE IN SARAW UNTIL THREE DAYS AGO.

STATE DEPARTMENT OFFICIALS SAID ACHESON'S CENSORSHIP REFERENCE WAS TO TREATMENT OF A STORY FILED BY LARRY ALLEN OF THE A.P. APRIL 27.

A DISPATCH FROM ALLEN RECEIVED IN THIS COUNTRY THAT DAY QUOTED STANISLAW BANCZYK, POLISH PEASANT PARTY LEADER, AS SAYING IN THE WARSAW PARLIAMENT THAT THE PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT WAS FOLLOWING "THE ROAD TO TOTALITARIANISM."

THERE WAS NOTHING TO SHOW WHETHER THIS DISPATCH HAD BEEN SUBJECTED TO CENSORSHIP. IT WAS POSSIBLE ACHESON HAD LEARNED THAT ANOTHER STORY DEALING WITH BANCZYK'S REMARKS WAS STOPPED.

J3AES

ROME, MAY11-(AP)-THE MAN WHO WAS, AND THE MAN WHO WAS AND IS EMPEROR OF ETHIOPIA NEARLY CROSSED PATHS THURSDAY NIGHT IN NAPLES.

DISPATCHES SAID EMPEROR HAILE SELASSIE, WHOSE REIGN IN ETHIOPIA WAS INTERRUPTED BY THE ITALIAN CONQUEST IN 1935-36, ARRIVED THERE ENROUTE TO PARIS TO APPEAR BEFORE THE FOREIGN MINISTERS' CONFERENCE.

VITTORIO EMANUELE III, WHO ADDED THE TITLE OF EMPEROR OF ETHIOPIA AFTER BENITO MUSSOLINI'S SUCCESS IN AFRICA, ABDICATED AS KING OF ITALY AT JUST ABOUT THE SAME TIME AND SAILED AWAY FROM NAPLES TO EXILE IN EGYPT.

JK634AED

MAY 12 1946

MEANWHILE A CAIRO DISPATCH SAID THAT KING FAROUK LEFT THERE TODAY FOR ALEXANDRIA TO WELCOME THE ABDICATED ITALIAN MONARCH AND HIS QUEEN, WHO ARE EXPECTED TO ARRIVE TOMORROW ABOARD AN ITALIAN CRUISER. SALEM EL BADAN PASHA, ADMIRAL OF THE EGYPTIAN NAVY, PLANNED TO MEET THE CRUISER IN THE OUTER HARBOR AND ESCORT THE KING AND QUEEN BY LAUNCH TO A QUAY AT RAS EL TIN PALACE.

THE DISPATCH SAID A HOUSE IN AN ALEXANDRIAN SUBURB HAD BEEN PROVIDED FOR THE ROYAL EXILES.

WB514PED ADD BONNE (NLETO (IRAN) XXX CARRICO (BRIT)

FRANKFURT, GERMANY, MAY 11-(AP)-UNITED STATES ARMY AUTHORITIES ANNOUNCED TODAY THAT THE FIRST GROUP OF NORWEGIAN, SWEDISH AND DANISH BRIDES OF AMERICAN SERVICE MEN WOULD LEAVE OSLO FOR THE UNITED STATES ABOUT JUNE 18.

THE SCANDINAVIAN BRIDES WILL TRAVEL ABOARD THE TRANSPORT GEORGE W. GOETHALS, WHICH ARRIVED AT BREMERHAVEN YESTERDAY WITH 247 DEPENDENTS OF U.S. SERVICE MEN.

THE TRANSPORT WILL RETURN TO THE UNITED STATES FOR ANOTHER LOAD OF DEPENDENTS BEFORE PICKING UP THE SCANDINAVIAN BRIDES.

TA927PED

30.24-2779

THE WRITER SAID THE TACTICS OF THE BRITISH AND AMERICANS WERE AIMED AT FORCING THE OTHER DELEGATIONS TO ACCEPT THEIR DICTATES RATHER THAN TO ARRIVE AT SOLUTIONS, AND ADDED:

"THE CAMPAIGN OF THE ANGLO-AMERICAN PRESS, WHICH TRIES TO FRIGHTEN PUBLIC OPINION BY PRESENTING THE PROSPECTIVE FAILURE OF THE PARIS NEGOTIATIONS SHOULD ALSO BE STUDIED IN CONNECTION WITH THIS PLAN." ADD MOSCOW (DAY BUSSIAN) XXX COLONIES (JAMES)

EZ917AED

ROME, MAY 11-(AP)--THE ITALIAN CABINET ANNOUNCED TODAY THAT IT HAD BANNED ALL POLITICAL PARADES UNTIL AFTER THE PLEBISCITE ON THE MONARCHY JUNE 2. PUBLIC ASSEMBLIES WERE NOT PROHIBITED.

A CABINET COMMUNIQUE SAID THE ACTION WAS TAKEN AT YESTERDAY'S LENGTHY SESSION, CALLED TO CONSIDER THE ABDICATION OF KING VITTORIO EMANUELE [redacted], BECAUSE SOME MINISTERS [redacted] EXPRESSED FEAR OF DISTURBANCES. MAY 12 1946

AN ESTIMATED 10,000 MONARCHISTS DEMONSTRATED BEFORE THE QUIRINALE YESTERDAY AND AFTERWARD PARADED THROUGH ROME, BUT THEIR CONDUCT WAS ORDERLY THROUGHOUT.

FIVE PARTIES SUPPORTING THE REPUBLIC SCHEDULED A MASS MEETING FOR 11 A.M. TODAY [redacted] "TO ANSWER YESTERDAY'S PROVOCATIONS."

KING UMBERTO II, WHOSE SUCCESSION TO THE THRONE WAS APPROVED YESTERDAY BY THE CABINET--WHICH LIMITED UMBERTO'S POWERS AND STIPULATED THAT HE COULD RULE ONLY UNTIL THE PLEBISCITE--ISSUED HIS FIRST PROCLAMATION LAST NIGHT, REITERATING HIS PROMISE TO ABIDE BY THE DECISION OF THE ELECTORATE JUNE 2.

HE CALLED UPON THE ITALIAN PEOPLE TO "GATHER ABOUT THE FLAG UNDER WHICH THE FATHER LAND WAS UNIFIED AND FOUR GENERATIONS OF ITALIANS HAVE KNOWN HOW TO LIVE LABORIOUSLY AND DIE HEROICALLY" AND SAID HE DESIRED ONLY "TO BE THE FIRST AMONG ITALIANS IN THE SORROWFUL HOURS AND LAST IN THE HAPPY ONES." MAY 12 1946

THE CABINET'S COMMUNIQUE CONFIRMED THAT VITTORIO LEFT HIS VAST COIN COLLECTION--REPUTED [redacted] TO BE THE WORLD'S LARGEST--TO THE NATION.

APL MCKNIGHTS 00145 THRU 2ND REW AM 215A

FOLO BELGRADE, YUGOSLAVIA (110)

(NY) WEST ENGLEWOOD, N.J., MAY 11-(AP)-MRS. DELIA HYER, WHOSE CASH SAVINGS AND SAVINGS BANK BOOK WERE FOUND IN A REMOTE YUGOSLAV VILLAGE, DIED IN JANUARY, 1943, HER HUSBAND WILLIAM HYER, SAID TONIGHT.

THE MONEY AND ACCOUNT BOOK WERE FOUND SEWN IN THE COLLAR OF A FUR COAT BY MILOS MIKOV, MEMBER OF A LOCAL RELIEF COMMITTEE IN THE VILLAGE, WHO SAID IT WAS HIS "DUTY AS AN HONEST WORKER" TO RETURN THE VALUABLES.

HYER, A RETIRED POWER ENGINEER WHO LIVES WITH HIS SON, HOWARD, HERE, SAID MIKOV HAD DONE A "FINE AND HONEST" THING.

HYER SAID THE COAT HAD BEEN TURNED OVER TO A RELIEF AGENCY BY HIS SON'S WIFE AFTER MRS. HYER'S DEATH. MAY 12 1946

TU1023PED

ANSWERING A REQUEST FOR AN INTERVIEW, DISPATCHED MAY 5, PISHEVARI SAID "THERE IS NO OBSTACLE FOR YOUR INTERVIEW FROM OUR SIDE."

PRINCE MOZAFFAR FIROUZ, IRANIAN DIRECTOR OF PROPAGANDA, HAD DECLINED TO PERMIT FOREIGN NEWSMEN TO MEET THE AZERBAIJAN DELEGATION, SAYING THAT EO ADD TEHRAN (IRANIAN) XXX POLICY PAY

PRINCE MOZAFFAR FIROUZ, IRANIAN DIRECTOR OF PROPAGANDA, HAD DECLINED TO PERMIT FOREIGN NEWSMEN TO MEET THE AZERBAIJAN DELEGATION,

SAYING THAT "PISHEVARI IS TOO BUSY TO SEE YOU."
THE SCENE OF THE NEGOTIATIONS IS HEAVILY GUARDED, AND NEWSMEN ARE NOT ALLOWED TO LEAVE THEIR CALLING CARDS. THE CONFERENCES HAVE BEEN UNDER WAY SINCE APRIL 28.
JK834AED

BAGHDAD, MAY 11-(AP)-PRINCE EMIR ABDUL ILLAH, REGENT OF IRAQ, ADDRESSED SIMILAR LETTERS TODAY TO KING GEORGE OF ENGLAND AND PRESIDENT TRUMAN CRITICIZING THE REPORT OF THE BRITISH-AMERICAN COMMITTEE OF INQUIRY ON PALESTINE.
THE LETTER TO TRUMAN STATED:
"THE REPORT HAS CAUSED GREAT ANXIETY AND DEEP DISAPPOINTMENT THROUGHOUT THE ARAB WORLD. THE RECOMMENDATIONS MEET THE REMOTEST AMBITIONS OF ZIONISTS WHILE THREATENING THE VERY RIGHTS AND EXISTENCE OF ARABS IN THEIR OWN HOMELAND.
"THE RECOMMENDATIONS INCLUDED A PROPOSAL (TO ADMIT 100,000 JEWS TO PALESTINE), WHICH IF IMPLEMENTED THREATENS INTERNATIONAL PEACE AND CAUSES DISTURBANCES AND UNREST IN THIS PART OF THE WORLD. THIS FACT MAY IMPEL THE ARABS TO PURSUE A PATH LEADING TO CONSEQUENCES NONE CAN FORETELL.
"WE EARNESTLY REQUEST YOU RECONSIDER YOUR STAND ON JEWISH IMMIGRATION."
TA834PED

SIMLA, INDIA, SUNDAY, MAY 12-(AP)-GLOOMY FORECASTS CAME FROM BOTH THE MOSLEM LEAGUE AND CONGRESS PARTY HEADQUARTERS TODAY THAT THE CONFERENCE ON INDIA'S INDEPENDENCE WOULD BREAK DOWN "UNLESS A MIRACLE HAPPENS," DESPITE FACE-TO-FACE TALKS OF MAHOMED ALI JINNAH, HEAD OF THE LEAGUE, AND JAWAHARLAL NEHRU, CONGRESS PRESIDENT-ELECT.
THE CONGRESS WANTS A STRONG CENTRAL GOVERNMENT WITH DOMINION OVER ALL INDIA ON SUCH THINGS AS FOREIGN AFFAIRS, DEFENSE, COMMUNICATIONS AND SOME ASPECTS OF TAXATION. THE LEAGUE INSISTS THAT MOSLEM SECTIONS OF INDIA MUST BE ALLOWED TO SET UP AN INDEPENDENT STATE, WITH ONLY THE LOOSEST SORT OF CENTRAL GOVERNMENT. LEAGUE SPOKESMEN PUBLICLY EXPRESS FEAR THAT THE DOMINANT HINDU POPULATION WILL SMOTHER THEM POLITICALLY AND ECONOMICALLY.
VARIOUS FORMULAS HAVE BEEN SUGGESTED IN AN EFFORT TO BRIDGE THE GAP. A MEETING HAS BEEN SCHEDULED FOR TOMORROW. SOME OBSERVERS PREDICTED IT WOULD LAST ONLY LONG ENOUGH TO ISSUE A COMMUNIQUE ANNOUNCING SUSPENSION.
MAY 12 1946
TA842PED

NIGHT LEAD EISENHOWER
TOKYO, SUNDAY, MAY 12-(AP)-AGAINST THE BACKDROP OF THE IMPERIAL PALACE GROUNDS, GENIAL EISENHOWER TODAY INSPECTED ELEMENTS OF THE FIRST CAVALRY DIVISION IN WHAT THE ARMY TERMED THE LARGEST REVIEW OF U.S. FORCES YET STAGED IN JAPAN.
THE ARMY CHIEF OF STAFF TOOK THE SALUTE FROM A PLATFORM FACING THE PALACE AND THEN ENTERED AN ARMORED CAR FOR A QUICK INSPECTION OF UNITS AS THE FIRST CAVALRY BAND BLARED "ROLL OUT THE BARREL."
AFTER THE REVIEW, HE LEFT WITH LT.GEN.ROBERT L.EICHELBERGER, EIGHTH ARMY COMMANDER, FOR AN INSPECTION TOUR OF UNITS STATIONED OUTSIDE THE TOKYO AREA.
MAY 12 1946
GM1048PCS

TOKYO, SATURDAY, MAY 11-(AP)-SUPREME HEADQUARTERS TODAY ORDERED TRANSFER OF FUNDS AND PERSONAL PROPERTY OF THE FORMER ITALIAN CONSULATE IN KOBE TO CUSTODY OF THE SWEDISH CONSULATE THERE FOR SAFE-KEEPING. THE TRANSFER WAS ASKED BY GENNARO LIGUORI, FORMER ITALIAN CONSULATE CUSTODIAN.

MENTION OF THE RECENT CRITICISM BY GEN.ALEXANDER A.VANDEGRIFT, MARINE CORPS COMMANDANT, OF THE PROPOSED ARMY-NAVY MERGER BROUGHT AN ASSERTION FROM THE CHIEF OF STAFF THAT "NO ONE HAS PAID MORE TRIBUTE TO THE MARINES' RECORD" THAN EISENHOWER HIMSELF.
VANDEGRIFT TOLD THE SENATE NAVAL COMMITTEE MONDAY THAT THE MARINE CORPS WAS "A CONTINUING AFFRONT TO THE WAR DEPARTMENT GENERAL STAFF" AND DECLARED THAT THE ARMY SEEKS TO RELEGATE IT TO CEREMONIAL FUNCTIONS, "SHALL INEFFECTIVE COMBAT FORMATIONS AND LABOR TROOPS."
EISENHOWER SAID HE REGRETTED TO SEE THE MATTER PRESENTED BEFORE THE PUBLIC AS A FIGHT BETWEEN THE ARMY AND NAVY.
INSTEAD, IT SHOULD BE PRESENTED ON THE BASIS OF INDIVIDUAL OPINIONS AS TO THE BEST MEANS OF DEFENDING THE COUNTRY, HE ADDED.
FR512ACS ADD Tokyo (Eisenhower) 4x4 / Japan

TOKYO, MAY 11-(AP)-GENERAL MACARTHUR'S HEADQUARTERS TODAY DENIED A STATEMENT FROM PEIPING ATTRIBUTED TO EUGEN OTT, FORMER AMBASSADOR TO JAPAN, THAT "MACARTHUR PROMISED ME TO WORK FOR GERMAN RECONSTRUCTION."
A HEADQUARTERS SPOKESMAN SAID MACARTHUR "DOES NOT AND NEVER HAS KNOWN AMBASSADOR OTT AND HAD NOT MET OR TALKED TO HIM. THERE MUST BE SOME MISTAKE."
OTT WAS TAKEN TO TOKYO LAST FALL FOR INVESTIGATION AS A POSSIBLE WAR CRIMINAL. AS GERMAN AMBASSADOR TO JAPAN FROM 1938 UNTIL 1941, HE HELPED WIN JAPAN TO THE TRIPARTITE TREATY.
COL.HARRY CRESWELL, CHIEF OF MACARTHUR'S COUNTERINTELLIGENCE STAFF, SAID OTT NEVER WAS IN CUSTODY HERE AND NOW IS WORKING WITH THE PROSECUTION SECTION OF THE INTERNATIONAL MILITARY TRIBUNAL.
IN PEIPING, OTT SAID HE "PROVED VERY USEFUL TO THE ALLIES" BUT DID NOT ELABORATE. HE DID NOT SAY WHY HE WENT TO PEIPING.
MAY 12 1946
DS223APS

TOKYO, SATURDAY, MAY 11-(AP)-THE JAPANESE FINANCE MINISTRY WAS REPRIMANDED SHARPLY TODAY FOR SLOW SERVICE IN SUBMITTING REQUESTED INFORMATION TO ALLIED HEADQUARTERS. THE OFFICER OF THE CIVIL PROPERTY CUSTODIAN SAID IT RECENTLY HAD EXPERIENCED CONSIDERABLE DELAY AND TOLD THE MINISTRY TO SPEED UP ITS REPLIES.

YOKOHAMA, SATURDAY, MAY 11-(AP)-THE ARMY IS SENDING 1,078 MORE SOLDIERS HOME. SAILING ABOARD THE MILFORD VICTORY FOR SEATTLE MAY 14 WILL BE 649 ENLISTED MEN, 417 OFFICERS AND 12 WOMEN. THE OFFICERS INCLUDE 340 OF THE AIR CORPS WHO ARE BEING REDEPLOYED AS SURPLUS AND WILL TRAVEL TROOP CLASS.
FR522ACS NM

KODIAK, ALASKA, MAY 11-(AP)-THE 10,000-TON TANKER, THE FORT SUMPTER HAS BROKEN IN TWO ABOUT 720 MILES SOUTH OF ATTU ISLAND IN THE ALEUTIANS, THE COMMANDER OF THE ALASKA SEA FONRITER REPORTED TODAY.
A DISTRESS SIGNAL FROM THE FORT SUMPTER FIRST WAS PICKED UP YESTERDAY BY NAVY RADIO IN THE ALEUTIANS, AND TODAY THE S.S. IBERVILLE, A MERCHANTMAN, REPORTED THE FORT SUMPTER HAD BROKEN IN TWO BUT THAT THERE HAD BEEN NO LOSS OF LIFE.
THE IBERVILLE REPORTED BOTH SECTIONS HAD BEEN LOCATED, THAT SHE HAD REMOVED 34 MEN FROM THE STRICKEN VESSEL AND THAT ANOTHER MERCHANTMAN, THE S.S.HARRY CULBREATH, HAD REMOVED 10.
JQ951PCS NM

BOGOTA, COLOMBIA, MAY 11-(AP)-MINISTER OF GOVERNMENT ABSALON FERNANDEZ DE SOTO SAID TODAY IRRESPONSIBLE ELEMENTS CONDUCTED THE STONING OF FOREIGN SHOPS, MOSTLY JEWISH, HERE WEDNESDAY NIGHT AND THAT THE OUTBREAK WAS NOT "AN EXPRESSION OF A RACIAL STRUGGLE."
FERNANDEZ ADDED THAT THERE WAS NO CAMPAIGN AGAINST FOREIGNERS IN COLOMBIA.

30.24-2781

WINDOWS IN 25 SHOPS WERE SMASHED AFTER A STREET BRAWL BETWEEN A POLISH NATIONAL AND A COLOMBIAN. JEWISH BUSINESS MEN DECIDED NOT TO REOPEN THEIR SHOPS UNTIL THEY RECEIVED GUARANTEES OF PROTECTION FROM THE GOVERNMENT.

TU930PED

BY ELTON FAY (350)

ABOARD USS MOUNT MCKINLEY ENROUTE TO BIKINI, MAY 11-(AP)-AFTER THE BIKINI ATOM BOMB EXPLSION, SCIENTISTS ARE GOING TO EXPLORE THE STRATOSPHERE FOR RADIOACTIVITY AT POINTS AS FAR AWAY AS WASHINGTON.

SOUNDING BALLOONS CARRYING GEIGER COUNTERS TO RECORD ANY ADIOACTIVITY WILL BE SENT UP AT VARIOUS POINTS, INCLUDING WASHINGTON, COCO SOLO IN THE CANAL ZONE, HONOLULU, WAKE AND GUAM.

EXPERTS SAY THERE IS NO DANGER TO PEOPLE FROM SUCH HIGH ALTITUDE RADIOACTIVITY, HOWEVER, BECAUSE IT IS PRESENT IN SUCH MINUTE QUANTITIES THAT ONLY DELICATE INSTRUMENTS CAN REGISTER IT.

IT IS THEORIZED THAT SUCH RADIOACTIVITY WOULD DRFT AROUND THE WORLD NUMEROUS TIMES IN THE UPPER AIR CURRENTS AT 70,000 FEET OR MORE.

PLANS ALSO ARE BEING MADE TO SET UP SUPERSENSITIVE MICROBAROGRAPHS AT GUAM, MIDWAY, WAKE AND HONOLULU TO SEE WHETHER THE SHOCK WAVE FROM THE AIRBURST OF THE BOMB WILL REGISTER AT POINTS P TO TWO THOUSAND MILES OFF. LIKE THE RADIOACTIVITY TEST, THE SHOCK WAVE EXPERIMENT IS PURELY A SCIENTIFIC STUDY AND THERE IS NO EXPECTATION THAT RESIDENTS AT THOSE DISTANT POINTS WILL EITHER FEEL OR HEAR THE BLAST.

NAVY LIEUTENANT P.A.HUMPHREY OF '683 LUCH STREET) MEMPHIS, TENN., ASSISTANT AEROLOGICAL OFFICER FOR THE TASK FORCE, IS WORKING HARD ON HIS CHARTS AND RECORDS COMPUTING CHANCES OF THE WEATHER BEING CLEAR AT BIKINI. HE SAID THE PERCENTAGE OF CLOUD COVER WAS THE MOST IMPORTANT FACTOR IN THE AIRDROP TEST, ALTHOUGH ESTIMATING THE WIND DIRECTION IS IMPORTANT BECAUSE OF THE DANGER OF POISONOUS CLOUD DRIFT OVER INHABITED ISLANDS.

AS FOR CLOUD COVER, HUMPHREY SAYS JULY MAY HAVE SEVEN OPERATIONAL DAYS WHEN A BOMBER CAN SEE THE TARGET, EIGHT QUESTIONABLE DAYS AND SIXTEEN NON-OPERATIONAL. HE POINTS OUT THAT UNITED STATES EXPERTS ARE FORCED TO MAKE THEIR ESTIMATES ON THE RECORDS FOR THE MARSHALL ISLANDS, WHICH COVER ONLY ONE YEAR, WHEREAS IT IS DESIRABLE TO HAVE WEATHER RECORDS FOR AT LEAST TEN YEARS IN MAKING SUCH ESTIMATES.

THE BOMB EXPLOSION COULD CREATE A LOCAL THUNDERSHOWER, HUMPHREY SAYS, BUT HE DISCOUNTS ANY CHANCE OF A GENERAL EFFECT ON WEATHER OR CLAIMTE. IN CONNECTION WITH THE BOMB CLOUD DRIFT, HE POINTS OUT THAT IT IS POSSIBLE FOR RAIN FALLING THROUGH CLOUDS TO WASH DOWN WITH IT SOME POISONOUS RADIO PARTICLES.

FR358ACS

(ADVANCE)-WASHINGTON, MAY 11-(AP)-SENATOR BREWSTER (R-ME) DECLARED TONIGHT THAT BRITAIN IS SUBSIDIZING ARAB CHIEFTAINS OF THE MIDDLE AST "SO THEY COULD KEEP AND ENLARGE BRITAIN'S OIL CONCESSIONS IN THAT PART OF THE WORLD."

FOR A RADIO ROUNDTABLE DISCUSSING "THE FUTURE OF PALESTINE," BREWSTER REPORTED "EVIDENCE" THAT THE BRITISH "BOUGHT" KING IBN SAUD OF SAUDI ARABIA WITH $20,000,000.

"THEY THEY BUILT HIM UP AS ONE OF THE LEADERS OF THE SO-CALLED 'ARAB LEAGUE,' WHICH IS AIDED AND ABETTED BY THE BRITISH," HE ADDED.

BREWSTER JOINED REP.JACKSON (D-WASH) IN PROPOSING A UNITED NATIONS TRUSTEESHIP OVER PALESTINE AS THE FIRST STEP TOWARD SOLVING THE JEWISH PROBLEM.

JACKSON SAID THE AMERICAN PEOPLE "MUST BEAR A SHARE OF THE RESPONSIBILITY IN HELPING THE BRITISH CARRY OUT THE ANGLO-AMERICAN RECOMMENDATIONS. SO FAR WE HAVE SHOWN NO INCLINATION TO DO SO."

(END ADVANCE FOR USE AT 6 PM EASTERN STANDARD TIME TONIGHT, MAY 11)

J1218PES

(ADVANCE) WASHINGTON, MAY 11-(AP)-THE EARL OF HALIFAX, RETIRING BRITISH AMBASSADOR TO THE UNITED STATES SAID TONIGHT THE FRIENDSHIP OF THE TWO COUNTRIES IS "A PATCH OF GOOD FIRM GROUND ON WHICH WE CAN STAND AND BE SECURE."

LORD HALIFAX, WHO WILL DEPART FOR ENGLAND TUESDAY, MADE A FAREWELL SPEECH TO THE AMERICAN PEOPLE OVER THE COLUMBIA NETWORK.

THE JOINT STRENGTH OF THE TWO DEMOCRACIES, HE SAID, IS "A STRONG GUARANTEE OF PEACE AND JUSTICE." THEIR PWWER "WILL NEVER BE DIRECTED AGAINST THE RIGHTS AND LIBERTIES OF OTHER PEOPLE; THERE IS NOTHING SELFISH IN OUR FRIENDSHIP, FOR WE ARE READY TO BE FRIENDS WITH ALL WHO WILL BE FRIENDS WITH US."

THE AMBASSADOR SAID THERE HAS NOT BEEN A CATASTROPHE ON THE SCALE OF THE FAMINE IN EUROPE AND ASIA "WITHIN HUMAN MEMORY; PROBABLY NEVER IN ALL RECORDED HISTORY. MILLIONS OF PEOPLE ARE THREATENED WITH STARVATION AND DEATH. X X X

"I DO NOT THINK THAT YOU OR I OR ANY DECENT MINDED PERSON WILL SLEEP PEACEFULLY OR EAT HAPPILY IF WE ARE NOT ABLE TO FEEL THAT WE ARE DOING ALL WE CAN TO HELP THEM. HERE IS SOMETHING THAT CALLS FROM BOTH OUR COUNTRIES FOR THE SAME QUALITY AND EFFORT AND LEADERSHIP WHICH BROUGHT US THROUGH THE WAR."

LORD HALIFAX, WHO VISITED EVERY STATE DURING HIS FIVE AND ONE-HALF YEARS IN THIS COUNTRY, SAID HE AND LADY HALIFAX PLAN TO RETURN TO THE UNITED STATES "BEFORE TOO LONG, NOT AS AN AMBASSADOR AND HIS WIFE, BUT AS ORDINARY CITIZENS."

(END ADVANCE FOR USE AT 10 P.M., EST, TONIGHT, MAY 11)

VH845PES NM

(ADVANCE)-WASHINGTON, MAY 11-(AP)-ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE WILLIAM BENTON NAMED AN EIGHT MAN COMMITTEE TONIGHT TO ADVISE ON GOVERNMENT BROADCASTS TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

THE MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE, WHICH IS TO MEET IN NEW YORK WITH HIM MONDAY, ARE:

MARK ETHRIDGE, PUBLISHER OF THE LOUISVILLE (KY.) COURIER JOURNAL; DON FRANCISCO, VICE PRESIDENT OF THE J.WALTER THOMPSON ADVERTISING AGENCY, NEW YORK; GARDNER COWLES, JR., PUBLISHER OF THE DES MOINES REGISTER AND TRIBUNE; ROY E.LARSEN, PRESIDENT OF TIME, INC.; HAROLD LASSWELL, YALE LAW SCHOOL; STERLING FISHER, NATIONAL BROADCASTING COMPANY; THE REV.ROBERT I.GANNON, PRESIDENT, FORDHAM UNIVERSITY, AND EDWARD R.MURROW, COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM.

TWO CONSULTANTS WERE NAMED FOR THE COMMITTEE. THEY ARE PHILIP COHEN, OF THE RUTHRAUFF AND RYAN ADVERTISING AGENCY IN NEW YORK, WHO HAD GOVERNMENT RADIO EXPERIENCE DURING THE WAR, AND VICTOR HUNT OF THE CULTURAL RELATIONS DIVISION OF THE STATE DEPARTMENT.

(END ADVANCE FOR AMS SUNDAY MAY 12 WHICH DO NOT APPEAR ON THE STREETS BEFORE 7 P.M. EASTERN STANDARD TIME TODAY, MAY 11)

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NEW YORK, MAY 12-(SUNDAY)-(AP)-FORMER PARATROOPER JOSEPH CANANZEY CAME BACK HOME FROM ENGLAND TODAY -- WITHOUT THE SLIM ENGLISH BRIDE HE HAD HOPED TO BRING WITH HIM. SHE DIED MAY 1 OF TUBERCULOSIS.

CANANZEY ARRIVED HERE EARLY TODAY BY PLANE AT LA GUARDIA FIELD.

"I DON'T KNOW JUST WHAT I'LL BE DOING NOW," HE SAID. "I'M -- SORT OF IN THE DARK."

THE RED CROSS NOTIFIED CANANZEY AT HIS HOME IN TAUNTON, MASS., (80 HIGH STREET), THAT HIS WIFE IN ENGLAND WAS DESPERATELY ILL. HE HAD COME HOME ALONE, HOPING THAT SHE WOULD SOON BE WELL ENOUGH TO FOLLOW HIM.

AFTER HE LEARNED HOW SICK SHE WAS, HE RETURNED TO ENGLAND IMMEDIATELY AMERICAN LEGION POSTS NO. 103 IN TAUNTON COLLECTED THE MONEY TO PAY HIS WAY HOME, AND TO PAY FOR HIS BRIDE'S TICKET, TOO.

"I THOUGHT I WOULD BE ABLE TO TAKE HER BACK HOME WITH ME, BUT I GUESS IT WASN'T ANY USE," HE SAID.

PRETTY, BLOND WINIFRED MAY CANANZEY, 19 YEARS OLD, WAS BURIED FROM THE SAME NOTTINGHAM CHURCH IN WHICH SHE HAD BEEN MARRIED 18 MONTHS BEFORE. CROWDS LINED THE STREETS AS HER FUNERAL PROCESSION PASSED.

"SHE WAS BURIED ON HER BIRTHDAY," HER HUSBAND SAID TODAY. "IN THE SAME CHURCH WHERE WE WERE MARRIED."

CANANZEY SAID HE HAD BEEN OFFERED "A PRETTY GOOD POSITION" BUT WASN'T SURE WHETHER HE WOULD TAKE IT OR GO TO A SCHOOL OF PLASTICS UNDER THE GI BILL.

RIGHT NOW, HE SAID, HE WAS JUST GOING HOME TO TAUNTON TO BE WITH HIS MOTHER, BROTHER AND GRANDMOTHER.

WITH HIM WILL GO A WATER-COLOR PAINTING OF HIS BRIDE. "SHE WAS VERY PRETTY," HE SAID, "WITH DARK BLONDE HAIR -- VERY FINE, AND SMALL FEATURES. SHE HAD JUST A LITTLE BIT OF FRECKLES OVER HER NOSE."

War Peril Seen in Iran, Talks Reach Stalemate

Azerbaijan Province Broadcasts Threat to Fight Tehran Government—Delegate Prepares for Trip Home Then Returns for New Parley.

NIGHT Godwin

TEHRAN, May 12—(AP) Reliable Iranian government officials expressed belief today that unfavorable flying weather may have postponed or averted civil war in Iran, as the Tabriz radio announced that the people of Azerbaijan province were "ready to fight."

Jafar Pishevari, premier of the self-styled autonomous Azerbaijan government, went to the Tehran airport yesterday to return to Tabriz. His departure was halted by an adverse weather report.

A translator in the office of Premier Ahmed Qavam of the central Iranian government said Pishevari later called on Qavam and agreed to reopen conversations on the central government's proposal for Azerbaijan's return to Tehran's jurisdiction. The northwestern province adjacent to the Soviet Union last November proclaimed its autonomy.

Pishevari was said to have expressed willingness to drop Azerbaijan counter-proposals, which observers here have blamed for preventing an agreement.

Earlier, a Foreign ministry protocol official said the negotiation had ended Friday night in a stalemate, despite insistence by Propaganda Minister Prince Mozaffar Firouz that "negotiations still are going on smoothly and the Azerbaijan delegates probably will remain here another week."

The broadcast from Tabriz, Azerbaijan's capital, said the negotiations on the central government's proposals had broken down because of "reactionary elements" in Tehran, and added "we are ready to fight."

An official who accompanied Pishevari to the airport yesterday said a breakdown of negotiations would be "extremely critical." He declared it might mean that "armed conflict between the Azerbaijan partisans and the Iranian army" would be inevitable.

The official Tehran radio denied a statement attributed to Qavam that force would be used to settle the Azerbaijan problem. But the Iranian army has been alerted for the past few days and reinforcements have been moved to frontier stations in Kurdistan and at points in Gilan province on the Caspian sea.

An Iranian Army staff officer said "large quantities of supplies and some arms" have been moving to loyal Zolfaghari tribesmen and members of the Afshar tribe, which previously have checked Azerbaijan penetrations.

Expect Resort To Arms

Many persons in Tehran have expressed conviction that the Azerbaijan-Central Government problem may have to be settled by arms.

The Azerbaijan delegation has been discussing with the Central Government for several weeks Tehran's proposals for the return of the northwestern province to the Government's fold.

At the walled village 5 miles outside Tehran, where the negotiations have been carried on in the strictest of secrecy, a guard said yesterday: "It is over. We are leaving."

Azerbaijan sources blamed the Central Government for refusing to accept new proposals of the Azerbaijan delegation.

INDIA PARLEY BREAKDOWN IS ADMITTED

Goner B.

Formal Statement Asserts British Mission Has Not Ended Efforts

Simla, India, May 12 (AP)—Collapse of the negotiations between the British Cabinet mission and Indian leaders for granting complete independence to India was formally announced tonight.

Increased bitterness within the country was forecast as an almost immediate result, both between Moslems and Hindus and between the Indians and the British.

The announcement was made after a final conference of more than an hour. A communiqué issued by Lord Pethick-Lawrence, head of the Cabinet delegation, said that the negotiators would issue a statement in a few days "expressing their views as to the next steps to be taken."

Hope For Quick Change Shaken

The sudden end of the negotiations was a shaking blow to the Indians, many of whom had expected a quick transition from a country under British control to one where the Indians would hold full sway.

Representatives of the All-India Congress and the Moslem League had met here for eight days with the three-man British Cabinet delegation, and hopes for a settlement had fluctuated with almost every move of the various delegations.

Apparently the negotiators had found no way of resolving the demands of the Moslem League for an independent Moslem state (Pakistan). The Congress bitterly opposed the league's demands.

No Blame On Either Party

A formal communiqué issued by the Cabinet mission, the Moslem League and the Congress party said:

"After considering views put forward by the two parties, the conference has come to the conclusion that no use would be served by further discussions and that therefore the conference should be brought to a conclusion.

"The Cabinet mission desires to emphasize the fact that no blame can be placed on either party for the breakdown of the conference, as both sides did their utmost to come to a settlement.

"It is proposed in the course of a few days to publish the correspondence that has passed between the parties during the conference."

It was explained at a news conference that the correspondence would cover that of all three—the Moslem League, the Congress party and the Cabinet delegation.

Not To Bring End To Mission

A second communiqué, issued jointly by the Cabinet mission and the Viceroy said:

"While greatly regretting that the discussions in Simla have not led to any agreed plan between the leaders of the Congress and the Moslem League for proceeding with working out of the new Indian constitution, we wish to make it clear that this does not in any way bring to an end the mission with which we were charged by his Majesty's Government and the British people.

"The Cabinet delegation and his

1945

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Excellency, the Viceroy, will be proceeding to Delhi on Tuesday (May 14) and it is their intention to issue a statement in the course of a few days expressing their views as to the next steps to be taken."

Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, retiring president of the Congress, said his party would withhold comments for several days.

"We appeal to the press not to indulge in speculation or censure until all facts have been made public," he added.

Exactly on what points the negotiations broke down were not officially known. As the conference approached a crisis, however, informed sources on both sides made plain their competing positions and there was strong resentment against one another on the grounds that each had been uncompromising.

Basically it appeared that the disagreement was over the demand of the Moslem League for separation of the northern sections of India into a separate and wholly independent Moslem state.

Insist On Central Executive

The Congress party insisted that the whole of India must be guided in certain subjects from a central executive. The subjects included foreign affairs, defense, communications, and a sufficient finance department to finance other central executives.

Only last Thursday the Viceroy's Executive Council, India's equivalent of a Cabinet, had tendered its resignation in an attempt to help the conference achieve concrete results.

Last night, however, both Moslem League and Congress party headquarters had conceded that only a "miracle" could save the conference. M. A. Jinnah, Moslem League president, and Jawaharlal Nehru, president-elect of the Congress, had held face-to-face talks in an attempt to reach a compromise.

Meet In Viceroy's Lodge

There was little of the dramatic about the collapse, despite the unusual surroundings of the conference.

The negotiators have been meeting in the lodge of Viceroy Lord Wavell. This is on a high hill overlooking Simla, which lies in the foothills of the Himalayas.

The final conference began before sundown, and a band of news men, both Indian and foreign, stood on the lawn outside the huge stone lodge which looks like an English Victorian country house.

About 8 P.M. out strode the towering Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan, a colorful Pathan from the northwest frontier. Silently he started the three-mile walk to the house where he is staying with Mohandas Gandhi, spiritual leader of the Congress party.

"Go On Forever"

He was followed by the balance of the Congress delegation, with Nehru last.

"The negotiations go on forever," he said, "but this particular conference has ended." He mounted his white horse and rode back to the house called "Retreat," where he is staying."

Members of the British mission, in addition to Lord Pethick-Lawrence, were Sir Stafford Cripps and A. V. Alexander. They had been appointed by Prime Minister Attlee, who had promised the Indians "full independence" if they desired it. The mission arrived in New Delhi the latter part of March. The conferences were moved from New Delhi to Simla in order to escape the blistering summer heat in the Indian capital.

Nehru Counsels Preparation

Approximately 500 persons were waiting at the "Retreat" for Nehru, The Indian leader, who will become president of the Congress at the next convention, stepped to the porch and said:

"It is not by cursing or blaming the mission or the Moslem League that you can win your objective. It is by silently preparing to shoulder your responsibility that you will help the cause of Indian freedom."

Within five minutes after the news circulated that the conference had broken down, crowds of Moslem League members and Congress followers were marching down the main street of Simla.

GREEKS VOTE SEPTEMBER 1

First Athens Parliament In 10 Years Convenes Today

Athens, May 12 (AP)—Acting in agreement with King George II, the Greek Government today fixed September 1 as the date for a plebiscite on the return of the monarchy.

The balloting will decide the fate of the King, now in exile in London. A favorable reply was received from him today on the plebiscite proposal and Regent Archbishop Damaskinos will make the formal announcement in Parliament tomorrow.

The present Greek Government is headed by Constantin Tsaldaris, leader of the Populist party, which emerged as most powerful in the March 31 elections. The Populists have urged holding a plebiscite on the return of King George as soon as possible, but have been opposed by Left-Wing elements who boycotted the March 31 elections.

Parliament Convenes Today

The first pariament in ten years will be convened tomorrow, and it was expected that the Liberals headed by former Premier Themistokles Sophoulis will question the advisability of holding the plebiscite on September 1.

The Liberals contend that the plebiscite should be delayed until order is finally restored in the country, election lists are revised and the people assured of "free" voting.

The Parliament, with the Royalists in a majority, will tackle, the vital problems of reconstruction, stabilization of economy, clarification of national aspirations, and peace settlements.

BIG-FOUR CONFERENCE TO CONTINUE TODAY

PARIS, May 12—(AP) The four-power foreign ministers, after a Sunday holiday in observance of the first anniversary of their countries' common victory in Europe, prepared tonight to plunge again into the problems of peace involving Italy and Germany.

Still deadlocked on the major items of the Italian treaty—reparations, colonies and the disputed port of Trieste—but with compromise solutions within reach on all except the Trieste issue, the ministers will meet again tomorrow morning for another try at bridging the gaps between the western powers and Russia.

Ernest Bevin, British foreign secretary, made a hurried trip by plane to London today for another conference with British and dominions officials before any major decisions were made on Italian issues or any discussion of western Germany. He plans to return to Paris tomorrow before the start of the council session.

Italian Royal Exiles Greeted By King Farouk At Alexandria

Alexandria, Egypt, May 10 (AP)—Vittorio Emanuele, a little man in a gray suit, debarked today from an Italian cruiser and began his exile in Egypt, leaving behind him almost 46 years as monarch of Italy.

The abdicated head of the House of Savoy and his former Queen, Elena, were greeted by King Farouk, then were whisked away quietly by automobile to a guest palace provided by the Egyptian ruler.

The arrival was in dramatic contrast to the last visit of the Italian royal family to Alexandria in 1933, when the entire city turned out in a wild and gala welcome. Vittorio came then to dedicate Italian school buildings in the port city.

Vittoric's Farewell

The cruiser, escorted by one destroyer, arrived in Alexandria harbor at 6 A.M. It was boarded immediately by Muran Mohsem Pasha, of the Egyptian royal household.

The Italian crew lined up amidships as Vittorio walked slowly past them, stopping now and then to talk to the men in the ranks.

Just before he walked down the ladder into the Egyptian royal launch riding the waves beside the cruiser, he turned to the men and said quietly:

"Farewell to you. You are the men I have loved all my life."

At the royal quay, Vittorio and Elena, who was wearing a black veil, were greeted by King Farouk. The King did not accompany his guests to Antoniades palace, where they will remain temporarily.

Police Line Entire Route

A cordon of police lined the entire route from the royal quay to the palace, but the streets were virtually deserted. The entire entourage was transported to the palace in a single black sedan, with a motorcycle police escort leading the way.

Virtually the only other sign of honor to the former Italian ruler was an Italian flag which fluttered from the aftermast of Farouk's luxurious yacht in Alexandria harbor.

Farouk had issued strict orders that no reporters or photographers were to see Vittorio. Seven police boats ringed the Italian cruiser, preventing approach within a thousand yards.

Thus Vittorio joined the growing ranks of homeless royalty, including Peter of Yugoslavia, Carol of Romania, George of Greece and Zog of Albania—the last named also living in exile on Egyptian soil.

An Egyptian police officer who watched Vittorio pass commented: "Look, now he is just a civilian."

Nuremberg Combed for Soldiers' Killers; Two Germans Reported Held; Gun Sought

NUREMBERG, Germany, May 12 (AP)—A hundred military policemen combed four square miles of Nuremberg today, searching from house to house, for evidence in the fatal shooting from ambush of two American soldiers Friday night.

United States Army officers said the search had failed to yield any clue. A high-ranking officer said he was not convinced a German was implicated. [Two young German civilians were arrested in the search, The United Press reported.]

The bullets were identified as from a 32-caliber gun. Many German pistols of this caliber are in the possession of American troops.

Every inhabitant and dwelling was searched in the area where the two soldiers, both on the staff of The Stars and Stripes, soldier newspaper, were shot while in a jeep. All unauthorized weapons were seized, one object being to find the gun that fired the bullets.

Troops who heard the three shots fired said they sounded like those from a United States Army carbine. Two shots hit the two soldiers in their chests.

Two companies of military police and fifty German civilian policemen carried out today's search.

Names of the soldiers slain were still not disclosed pending notification of relatives. Another soldier and three young women who were in the jeep when the shooting occurred escaped injury.

U.S. Gen. Moore Denies Protesting Sentry's Fire

Frankfurt Germany, May 12 (AP). Maj. Gen. Cecil R. Moore, the United States Army chief engineer in Europe tonight said Russian sentries fired over his car while he was en route to the Leipzig Fair on the anniversary of V-E day but declared "we were going the wrong way and they wished to attract our attention."

Moore said his car had passed American sentries near Eiseanach and he had driven a mile beyond when he came to a barrier.

"We thought the road was blocked and took another turn," he said.

The Russian sentry fired into the air shortly afterward, Moore said, "but we did not stop because we did not know what was happening. About a mile farther on another sentry fired over the car and we stopped. The sentry told us in German that we were going the wrong way, and that the barrier we avoided was a Russian sentry post."

Moore said reports that he protested to the Soviet zone commander were "false."

MANIU TRIES TO AID RUMANIAN ACCUSED

Testifies for Antonescu, but Raises Protest in Court From Party Supporters

BUCHAREST, Rumania, May 11 (Delayed) (AP)—Juliu Maniu, leader of the opposition National Peasant party, testified today before a People's Tribunal that he cooperated throughout the German occupation with Field Marshal Ion Antonescu, the country's wartime dictator.

Marshal Antonescu and twenty-three other members of his Government are on trial for their lives on war crimes charges of collaborating with the Nazi invaders of Rumania.

Dr. Maniu, called as a defense witness, provoked hostile demonstrations from court-room spectators with testimony that was expected to weaken his Peasant party's chances in the forthcoming elections, in which it is opposing the Communist-dominated coalition Government headed by Petru Groza.

Dr. Maniu testified that he asked Marshal Antonescu to carry out the coup d'état by which the puppet Premier seized power. He declared that Marshal Antonescu's secret service chief, Eugen Christiscu—one of those on trial—kept British intelligence informed of Rumanian developments by secret radio broadcasts to Cairo.

Dr. Maniu ended the day in court by shaking hands with a number of the accused—an action that brought unfavorable reaction from the spectators.

Clemency Urged For Dr. Alan May

London, May 12 (AP)—The British Association of Scientific Workers asked the Government today to reduce the ten-year prison sentence given Dr. Alan Nunn May, British physicist convicted of disclosing atomic secrets.

Dr. May, who pleaded guilty, was sentenced May 1 on a charge of violating the 1911 Official Secrets Act. His attorney said at the time of the sentencing that the restricted information went to Soviet Russia and concerned atomic energy.

The association statement said Dr. May shared his "fundamental scientific data . . . with a country that was not only friendly but a fighting ally."

"We further believe," the statement said, "that there is widespread public opinion shared by many scientists that the original decision to undertake the development of atomic energy without the closest co-operation with our Soviet ally was a hinderance to, and has largely contributed to, the present unfortunate position in international relations."

Dr. May was arrested shortly after an investigation was made in Canada of a Soviet-directed espionage ring. He had held a vital position in the nuclear research team sent to Canada in 1943 to work on atomic research.

World's Biggest Warship Blessed

Greenock, Scotland, May 12 (Reuter)—King George VI and Queen Elizabeth and their daughters, Princess Elizabeth and Princess Margaret Rose, will travel in the Vanguard, the world's biggest battleship, when she makes her maiden voyage to South Africa early next year.

The commissioning and dedication service of the ship, which was held here today, was attended by Princess Elizabeth, who christened the vessel in 1944.

The Princess presented Capt. W. G. Agnew, commander of the Vanguard, a colored engraving of the first Vanguard, which helped to destroy the Spanish armada.

Officers and ships company were massed on the quarterdeck as Princess Elizabeth, wearing a navy blue ensemble, climbed the companion way. Her personal standard was broken from the topmast and the royal salute given.

More than 1,000 men were gathered on the quarterdeck for the service of blessing the ship, which was conducted by Archdeacon J. K. Wilson, chaplain of the fleet, and the Rev. G. L. Tiarks, the ship's chaplain.

Total cost of the Vanguard, including a short commission of twelve months, and allowing five weeks of varied fuel consumption on trials and three weeks all-out steaming to South Africa and back with the royal family, will be $50,000,000.

Bank Of Greece Buys Gold In New York

Athens, May 12 (AP)—Minister of Co-ordination Stephen Stephenopoulos announced today the Bank of Greece has purchased in New York 500,000 gold sovereigns worth of gold bullion at $35 an ounce. A sovereign is nominally equivalent to £2, or $8.06.

Greece is negotiating with Argentina for the purchase of 100,000 tons of wheat for immediate delivery.

Pope Appeals To Women

Vatican City, May 12 (AP)—Pope Pius XII today urged Italian Catholic women to "save Italy's Christian civilization . . . in this grave hour."

The Pope spoke from the confessional altar of St. Peter's to an audience of approximately 5,000 Catholics, including members of the women's section of the Italian Catholic Action Organization.

Soviet Loan Oversubscribed

MOSCOW, May 12 (AP)—The 20,000,000,000-ruble Soviet state loan for reconstruction and economic development, floated May 4 has been oversubscribed in seven days b y1,817,963,000 rubles. Further subscriptions were stopped today by order of the Ministry of Finance. A ruble nominally is worth 18.87 cents.

JAPANESE ASSAILS WAR CRIMES BASIS

Defense Holds Surrender Was Conditional—American Makes Sharp Retort

TOKYO, Monday, May 13 (AP)—The question of whether Japan surrendered conditionally or unconditionally became the sharply debated central point in the defense challenge today of the Allied war crimes tribunal's authority.

Japan did not surrender unconditionally, chief Japanese defense counsel Ichiro Kiyose argued, and her top statesmen agreed to yield with the belief they themselves would not be prosecuted as war criminals.

"Surrender of Japan was utterly and entirely without condition," Chief Prosecutor Joseph B. Keenan replied.

The condition of the surrender, Dr. Kiyose asserted, included trial only of violators of then-existing international law—barring prosecution of crimes against peace and against humanity.

Mr. Keenan told the tribunal that examination of two Japanese communications delivered to the Swiss Government at the time of the surrender "will show that the surrender was without condition."

Reads From Ultimatum

He read Paragraph 13 of the surrender ultimatum, agreed upon by the Allies at Potsdam: "We call upon the Government of Japan to proclaim now the unconditional surrender of all Japanese armed forces and to provide proper and adequate assurances of their good faith in such action. The alternative for Japan is prompt and utter destruction."

Mr. Keenan at the start of his argument had spoken of the "pillage, murder and plunder" which he said defendants had caused.

Chief Justice Sir William Webb interrupted:

"Do you think those rhetorical phrases are fitting at this time?"

Mr. Keenan flushed and replied, "I regard the defense motion as being addressed to the thinking peoples of the world, and have not desired to let it go unchallenged."

He read again from the Potsdam Declaration, Paragraph 6:

"There must be eliminated for all time the authority and influence of those who have deceived and misled the people of Japan into embarking on world conquest. . . ."

Challenging the jurisdiction of the international war-crimes tribunal, Dr. Kiyose told that body that the Potsdam Declaration was accepted only with the understanding that punishment of war criminals would be based on then-existing international law.

"We in Japan at no time expected that it would be extended to crimes against peace and charges against important statesmen, diplomats and other leaders," he asserted, adding:

"The Potsdam Declaration not only binds Japan, but binds the Allies."

Over the objection of Mr. Keenan, Dr. Kiyose was allowed to discuss the question of Japanese aggression in Manchuria. He said he could not understand why Manchurian charges were included in the current Allied indictment, because the State of Manchukuo, established by Japanese policy there, had been recognized by Russia and other countries.

He concluded by asking that charges of crimes against Siam be stricken out because Siam "is not and was not an Allied nation," and the tribunal consequently "has no jurisdiction."

As the white-haired Japanese attorney began his argument, he protested that the Allies were "overstepping the bounds of international law by including charges of crimes against peace and crimes against humanity.

Pauley Planning Trips To Korea, Manchuria

Tokyo, *Monday*, May 13 (AP)—Edwin Pauley United States Reparations Commissionerand his staff are making up an itinerary which will take them into southern Korea and Manchuria to determine what remaining Japanese equipment and industry is available as reparations.

Pauley still has not received Russian permission to enter northern Korea. He said he expects to set up two bases—one at Seoul and the other probably at Mukden, Manchuria. Pauley added that Seoul would be his headquarters and he plans to leave for the Korean capital this week.

Reparations Group to Seek Economic Balance in Asia

TOKYO, May 12 — (AP) Reparations Commissioner Edwin W. Pauley informed General MacArthur today that his mission aimed to promote a new economic balance in Asia purged of Japanese control.

Pauley handed the supreme commander a letter, written on White House stationery but signed by himself, summarizing the objectives of the reparations mission as an effort to "aid in the establishment of a peaceful, prosperous economic balance in Asia by severance of tributary ties between Japan and the areas she conquered and by reintegration of the economies of those areas."

To Study Korea, Manchuria

In line with these objectives, the letter explained, the mission aimed to determine how completely Japan industrialized Korea and Manchuria, how such industry was correlated with Japanese home industry, and what Japanese installations in those territories were available for reparations.

The letter stressed that it was United States policy to leave in China, Manchuria and Korea all Japanese assets found there, for the settlement of reparations accounts in those countries.

The mission seeks to discover, it said, the "present status" of Manchuria and north Korea in view of "reported changes since the end of the war, and to evaluate the effect of those changes on Korean and Chinese production capacity.

Will Offer Recommendations

It said Pauley and his group intend to recommend "in view of the present conditions of mining and industrial capacities in Manchuria and northern Korea, what facilities should be removed from Japan and distribution made to China and Korea."

(Part of Pauley's asignment in the Far East is to learn how much industrial and mining equipment the Russians already have removed from Manchuria and northern Korea. At last reports he had not yet received Russian permission to enter northern Korea; most of Manchuria, since its evacuation by the Russians, is under Chinese Communist control).

The letter emphasized that in recomending removal of equipment from Japan "maximum consideration shall be given to the integration of economic development in greater China, Korea, the Philippines and other countries victimized by Japanese aggression."

In a statement issued earlier today, Pauley said the reparations program for Japan would not reduce that nation's productive capacity below the 1933 level. There will remain, he asserted, "sufficient capacity to make the things necessary for civilian requirements."

Proposals Too High

Pauley conceded that reparations estimates proposed by the victorious nations were high, but explained that "the needs of those countries are so great they are looking forward to more than they will get."

Commenting on reports that Australia was asking for the Japanese wool industry as part of reparations, Pauley said "no ceramics, textiles or non-war potential" had been listed as available for reparations. He declared the United States would "resist demands for such."

Pauley's arival in Tokyo coincided with the disclosure by informed sources that official thinking in Washington was swinging toward "a more practical policy" on the price Japan shall pay for losing the war.

The new line, these sources said, provides for maintenance of production levels favoring a start toward Japanese recovery "so that we won't have to take care of these people forever."

The establishment of such subsistence levels of production, it was pointed out, would not preclude tight controls on such major industries as steel, petroleum, light metals and chemicals—all of which are war potentials.

Japan Diet May Delay Opening

TOKYO, May 12 (AP)—The new Japanese Diet (Parliament)—elected under Allied occupation—may delay its formal opening ceremony until June 10 after an organization session next Thursday and Friday, the Kyodo news agency said today. Delay in the formation of a new cabinet may force the recess after the Diet selects a speaker and discusses procedure, Kyodo said.

JAPANESE 'STORM' PALACE

Communist-Led Crowd of 1,000 Asks Food, Better Rule

TOKYO, Monday, May 13 (AP)—A Communist-led band of Japanese invaded the Imperial Palace compound late yesterday to demand food and improved political leadership.

Led by Communist officials and carrying the red banners of that party, a crowd of approximately 100 pushed its way past guards at one of the main entrances to the palace and reached the Imperial Household Ministry. Nine hundred more waited at the gate.

No violence was reported, although a sharp argument developed at the gate when palace guards attempted to prevent the demonstrators from carrying their banners into the compound. Tokyo newspapers said that the 100 had pushed inside after a representative of the imperial household had angered them by proposing to hear their demands at the gate.

The demands were presented orally to officials at the Household Ministry—some 100 yards inside the palace compound, but far from the Emperor's personal residence.

Tokyo Unions Form Food Co-Operative

Tokyo, May 12 (AP)—Three hundred delegates formed the Tokyo Federation of Co-Operative Unions today for "protecting the living of the working classes in the metropolis," the Kyodo News Agency reported.

The federation plans to produce and purchase food and necessities for distribution to union members and to campaign for lower prices.

5,000 CHRI.. AN JAPS ATTEND CHURCH SERVICE

TOKYO, May 12—(AP) In the largest Christian service held in Japan since the war, 5,000 Japanese in Hibiya hall heard a United States Army officer declare today that the Allies are "striving for peace, peace that will last a thousand years in Asia."

Lt. Col. Paul Rusch, formerly of St. Paul's university here, spoke at the Episcopalian service, directed by the Most Rev. Shinji Sasaki, presiding Episcopal bishop of Japan and bishop of Tokyo.

All seven other Japanese Episcopal bishops and 50 members of the clergy attended at the gathering, the Right Rev. Hinsuke Yashiro, Bishop of Kobe, gave the sermon.

Japanese Quit Manchuria

SASEBO, Japan, May 12 (AP).—The first group of Japanese repatriates from Manchuria—more than 2,400 men, women and children—arrived today aboard two tank-landing ships from Hulutao. They are scheduled to debark tomorrow.

Woman First Japanese To Visit U.S. Since War

Seattle, May 12 (AP)—With mixed feelings of joy and sadness the first Japanese citizen to enter the United States since the end of the war returned to her "second home" today on the S. S. Stetson Victory from Yokohama.

Mrs. Tamaki Uemura, a great religious leader among her people and pastor of a non-denominational Christian church in Tokyo, brought to the United States a plea for Christian forgiveness and a message of good will to the American people from Emperor Hirohito.

"I am glad to see America just as it was before the war," the tiny Japanese woman said. "It has been a second home to me. Our people are suffering very much in spiritual, physical and mental ways. I have come to show my desire for true spiritual reconciliation between the Christians of this country and Japan."

REDS IN CHINA RAP CHIANG AIDES

NANKING, May 12—(AP) Communist Gen. Chou En-Lai charged today that "elements" in Generalissimo Chiang Kai-Shek's Kuomintang were trying to involve the United States in a full-scale civil war in China.

The chief Chinese Communist truce negotiator told a news conference these elements were trying to sabotage the efforts of General Marshall, special U. S. envoy, to restore peace to China.

Thus, Chou asserted, Kuomintang die-hards "trying to bring China to disaster" hoped to convince world opinion that civil war was inevitable.

Chou said he was anxious to localize the conflicts, now centering chiefly in Manchuria.

The general said he was impressed with the fair dealing and sincerity of Brig. Gen. Henry A. Byroade, chief of staff of executive truce headquarters at Peiping, and U. S. Charge d'Affaires Walter G. Robertson, who were instrumental in arranging last week's truces in central China and Shantung province.

Crimes Arouse Manila Police

Manila, May 12 (AP)—Police of metropolitan Manila today sought to check a wave of killings, kidnapings and robberies which has plagued the city for weeks.

Three men were kidnapped Saturday a few miles south of Manila. A Manila-bound bus was hijacked by four bandits, the passengers were robbed, and the driver was held for ransom. A United States Navy steward was spirited away from his home. A Chinese business man was abducted in a sailboat.

Thirty-five Chinese have been murdered or have disappeared in Manila in the last year, but police have made little progress in the cases.

"Chinatown," says Police Chief Angel Tuason, "just won't talk."

Some victims probably were killed for money, but many died at the hands of Chinese resistance groups who accused them of collaboration with the Japanese.

A wave of jeep-stealing occurs every three months, as the jeeps previously stolen wear out. A United States Army officer died last week of bullet wounds received when he tried to stop robbers who were taking his jeep.

PHILIPPINES FOOD REPORT DISPUTED

MANILA, May 12—(AP) Frank S. Gaines, chief of the UNRRA mission to the Philippines, took issue today with recent statements of former President Herbert Hoover in Manila that the Philippines food situation is comparatively good.

He told the Philippine Academy of Foreign Affairs that an acute food shortage seems likely within 90 days with rice output 40 per cent under the prewar figure.

Mrs. Irene Murphy, sister-in-law of the U. S. Supreme court justice and head of the private Philippine War Relief mission, said 10,000 people already have died of starvation, mostly in the northern Luzon mountains, "and 50,000 more face the same grim prospect unless relief comes and comes quickly."

Gaines said price controls were depriving Europe of much needed fats and oils through failure to stimulate production. He told the academy that millions of coconuts are rotting on the ground and hundreds of plantations remain covered by jungle because local producers do not want to sell at the controlled price.

He also criticized price control as cutting down exportation of Philippine copra, which once had Europe as a market but presently goes only to the United States.

UNRRA OFFICIAL QUITS CHINA POST IN POLICY CLASH

SHANGHAI, May 12. — (AP) Benjamin Kiser, director of UNRRA's China office, announced his immediate resignation today because of disagreement with proposed changes in operation.

Kiser said he had discussed policies with Maj. Gen. Lowell W. Rooks, newly-arrived special representative of UNRRA Director Fiorello H. LaGuardia, and found himself in foundamental disagreement.

Kiser did not say what the changes were but denied they had anything to do with recent newspaper charges that food desperately needed to alleviate famine was going to the black market in large lots.

Kiser, who is from Spokane, Wash., also announced that Ralph Olmstead of Boise, Idaho, UNRRA operations director, had been transferred at the request of the Chinese government to the Chinese National Relief and Rehabilitation administration (CNRRA).

Olmstead, will aid Dr. O. S. Liu, director of CNRRA operations. Kiser said Olmstead could use his administrative talents to better advantage in his new post because of the wider scope of operations.

Kiser said he would remain two months as adviser to J. Franklin Ray, Jr., Washington, D. C., who will act as temporary director.

BLASTS WRECK TRAIN

HONG KONG, May 12. — (AP) At least 12 Chinese passengers and crewmen were reported killed when a two-car express train hit and exploded two land mines near Canton Friday. Passengers said the tracks apparently had been mined by 10 bandits who robbed them after the explosion.

T/5 Famous Brown Meets Eisenhower

Yokohama, May 12 (AP)—General Eisenhower discussed Chicago and the Army with a Negro GI from that city before starting a train trip today to Miyanoshita to inspect United States units.

Strolling through the 8th Army area after an automobile trip here from Tokyo, where he reviewed troops, Eisenhower stopped at the Red Cross Club. He shook hands with soldiers in the center.

At Yokohama port he met T/5 Famous Brown, of Chicago.

"I once served with the colored National Guard regiment from Chicago—the 8th Illinois—but that was before you were born," Eisenhower told Brown.

AHEAD IN AIR, MITSCHER SAYS

Navy Leads Other Powers By 10 Years, Admiral Asserts

On Board U.S.S. Franklin D. Roosevelt, May 12 (AP)—Admiral Marc A. Mitscher, veteran leader of the seaborne air scourge of Japan, said today American naval aviation "is at least ten years ahead of that of any other power."

United States advantage lies not only in equipment, Mitscher said at a press conference aboard this flagship of the 8th Fleet, but also in the thinking and planning of carrier-warfare tactics and operations.

Asked to amplify the ten-year estimate, the Admiral said it represented the time which would be required for another country to develop and produce equipment—planes, ordnance and radar—and to devise tactics and train men to operate at the present level of the United States fleet.

Fleet Leaves Guantanamo

Mitscher spoke as the 8th fleet hoisted anchor in Guantanamo (Cuba) harbor and steamed south for a continuation of training maneuvers. They began April 19 and will continue until anchors are dropped at New York May 27, after an aerial parade over the city.

This operation, involving around 20,000 men on 30 ships, is being conducted on the lines of the air strikes against Japan. It is the first time these tactics are being used in the Atlantic and will serve to demonstrate whether the Pacific methods must be modified for aplication in this ocean.

The major purpose, however, is to train men, although many of those now on board will be discharged when the fleet reaches New York.

Lack Of Personnel Noted

One officer said that lack of fully trained personnel made it difficult to carry out a full-scale air operation and at the same time man other stations requiring experienced personnel. Some of the men are assigned two different jobs until sufficient personnel have been trained adequately.

This week's operations are built around an amphibitious landing at Medio, Mundo, small bay on the east coast of Puerto Rico. Five thousands Marines under Brig. Gen. David R. Mimms will go ashore after three days of air attacks and two days of bombardment from cruisers and destroyers.

The operation will demonstrate the theory of fleet mobility which Mitscher rates as the outstanding factor in United States leadership in naval air power.

To Provision And Fuel At Sea

The fleet wil lprovision and fuel at sea Tuesday and will have with it repair ships for necessary overhaul, so that in effect is carries its base along.

The main striking force comprises two super carriers, the Roosevelt and Midway, and the Princeton, an Essex class ship. The Missouri will join up Tuesday morning as the only battleship. There are two cruisers, two escort carriers, thirteen destroyers and nine support ships. The latter are under command of Vice Admiral Thomas I. Gatch aboard the Renate, a supply ship.

The 8th Fleet as it sailed today was described by Captain Charles D. Griffin, operations officer as "typical of the postwar fleet."

Strikes Hold 100 Ships At Australian Ports

Sydney, May 12 (AP)—A hundred ships, including vessels loading food for Britain, India, China and Japan, were held up at five Australian ports today by a six-day-old strike over handling "double-dumped" wool—two bales compressed and lashed together weighing a total of 660 pounds.

Nineteen thousand men already are involved in the strike, which began last Monday when 200 members of the Waterside Workers Federation refused to handle the double bales of wool. Sympathy strikes tied up all ships at Sydney, Newcastle, Brisbane, Melbourne and Launceston.

POLICE OCCUPY SANTOS AREA

Start Of Anti-Communist Campaign By Brazil Indicated

Rio de Janeiro, May 12 (AP)—Brazilian Government police occupied strategic areas of the port of Santos, world's largest coffee outlet, in what was considered a first move in a long-threatened campaign against Communists.

The action followed the closing of the Stevedores' Syndicate for six months by the Labor Ministry, which recently employed police to force dock workers to unload Spanish ships. Stevedores had refused to work on ships flying the flag of Franco Spain.

Arrests Made On Suspicion

Police, directed by the Sao Paulo public security chief, arrested persons they considered among "suspicious elements" last night, and posted guards around the Stevedores' Syndicate headquarters. Mounted police looked on as the mass meetings were held in the plaza.

The commanding general of the Sao Paulo military region asserted the army was standing by to preserve order, but resistance to the Government was believed unlikely, in view of repeated warnings by Communist Leader Luis Carlos Prestes against any provocation of authorities.

Labor Minister Accused

The Communist newspaper *Tribuna Popular* accused the Labor Minister Negrao Lima, of being a "gendarme of Franco," and repeated the words of the party's national treasurer: "It is not with machine guns and tanks that Dutra (President Eurica Dutra) can solve Brazil's problems."

The newspaper *Correio Da Manha* said conditions at Santos harbor were "deplorable" and that recently United States and British authorities had complained of the congestion and obsolete equipment there.

Prime Minister King On Way To Parleys

Ottawa, May 12 (AP)—Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King and his party left by train for New York today on the first stage of a journey to London to attend the current British Commonwealth consultations.

The Canadian Prime Minister, who serves also as Foreign Minister, was accompanied by Norman Robertson, Under Secretary of State for External Affairs.

PACT ON AIRPORTS SIGNED SECRETLY AT APRIL PARLEY

Montgomery

OTTAWA, Ont., May 12—(AP) U. S.-Canadian cooperation in mapping defense of the northern hemisphere has received its first sharp jolt since the start of the war nearly seven years ago.

The jolt was delivered by an agreement among Canada, Britain and Newfoundland, signed secretly on April 8 and announced only last Tuesday, concerning defense of strategic Newfoundland.

Holds 99-Year Lease

The United States has 99-year leases on several defense bases on Newfoundland, with about $200,000,000 invested in them. The United States considers itself a principal defender of this island, which controls the airways and seaways of the North Atlantic and stands as the strategic keystone for defense of North America against attack from Europe.

American officials expressed surprise the agreement was made without their knowledge after seven years of open and frank wartime cooperation in plans for defense of the continent.

In Washington informed officials said the agreement involved "no change" in relations fo the United States with Canada and Newfoundland. They said Canada continued to be "100 per cent cooperative" and expressed satisfaction concerning relations with the neighbor country.

The Canadian view as explained officially is that the agreement did not affect the United States nor require consultation, and that it merely "tidies up" the situation regarding Canadian defense installations in Newfoundland, built during the war under agreements expiring with the end of the war.

Return of Air Bases

The agreement, effective for three years, provides for return to Newfoundland of control of air bases which were operated by Canada during the war and covers future air services.

The American officials have no objection to this, but expressed concern at the agreement's Article V, which provides:

"The governments of Canada and Newfoundland and, as necessary, the government of the United Kingdom, will consult with one another from time to time as occasion may require with a view to coordinating defense requirements in Newfoundland."

The Americans saw in this the implication that there need be no consultation with the United States.

The agreement was made effective as of March 31 and presented to the public six weeks later. American officials had their first news of it when it was presented in the Canadian Parliament Tuesday. They hurriedly consulted the Canadian government for details.

The combined chiefs of staffs during the war placed Newfoundland specifically witthin the U. S. aera of defense. According to the best available information the new agreement was negotiated without reference to the Permanent Joint Board of Defense, the U. S.-Canadian civilian and military body which served as a clearing house for such matters through the war. The life of this board has been specifically lengthened to operate on hemisphere defense problems in this postwar period.

Canadian and British defense installations on Newfoundland are small compared to the $100,000,000 U. S. naval base on the island at Argentia, paired with four U. S. Army bases, including the elaborate and modern Harmon field, one of the larger American air bases.

Seek Newsprint In U.S.

Washington, May 12 (AP)—Devadas Gandhi and Ramanath Goenka, Indian newspaper editors, seeking newsprint in the United States and Canada for 150 Indian newspapers, said today they thought their mission would be successful.

Diplomacy Supported By Dollars

Washington, May 12 (AP)—Gen. George C. Marshall is holding an absolute veto over a $500,000,000 American loan to China, it was learned today.

It is one of the strongest grants of power ever made by a President to an American envoy to back up United States policies in a foreign country.

The Chinese loan is cited by diplomatic authorities as a striking example of the extent to which President Truman and Secretary Byrnes have carried their new policy of bargaining for American aims with American dollars.

Poland Another Instance

In another application the State Department has suspended credits to Poland—involving $90,000,000 in cash and surplus war property—until it can determine whether the Polish Government intends to grant promised political freedoms.

Some decision on the Polish situation may be forthcoming this week. Under investigation chiefly are charges that the Communist-dominated Polish Government has a censorship on outgoing political news, which Polish diplomats here deny, and that it withheld from the Polish people word of the political freedom pledges it made to get the American money.

On still another financial front, Fred M. Vinson, Treasury Secretary; Leon Blum, negotiator, and Export-Import Bank officials may make the financial decisions this week necessary to release about $650,000,000 to France and make available war goods and other credits to give the French a total assist of substantially more than $1,200,000,000.

[illegible] Effect Hinted

While officials are wary on the subject, every indication is that the timing of the loan announcement will be made with an eye to maximum effect on the French elections in June. Privately, American officials make no denial that they would like to strengthen Foreign Minister George Bidault's Popular Republican movement and Leon Blum's Socialist party against the Communists.

In the case of China, the loan is being used directly for political effect. When Marshall was sent to China last December, Mr. Truman announced that the United States would regard financial aid for China favorably to the extent that the Chinese put their house in order.

Marshall returned here in March and had several conferences with Mr. Truman. The Chinese had once filed for credits and cash of $2,000,000,000. At that time they were on the way to getting $500,000,000. The loan was being negotiated by the Central Government of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek.

Loan Held Up

But Marshall is said to regard his problem as being to bring the Central Government and Chinese Communists together in the interest of strengthening China. The loan, which was about ready for Export-Import Bank action, was held up and Marshall was assured of his full control over that as over all other aspects of American relations with China under the President.

While he was in this country a formula he had worked out for keeping peace and slowly merging the Communist and Central Government forces broke down under the stress of disputes in Manchuria. Since he returned to China, Marshall's problem has been to recover from this setback.

His most practical tool in doing so has been his control of the loan. American troops have been cut to little more than 30,000, mostly Marines doing guard duty.

U. S. Export Credit Insurance Planned

Washington, May 12 (AP)—A bill to establish a $100,000,000 insurance division of the Export-Import Bank to insure American exporters against the risk of nonpayment by foreign customers was prepared today by Senators Pepper (D., Fla.) and Murray (D., Mont.).

"The measure would not provide a subsidy for American exporters," Pepper said in a statement, "nor would it encourage unsound business practices. A fundamental of

the system contemplated is that premium incomes shall be sufficient to defray the costs of the system's operation and any loss incurred.

"Other nations have for years provided export credit insurance for their export trade."

BOWLES LOOKS TO RATIONING

To Urge Curbs Unless Relief Prospects Improve

MAY 13 1946

Washington, May 12 (AP)—Chester Bowles, stabilization director, plans to recommend that President Truman restore food rationing in August unless prospects for meeting famine-relief commitments improve quickly.

He believes, said a high official who asked to remain anonymous, that it may become necessary to ration meat, butter and cheese, and possibly bread—the latter for the first time in this country's history.

Hoover Returns

Bowles's views on rationing became known today as former President Herbert Hoover returned from his round-the-world survey of food requirements and headed promptly for a conference with Clinton P. Anderson, Secretary of Agriculture, who met him at the airport. Hoover declined to comment on the conditions he found or on his recommendations, pending a conference with President Truman tomorrow.

Another arrival was Herbert Morrison, president of the British Council. He issued a statement at the airport saying he had "come here on behalf of the British Government and people to discuss with the President how the causes for which you and we fought victoriously in this war can be saved from being dragged down into defeat by world famine."

In London, the political correspondent for the *World*, quoting the "highest authority," reported that Morrison will ask the President to ration meats and fats in the United States.

Repeats Warning

Anderson, meanwhile, renewed his warning that depletion of the nation's grain reserves requires a reduction in production of livestock products if famine abroad is to be prevented next winter.

Describing the food outlook in a broadcast, Anderson reported "every indication that the world food shortage will continue until the 1947 harvest."

"There should be temporary relief of the critical famine situation near the end of the summer when the European grain harvest is completed, but the relief will be only temporary," he added.

Points To Choice

"We must make a choice between feeding starving people and maintaining our livestock numbers at record levels. Our choice, obviously, must be in favor of people."

Anderson declared that Americans must "face the fact that several times as many people can be fed directly with grain as can be fed if the grain is converted into livestock products" even though it means less meat and poultry.

Government officials have steered clear of committing themselves publicly for rationing, in line with Mr. Truman's position that it could not be put into effect in time to do any good. But rationing has been urged by many outside the Administration, including Herbert H. Lehman, former UNRRA director general.

Union Urges Rationing

The CIO Food, Tobacco, Agricultural and Allied Workers Union made public an open letter to the President today asserting that "we must immediately reinstate rationing of essential foods, particularly cereals, fats and oils." The union said that the "utter failure of the voluntary food control program" must be faced.

Paul Porter, OPA administrator, whose agency would administer rationing if it is restored, has not expressed his views publicly but friends said he will agree to rationing if there is no other solution.

"It would pose a big problem to get a rationing staff back together again," said one OPA official privately, "but it could be managed."

Hint Recalled

Government officials who would be concerned with the restoration of rationing reportedly have taken the position that unless the program were started by August, it probably would stay on the shelf until after the November elections.

Bowles hinted a week ago that it might be necessary to return to rationing. He said in a speech then that he is confident that the American people would approve such a step if it were the only way to meet food commitments abroad.

Friends of Bowles say he is attempting to prepare the way for restoration of rationing, should it become necessary. He reportedly is convinced it could never succeed or even get started unless the people were behind it.

Senators Will Start Drafting Of O.P.A. Extension Act Today

WASHINGTON, May 12 (AP).—The Senate Banking Committee buckles down tomorrow to writing an Office of Price Administration extension bill, with the future of food subsidies a major point of controversy.

Republicans, led by Senator Robert A. Taft, of Ohio, are insisting that a program must be mapped to "taper off" the present $1,600,000,000 a year of government spending to hold down retail food prices. The House voted to end them by Jan 1.

Almost half of the subsidy money goes for meat. O. P. A. officials contend removal of all subsidies would mean an increase of 5 to 6 cents a pound in meat prices and of 1 cent a loaf on bread. Some canned goods also are subsidized.

Indicating a willingness to compromise, Paul Porter, O. P. A. chief, told the committee when hearings closed Friday that he would accept a 25 per cent reduction in subsidies. Mr. Porter is to discuss the subject further during the closed sessions when the committee puts together the measure it will report to the Senate.

Chairman Robert Wagner, Democrat, of New oYrk, said he hopes a bill will be ready for Senate action by the week's end, but other members said privately they think the chairman is over-optimistic. They figure it will take two weeks at least to whip the bill into final shape.

The hearings developed strong indications that there will be bipartisan support for restoring some of the controls the House voted to remove. Senator Charles W. Tobey, Republican, of New Hampshire, is a strong supporter of price control, and Senator Bourke B. Hickenlooper, Republican, of Iowa, told reporters it would be his "guess" that the committee will not go as far as the House in shearing O. P. A.'s powers.

Senator Elmer Thomas, Democrat, of Oklahoma, chairman of the Senate Agriculture Committee, announced a special hearing by his group Wednesday and Thursday on the "threat of curtailed milk production and protests of dairy farmers against subsidy increases in lieu of price adjustments." The testimony undoubtedly will figure later in the O. P. A. debate on the floor.

"Fear of subsidies appears to be a serious factor in the picture of diminishing dairy products," Senator Thomas's statement said.

Pearl Harbor Probers Split Sharply on Findings, May Be Unable to Draft Report by June 1 Deadline

WASHINGTON, May 12. — (AP) The Pearl Harbor committee today was reported so sharply divided on prospective findings that it may have no report on its inquiry before the June 1 deadline fixed by Congress.

Seth Richardson, committee counsel, has laid before the 10 senators and representatives a lengthy summary of evidence bearing on both sides of major controversial points raised in months of hearings on the naval disaster which ushered in the war with Japan.

Richardson's report, obviously intended to be used as the basis for committee findings, has provoked varied interpretations by members. Senator Ferguson (R-Mich) said he does not see how the group can get together on any recommendations within the next three weeks.

"The Senate has a great deal to do before June 1," he told a reporter. "We have labor legislation before us, an OPA measure on the way, the draft extension yet to be decided and appropriation bills to handle. We're going to need more time to write the kind of report that should be made."

Democratic Leader Barkley (Ky), chairman of the group, said he still believes a report can be drawn in the remaining time but Senator Lucas (D-Ill) reported that no progress has been made thus far.

Senator George (D-Ga) said he had urged that the committee get to work immediately on what he feels should be a "largely factual" report with some recommendations for changes in the military setup.

While Ferguson said he regards Richardson's report as merely a summary of evidence without any specific recommendations, George told a reporter he read into it indications that the counsel feels that little, if any, blame should be attached to the late President Roosevelt and former Secretary of State Hull for the surprise the Japanese achieved.

George said Richardson stressed the responsibilities undertaken by Mr. Roosevelt in connection with the shooting war then going on in the Atlantic.

He interpreted the counsel's memorandum, George said, as indicating the belief that Hull gave the armed forces about all the warning possible that war was imminent.

JONES AND BARUCH ASKED TO TESTIFY ON LOAN TO BRITAIN

MAY 13 1946

WASHINGTON, May 12 — (AP) Chairman Spence (D-Ky.) of the House Banking committee said today he will invite Jesse Jones and Bernard M. Baruch to present their views on the proposed $3,750,000,000 British loan.

House committee hearings on the long-term credit arrangement, approved yesterday by the Senate after prolonged debate, will open Tuesday with Treasury Secretary Fred M. Vinson starting off the Administration's argument for passage.

Not Called By Senate

Neither Jones, former Secretary of Commerce and RFC chief, nor Baruch, long-time adviser of Presidents, appeared during Senate committee hearings on the transaction.

Jones, however, has criticized the loan as "unbusinesslike" in the editorial columns of his Houston (Tex.) Chronicle, and Baruch has urged caution in loan policies.

Spence predicted a "ding-dong" battle in his committee, but a check of members indicated the loan legislation will get approval there, with strong Democratic support.

Rep. Buffett (R-Neb.), a committee member and one of the leaders of the opposition, said that "it may be a different story when the bill reaches the floor. The people don't want this loan."

However, Administration forces were heartened by the 46-34 Senate victory. House Democratic Whip Sparkman of Alabama predicted the House would approve the loan "by a comfortable margin" in three weeks.

While Jones has not opposed economic aid for the British, he admonished in his newspaper against making a huge loan without adequate security. He suggested an alternative plan for advancing part of the dollars, with British investments in this country as collateral, supplemented by a mechanism for selling on credit to the British the commodities they need.

GIRAL ARRIVES WITH REPORTS

Exiled Spanish Premier Brings Data For Security Council

New York, May 12 (AP)—Dr. José Giral, Prime Minister of the Spanish Republican Government in exile, said today on his arrival from Paris that he would submit documents to the United Nations tomorrow to show that the Franco regime is a threat to world peace.

In a hurried interview at the airport, Giral indicated his report to the Security Council's subcommittee investigating Franco Spain would be "very extensive."

Gen. José Asensio, former Secretary of War in the Republican Government, told reporters that the Ordnance Department of Generalissimo Francisco Franco's army "is working with Germans in Granada and Murcia on atomic energy."

In Southern Spain

These two cities are in southern Spain. Polish Delegate Oscar Lange told the Security Council recently that he had evidence German scientists were working on atomic energy and other potential weapons of war in Spain.

General Asension was one of a group of representatives of the Government in exile which greeted the Prime Minister as he stepped from the plane.

Asensio said the Franco Government not only was a menace to peace but the Falange movement presents "a danger to the security of America in Spanish-speaking countries, because the Falange is active in underground movements."

Giral said he would appear personally before the United Nations subcommittee as a voluntary witness.

Extensive Report

"I will present a very extensive report to the United Nations," he said. "This report was prepared by the Spanish Government in exile, and consists of one main document and twenty other documents. The main document is 50 pages and the others 300 pages long."

The five-man subcommittee will meet tomorrow afternoon to start examining the evidence already received since it began its inquiry. It is expected to meet almost daily from now until May 31, when it must report to the Security Council.

Among other documents which the subcommittee is scheduled to receive this week is a comprehensive report from the United States State Department, showing the purported relationship between the Franco regime and the Axis during the war.

Mexico Prepares Documents

The Mexican Government also will submit documents, a Mexican informant said, showing that Falangist agents have engaged in subversive activities" in Latin America.

Meanwhile, some delegates indicated the Security Council probably would meet Thursday or Friday to take up the resolution which Edward R. Stettinius, Jr., the United States delegate, circulated Friday night on the procedure for admitting new members to the United Nations.

This resolution proposed that the Council hold up action on requests for United Nations membership pending a study of qualifications and procedure by a subcommittee. The request, if approved, would block any early efforts for the admittance of Albania, the only application now on the agenda.

GROUNDWORK LAID FOR BEGINNING OF HOUSING SUBSIDIES

MAY 13 1946

WASHINGTON, May 12 — (AP) Housing Administrator Wilson Wyatt directed his staff today to launch a $400,000,000 building material subsidy program as soon as the housing bill is enacted next week.

Seeking to make up for time lost in Congress, which he said cost 1,000 houses a day, Wyatt plans to hold industry conferences at once to put the government funds to work increasing the production of scarce materials.

His aides represented him as disappointed at the decision of a Senate-House committee to cut the subsidy payments from the $600,000,000 he requested. He is determined to go back to Congress for more if the $400,000,000 proves insufficient.

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The conference committee report is still to be formally adopted by the two chambers but this is expected to be done early next week without further debate. President Truman is ready to sign the measure immediately.

In addition to the subsidies, the bill gives Wyatt broad power to issue directives to other government agencies; provides $1,000,000,000 in home mortgage loans and guarantees a market for thousands of prefabricated dwellings.

Wyatt laid greatest stress, however, on the subsidy plan at a conference with his top subordinates before leaving Washington for a speech at the Southern Labor Conference in Asheville, N. C.

He instructed them to consult as soon as possible with each of the "bottleneck" industries—tile, plywood, soil pipe, radiators and others—on their need for subsidy help to reopen closed plants, start second and third-shift operations, pay overtime wages, and take other steps to spur production.

Progress in the campaign for 2,700,000 new homes in two years, Mr. Truman's goal, was reported by the Federal Housing administration. Four hundred thousand applications for priorities to start dwellings have been approved since January, the agency said.

such weapons between land, sea and air forces.

He suggested, however, that some competitive research might speed rather than hinder progress.

Blandy said the Navy's concern embraced ship to shore, as well as ship to ship, and ship to air rockets.

Meanwhile, the Army Ordnance department, which is an element of the ground forces, has effective control of the V-2 tests as part of an announced program of developing long range rockets of giant size and even greater supersonic speed.

Officials said a War department policy directive gave Ordnance direction of wingless projectiles while the Air forces controlled only those with wings. LeMay said this directive was not clear and that coordination through joint chiefs of staff was ineffective. He said further that as a result there had been some delay in postwar rocket research.

LeMay is an ardent sponsor of a proposal to establish a new A.A.F. research and development center which would specialize on space weapons and cost an initial $300,000,000.

Rear Admiral Luis DeFlorez said the Navy was planning an extensive incentive program to spur interest of youthful students in science by offering them trips on carriers and by other means.

BIG-4 SECRECY IS ATTACKED

Welles Says It Denies People Voice In Paris Parley

Washington, May 12 (AP)—Sumner Welles, former Under Secretary of State, declared tonight that secrecy keeps the people from having a voice in the Paris Foreign Ministers' conference.

"Yet at this conference the decisions to be reached may affect the destinies of our nation for generations to come," Welles said in a broadcast.

"Freedom of information is one of the most essential objectives for which we seek today. . . . Unless the peoples of the world are given a far greater measure of information regarding the objectives sought by their representatives" in this and other conferences "the possibility of a real people's peace will be very remote indeed," he added.

U.N.S.C. Publicity Cited

Welles observed that "the kind of secrecy which is maintained at Paris prevents popular understanding. It gives rise to leaks, to rumors and to false reports."

Welles recalled that the Big Three Foreign Ministers conference at Moscow in December "was held under a veil of close secrecy" and the American people were not told of the subjects to be taken up.

Yalta Commitments Set Aside

The meeting resulted, he said, in setting aside Yalta commitments for free elections before installing new governments in eastern Europe and the Balkans and agreement on our part to setting up governments "responsive only to the influence of the Soviet Union."

It meant this country would no longer be in position to insist on establishing "true democracy in a very large region of the world," he declared.

In contrast, Welles cited the United Nations Security Council sessions as an example of "how beneficial full publicity has proved to be."

"The public has known from the outset every detail of the problems taken up. . . . It has known what is going on in Iran. It has been able to understand why the Soviet Government has followed the course which it has pursued."

Had the Paris policy prevailed, "is it not probable that, after the famous walkout from the Security Council of the Soviet delegate, propaganda would have succeeded in making a considerable portion of public opinion believe that the reasons for the walkout were wholly different from those which actually existed?" Welles asked.

Reacts Against Understanding

"Is is not very probable that, if they had not had to face full publicity, the position of some of the governments represented on the Security Council might have been different, and that the Council might not in its majority have stood quite so steadfastly for the principles which were finally maintained?"

SOVIET SOWS FEAR, HOUSE LEADER SAYS

McCormack Declares Russia Blocks Peace and Grants Hope for Cooperation

MAY 13 1946

WASHINGTON, May 12 (AP)—The House Democratic leader, John W. McCormack of Massachusetts, said today that "fear and uncertainty" prevailed throughout Europe because of Soviet influence. Efforts of the other powers to achieve permanent peace "have been deterred" by Russia's actions, he declared.

Speaking at the annual communion breakfast of the Washington Police and Fire Departments, Mr. McCormack said:

"Our hopes and willingness to cooperate have become somewhat dimmed as a result of the actions of the Soviet Union. The time has arrived for a frank expression of views. It is only through plain talking and an honest exchange of views that understanding and progress will result.

"In Europe, as a result of Soviet influence, instability in Government exists in practically all of the nation. Throughout Europe as a result of this same influence fear and uncertainty prevail.

"The evidence of the past year clearly shows that the Soviet Union has prevented in some countries, and is hindering in others, the establishment of legitimate Government."

SEEKS TIGHTER ESPIONAGE ACT

Senate Group Wants To Bring It In Tune With Radar Era

Washington, May 12 (AP)—Senator Wherry (R., Neb.) today reported "shocking" evidence that safeguards surrounding American military information were inadequate.

A Senate Judiciary subcommittee, which heard the evidence behind closed doors in the last month, hopes to complete a bill this week to tighten up the 30-year-old espionage law to bring it in tune with the age of radar and the atomic bomb. Chairman Eastland (D., Miss.) said the aim was to get the measure in shape by Friday.

Wherry explained that in this day of mechanized warfare, industrial "know how" or technical engineering information may have just as great military value as did a "secret weapon" of two decades ago. Yet there is nothing in the present espionage (spy control) law which prevents export of industrial "know how," he said.

Testimony At Secret Hearings

Eastland or other members have disclosed that at the secret hearings the subcommittee has received testimony that:

Russia has sought contracts with American companies manufacturing electronic devices. The Soviets have asked as a part of the contract that Russian engineers be trained in the contractor's factory.

The Commerce Department sells freely many technical documents, including some seized from Germany, dealing with articles the Army and Navy have declared "nonsecret." Russia and France do not reciprocate.

Eastland said there were indications that secret devices could be put together from parts which have been classified as nonsecret.

Both Eastland and Wherry said they were convinced that some central board should be established to "clear" contracts made by foreign governments in this country.

More Witnesses To Be Heard

The subcommittee will hear additional witnesses from Government departments early this week, and then turn to writing a bill. As a working basis, it has a bill by Eastland which would prohibit sale to foreign governments of any electronic devices.

Eastland said this would require some revision. Radar is an electronic device. So are self-guided missiles and such devices as the proximity fuse which causes a shell to explode when it nears its target. But so, too, are radio sets, and radio manufacturers have protested that the Eastland bill would prohibit export of radios.

NAZIS HAD HELICOPTERS UNTIL BOMBS HIT PLANT

WASHINGTON, May 12. — (AP) The Commerce department reported today that the Germans built 10 helicopters able to climb 18 feet a second with 10 passengers.

Later the plant making them at Bremen was bombed out. The statement said the machines had two three-blade rotors each 39.4 feet across and carried 130 gallons of fuel.

The department offered the specifications to any manufacturer interested in them. It also offered details on a German warp knitting machine which makes runproof reinforced hosiery fabric and an American army process for making liquid soap from napalm, a gasoline thickening used for flamethrower fuel.

UNRRA AIDS NEEDY IN CHINA, SARDINIA

MAY 13 1946

WASHINGTON, May 12—(AP) UNRRA experts are battling locusts in Sardinia and the great Yellow river in China to save millions of acres for food.

Reporting this today, the world relief agency declared the famine in China is growing worse with 33,000,000 on an inadequate diet. That is 3,000,000 more than last reported. It found 7,000,000 verging on starvation.

Seven UNRRA specialists have flown to Sardinia from nearby Italy to help halt a locust swarm before it grows wings. They are confronted by "a wave of locusts four layers deep, two and a half miles wide and 30 miles long marching on Sardina's richest crop areas," UNRRA reported. If the insects are able to take flight, damage may reach $30,000,000—three times that of the 1945 plague.

A mile-long main break in the dikes of China's great stream is under repair, directed by UNRRA engineers, in an attempt to get 2,000,000 fertile acres back into production, the statement said. UNRRA is feeding the laborers.

The water was diverted deliberately in 1938 to stop the Japanese. It is hoped to close the main gap before July 1 when the river may be in flood. If the race against time is won the land can produce 20,000,000 bushels of wheat and rice this year, UNRRA said.

Atlanta Journal Tells Of Thousands Unprotected

Atlanta, May 12 (AP)—The Atlanta *Journal* reported today that thousands of army vehicles at Conley Depot here are slowly deteriorating as they stand idle for weeks and months without even a strip of canvas to protect them from the elements.

The newspaper said there were between 25,000 and 41,000 vehicles at the Army Ordnance Depot, and adds that the officers there apparently don't know how many vehicles are at the installation, are uncertain about the status of them and that a crew of only 276 men is used to maintain the vehicles.

What Survey Shows

A survey of the storage lot at Conley, the *Journal* said, reveals this:

"Army sedans parked rim deep in water and mud, trucks and cars resting on flat tires, vehicles not blocked up to prevent tires from rotting, vehicles with windows missing and no substitute for the windows to keep rain off the upholstery, vehicles with no more than 4,000 miles on their speedometers, caked with rust.

Not Enough Men

The *Journal* says that the officers and personnel at the depot seem to be doing an excellent job as far as they can but, as one of the officers admitted, "276 men certainly is not a sufficient number to handle and maintain 31,000 vehicles."

Specifications Offered Of German Helicopter

Washington, May 12 (AP)—The Commerce Department reported today that the Germans built ten helicopters able to climb eighteen feet a second with ten passengers.

Later the plant making them at Bremen was bombed out. The statement said the machines had two three-blade rotors each 39.4 feet across and carried 130 gallons of fuel.

The department offered the specifications to any manufacturer interested in them.

Armed Forces Clash on Control of Rockets, Fail to Coordinate Their Research Programs

MAY 13 1946

WHITE SANDS, N. M., May 12.—(AP) A behind-the-scenes contest involving Army, Navy and Air Forces for control of development of long range rockets as a weapon of the future was suggested by top officials today at the start of a series of spectacular tests with German V-2 missiles.

Although the Army described the current tests at White Sands proving ground as a joint venture of the three primary services, Maj. Gen. Curtis LeMay told a reporter "there is no real coordination short of the President" and "no clear definition of responsibility between the air and ground forces."

In Charge of Research

LeMay is deputy chief of the Army Air Forces air staff in charge of research and development.

Vice Admiral W. H. P. Blandy, commander of the task force carrying out this summer's atom bomb test, acknowledged that as the range of rockets was increased from hundreds to possibly thousand of miles there might be difficulty in reconciling control of

COMMUNISM IS PERIL TO U. S., TALBOT SAYS

NAUGATUCK, May 12—(AP) Representative Joseph E. Talbot (R-Conn.), asserting that "we must be on guard against Communism," called today for an end to a wartime tendency towards "centering too much power in the hands of a few in our Federal government."

"It is to the interest of the fellow travelers to see that centralized power be maintained and strengthened so that if and when they take over the reins the job of breaking down our constitutional form of government will be just that much easier," said Talbot in a speech at a communion breakfast of Ojeda council, Knights of Columbus, here.

"That is another reason that full power must be restored to the little people in the little homes," he said.

Cutter Takes Iron Lung To Bride On Transport

New York, May 12 (AP)—The Coast Guard cutter Duane today was plowing through the North Atlantic to take an iron lung to an ailing war bride on the army transport Thomas H. Barry.

The Navy said the ships were expected to meet late today several hundred miles off the coast of Newfoundland.

The transport sent a call for the iron lung yesterday to help Mrs. Margie Anderson, wife of Sergt. George Anderson, of New Albany, Ind., who was suffering from "intermittent respiratory paralysis." The ship is bringing British brides and children from England to New York.

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A86

SUB REUTERS

LONDON, MAY 12-(AP)-REUTERS IN A NOTE TO EDITORS SAID TONIGHT THAT ITS DISPATCH FROM TEHRAN QUOTING THE TABRIZ RADIO AS SAYING THAT WAR WAS DECLARED AGAINST IRAN "HAS BEEN KILLED AT THE REQUEST OF OUR TEHRAN CORRESPONDENT."

THE AGENCY'S NEWS EDITOR SAID HE WAS AWAITING AN EXPLANATION FROM THE CORRESPONDENT AND MADE NO OTHER COMMENT.

THE DISPATCH WHICH REUTERS KILLED QUOTED THE TABRIZ RADIO AS SAYING: "WE DECLARE WAR AGAINST IRAN AND THE NATIONAL ARMY IS MARCHING ON TEHRAN."

TABRIZ IS THE CAPITAL OF THE SELF-PROCLAIMED AUTONOMOUS GOVERNMENT OF AZERBAIJAN PROVINCE.

(NO PICKUP)

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EDITORS:

LONDON--REUTERS NOW ASKS THAT ITS DISPATCH FROM TEHRAN QUOTING TABRIZ RADIO ON DECLARATION OF WAR BE KILLED. IN VIEW OF THIS PLEASE ELIMINATE A64. WE ARE TRYING TO GET A PUBLISHABLE EXPLANATION FROM REUTERS.

THE A.P.

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BULLETIN

PRECEDE TEHRAN

LONDON, MAY 12-(AP)-A REUTERS DISPATCH FROM TEHRAN QUOTED THE TABRIZ RADIO, BROADCASTING FROM THE CAPITAL OF AZERBAIJAN PROVINCE TONIGHT, AS SAYING: "WE DECLARE WAR AGAINST IRAN AND THE NATIONAL ARMY IS MARCHING ON TEHRAN."

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EASTBOURNE, ENGLAND, MAY 12--(AP)--ATTORNEY GENERAL SIR HARTLEY SHAWCROSS SAID TODAY HE WAS CONVINCED THAT SOVIET RUSSIA WOULD NOT "WALK OUT" OF THE UNITED NATIONS, DESPITE "RECENT EVENTS BEFORE THE SECURITY COUNCIL."

"THE SOVIET LEADERS KNOW THEY WOULD THEREBY RISK UNITING THE WORLD AGAINST THEM," SIR HARTLEY TOLD A MEETING SPONSORED BY THE POSTOFFICE WORKERS UNION. "THAT IS THE LAST THING THEY, OR ANY SENSIBLE PERSON, WANT."

HE ADDED THAT HE FELT ANY BRITISH-SOVIET CONFLICT WAS "INCONCEIVABLE" BUT? HE ACKNOWLEDGED "ANXIETY" OVER RELATIONS BETWEEN THE TWO COUNTRIES.

IN THEIR MONDAY MORNING MEETING, THE MINISTERS WERE EXPECTED TO MAKE ANOTHER STUDY OF DISPUTED POINTS IN THE PROPOSED TREATY WITH ITALY BEFORE TAKING UP GERMAN QUESTIONS INVOLVING FRANCE'S DEMAND FOR DETACHMENT OF THE RHINELAND AND THE RUHR BASIN FROM GERMANY.

TODAY'S OBSERVANCE OF THE FIRST VICTORY ANNIVERSARY WAS POSTPONED FROM LAST WEDNESDAY SO THAT IT WOULD COINCIDE WITH FRANCE'S JOAN OF ARC DAY.

IN SEEKING TO DISPOSE OF ITALY'S AFRICAN EMPIRE, THE COUNCIL'S WORK WAS AIDED LAST WEEK BY RUSSIA'S ABANDONMENT OF CLAIMS TO TRUSTEESHIP OVER TRIPOLITANIA, BUT THEN COMPLICATED BY GREAT BRITAIN'S DEMAND FOR TRUSTEESHIP OVER CIRENAICA. TRIPOLITANIA AND CIRENAICA ARE PARTS OF LYBIA.

ETHIOPIA, REPRESENTED BY EMPEROR HAILE SELASSIE, WAS REPORTED READY TO PRESENT THE COUNCIL WITH DEMANDS FOR PART OF ERITREA THIS WEEK.

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SECRETARY OF STATE JAMES F.BYRNES CONTRIBUTED TO A POSSIBLE SOLUTION OF THE ITALIAN REPARATIONS ISSUE BY OFFERING TO AGREE TO $100,000,000 FOR RUSSIA IF THE PAYMENTS WERE RESTRICTED TO MERCHANT SHIPS, SOME NAVAL VESSELS, SURPLUS FACTORY EQUIPMENT AND ITALIAN ASSETS IN THE BALKANS.

BOTH SIDES, HOWEVER, ARE STANDING FIRM ON TRIESTE, WITH THE RUSSIANS INSISTING THAT THE PORT SHOULD GO TO YUGOSLAVIA, WHILE BRITAIN, THE UNITED STATES AND FRANCE ARE BACKING ITALY'S CLAIM TO THE IMPORTANT ADRIATIC PORT.

BEVIN AND GEORGES BIDAULT, FRENCH FOREIGN MINISTER, HAD AT LEAST TWO CONFERENCES LAST WEEK ON BRITISH AND FRENCH PROPOSALS RESPECTING THE RHINELAND AND RUHR AREAS. BOTH NATIONS AGREED ON STRICT ECONOMIC CONTROL OF STRATEGIC RUHR INDUSTRIES, BUT BRITAIN STILL OPPOSED FRANCE'S DEMANDS FOR POLTICAL DETACHMENT.

DURING TODAY'S HOLIDAY OBSERVANCE, THE FOREIGN MINISTERS, SEATED IN FRONT OF THE ARCH OF TRIUMPH, HEARD FRENCH PRESIDENT FELIX GOUIN APPEAL FOR THE "TRIUMPH OF A HUMAN PEACE," SO THAT THE WORLD'S "SACRIFICE WILL NOT HAVE BEEN IN VAIN."

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MOUCHAMPS, FRANCE, MAY 12-(AP)-GEN. CHARLES DE GAULLE SAID TODAY HE WOULD NOT BE A CANDIDATE IN THE JUNE BALLOTING FOR A NEW CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY, AND BRUSHED ASIDE ALL OTHER QUESTIONS CONCERNING HIS ROLE IN FRENCH POLITICS.

IN HIS FIRST PUBLIC STATEMENT SINCE HIS RETIREMENT LAST JANUARY AS PRESIDENT OF THE PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT, DE GAULLE TOLD REPORTERS HE "CANNOT PREDICT THE FUTURE." HE SAID HE WOULD MAKE NO FURTHER PUBLIC PRONOUNCEMENTS PRIOR TO THE ELECTION.

THE INTERVIEW WAS HELD AT CHATEAU DE FEOLE, THE HOME OF MICHEL CLEMENCEAU, SON OF GEORGES CLEMENCEAU. EARLIER DE GAULLE, IN FULL UNIFORM, LAID A WREATH ON CLEMENCEAU'S TOMB AT NEARBY COLOMBIER AND GAVE A BRIEF, NON-POLITICAL ADDRESS. A CROWD OF ABOUT 5,000 IN THIS NORMALLY RIGHTIST AREA CHEERED HIM WITH CRIES OF "VIVE LE PRESIDENT" AND "AU POUVOIR" (TO POWER).

DE GAULLE THEN DROVE 19 MILES TO PLACE ANOTHER WREATH ON A MONUMENT TO THE DEAD OF WORLD WAR 1. HIS AUTOMOBILE MOVED THROUGH CHEERING CROWDS ALONG THE ROUTE.

ALTHOUGH HE DECLINED COMMENT ON DEFEAT OF THE PROPOSED FRENCH CONSTITUTION BY THE MAY 5 REFERENDUM, DE GAULLE REMARKED TO CORRESPONDENTS WHO ACCOMPANIED HIM ON THE TOUR THAT "I SUGGESTED IT. (THE REFERENDUM)."

THE FORMER FRENCH PRESIDENT MADE HIS PILGRIMAGE TO CLEMENCEAU'S TOMB AS FRANCE WAS CELEBRATING THE ANNIVERSARY OF THE ALLIED VICTORY IN EUROPE. HE DID NOT PARTICIPATE IN CEREMONIES IN PARIS WHERE THE FOUR-POWER FOREIGN MINISTERS JOINED FRENCH GOVERNMENT LEADERS

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IN AN OBSERVANCE AT THE ARCH OF TRIUMPH.

SPEAKING AT CLEMENCEAU'S TOMB, DE GAULLE DECLARED: "WE CANNOT HAVE SECURITY, LIBERTY AND EFFICIENCY TOMORROW ANY MORE THAN YESTERDAY WITHOUT GREAT DISCIPLINES ACCEPTED UNDER THE LEADERSHIP OF A STRONG STATE IN THE ARDOR OF A MUSTERED PEOPLE."

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BY LOUIS NEVIN

PARIS, MAY 12-(AP)-THE FOREIGN MINISTERS OF THE UNITED STATES, FRANCE, BRITAIN AND THE SOVIET UNION PUT ASIDE TEMPORARILY THEIR ATTEMPTS TO WRITE EUROPE'S TREATIES AND JOINED IN FRANCE'S CELEBRATION TODAY OF THE FIRST ANNIVERSARY OF VICTORY OVER NAZI GERMANY.

THE OBSERVANCE WAS POSTPONED FROM WEDNESDAY SO THAT IT WOULD COINCIDE WITH JOAN OF ARC DAY.

THE FOREIGN MINISTERS, SEATED IN FRONT OF THE ARCH OF TRIUMPH, HEARD FRENCH PRESIDENT FELIX GOUIN APPEAL FOR "THE TRIUMPH OF A HUMAN PEACE," SO THAT THE WORLD'S "SACRIFICE WILL NOT HAVE BEEN IN VAIN."

SCATTERED CRIES OF "VIVE DE GAULLE" GREETED THE FRENCH SOCIALIST PRESIDENT WHEN HE ARRIVED AT THE TOME OF FRANCE'S UNKNOWN SOLDIER OF WORLD WAR I. THE CRIES SWELLED INTO A UNANIMOUS SHOUT WHEN THE PRESIDENT PAID THE "HOMAGE OF THE FRENCH NATION" TO THE GENERAL.

AFTER HIS BRIEF SPEECH GOUIN AND VISITING KING NEROUDON SIHANOUK OF CAMBODIA, PRESIDED OVER A PARADE OF FRANCE'S SLOWLY REVIVING MILITARY STRENGTH. THE UNITED STATES WAS REPRESENTED IN THE PARADE BY THE 787TH MILITARY POLICE BATTALION. SOVIET AND CHINESE TROOPS, ORIGINALLY SCHEDULED TO MARCH DOWN THE CHAMPS ELYSEES WITH THEIR WARTIME ALLIES, WERE UNABLE TO PARTICIPATE BECAUSE OF TECHNICAL DIFFICULTIES, OFFICIALS SAID.

GOUIN RELIT THE ETERNAL FLAME OVER THE TOMB OF THE UNKNOWN SOLDIER WHILE A MILITARY BAND PLAYED A FUNERAL MARCH. TWO CANNON SHOTS WERE FIRED IN SALUTE.

AFTER THE CEREMONIES BEVIN RETURNED TO LONDON BY AIR, A FOREIGN OFFICE SPOKESMAN IN LONDON SAID HIS RETURN HAD NO SPECIAL SIGNIFICANCE, AND THAT HE WOULD FLY BACK IN TIME FOR THE RESUMPTION OF THE FOREIGN MINISTERS' CONFERENCE IN PARIS TOMORROW MORNING.

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MOSCOW, MAY 12-(AP)-A TASS DISPATCH FROM ROME SAID TODAY THAT 4,000 GERMAN WAR PRISONERS WERE BUILDING A FLYING FORTRESS AIRPORT NEAR FOGGIA, ITALY, FOR THE AMERICAN AIR FORCE COMMAND. TASS QUOTED AN AMERICAN NEWS AGENCY AS ITS SOURCE.

THE DISPATCH SAID THAT CONSTRUCTION OF THE AIRPORT HAD HITHERTO BEEN KEPT SECRET.

VATICAN CITY--

THE PONTIFF APPEALED TO ITALIAN WOMEN TO MAINTAIN "THAT PURITY WHICH UNTIL RECENT TIMES WAS THE GLORY OF ITALIAN YOUNG WOMEN" AND TOLD THEM TO BEWARE OF PROPAGANDA IN FAVOR OF DIVORCE AND "WILLFUL STERILITY."

REFERRING TO ITALY'S FORTHCOMING ELECTIONS, THE POPE SAID ITALIANS HAD A DUTY TO VOTE FOR CANDIDATES WHO WOULD GUARANTEE "RESPECT FOR GOD."

CONCLUDING, THE PONTIFF SAID: "GO--IN THIS GRAVE HOUR--WELL AWARE OF YOUR RESPONSIBILITIES."

(220)

LEIPZIG, MAY 12--(AP)--LEIPZIG'S FIRST POST WAR FAIR ENDED TODAY, AND THE LAST OF AN ESTIMATED 150,000 VISITORS PREPARED TO RETURN HOME AFTER PLACING ORDERS FOR GOODS WHICH WILL BE DELIVERED WHEN MATERIALS TO MAKE THEM ARE AVAILABLE.

SOVIET MILITARY GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS, MEETING WITH GERMAN OFFICIALS, MEMBERS OF THE FAIR COMMITTEE AND SEVERAL EXHIBITORS, GAVE BLANKET PERMISSION FOR FILLING ORDERS PLACED BY BUSINESS MEN FROM OTHER OCCUPATION ZONES.

IT REMAINED FOR THE WESTERN BUYERS TO OBTAIN PERMISSION OF THEIR RESPECTIVE CONTROL AUTHORITIES AND FOR THE MANUFACTURERS TO RAKE UP SUFFICIENT MATERIAL FOR THE DEALS TO BE COMPLETED.

WALTHER SEIDEL OF THE FAIR COMMITTEE SAID THAT 12,000 DEALERS FROM OTHER ZONES HAD BEEN PRESENT DURING THE FOUR DAYS OF THE FAIR, BUT ADDED THAT HE WAS UNABLE TO ESTIMATE THE AMOUNT OF BUSINESS TRANSACTED.

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CLAIMING THE FAIR HAD BEEN A COMPLETE SUCCESS, SEIDEL SAID BUSINESS RELATIONS WERE BEST BETWEEN THE SOVIET AND THE UNITED STATES ZONES AND THAT HE HOPED THE FAIR WOULD ENCOURAGE FUTURE INTER-ZONAL TRADE.

GERMAN BUSINESS MEN IN LEIPZIG SAY THE SOVIET ZONE LACKS ADEQUATE SUPPLIES OF HARD COAL, METALS, PHOSPHATES AND MEDICAL SUPPLIES, PARTICULARLY INSULIN. IT HAS SUGAR, POTATOES, BROWN COAL, MACHINERY FOR TEXTILES AND PRINTING, FURNITURE, PORCELAIN, OPTICAL AND PRECISION INSTRUMENTS. SOME OF THESE THINGS, THEY SAY, ARE NEEDED IN ALL THE OTHER ZONES.

nuernberg, [redacted], may 13-(ap)- mr. and mrs. ogden reid, president and vice president respectively of the new york herald tribune, arrived here by plane today from berlin and will be guests at a press reception given by robert h. jackson, chief american prosecutor at the war crimes trials.

The Reids plan to attend the trial tomorrow and then depart for Munich.

Brussels, May 12--(ap)--A delegation representing the Belgian Transport Union will leave tomorrow for the world maritime conference in Seattle, Wash. Omer Becu heads the delegation.

warsaw, may 11-(delayed)-(ap)- a plane carrying 58,000 eggs from a dayton, ohio, hatchery arrived here today.

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the unrra shipment will be distributed to poles to promote poultry breeding. the plane was piloted by william jakeman, of new york city, and carried ray petersime, unrra representative, and a crew of six. it planned to take off may 12 on the return flight. (Allen)

Berlin, May 12--(AP)--The first dependents of United States enlisted men to arrive in Berlin were welcomed by two privates first class--George W. Frye, of Villa St., Naperville, Ill., and Robert K. Hill, of 208 San Benito Ave., Atherton, Calif.

With Mrs. Verona Frye came her two children, Samuel and Sally Jean.

The Fryes moved into a five-room house in the borough of Dahlem immediately after arriving Friday night, but the Hills were put up first in a hotel.

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"Our house is much better than I expected," said Mrs. Frye, whose children both were suffering slight colds contracted on the crossing.

Frye, a salesman in civilian life, has been in the army one year, overseas six months and in Berlin five months.

WAR CRIMES (460)
BY DUANE HENNESSY.
TOKYO, MAY 13-(AP)-JAPAN'S INDICTED WARTIME LEADERS SOUGHT TODAY TO BLOT OUT MANY OF THE ALLIES' WAR CRIMES CHARGES BY MAINTAINING THAT THEIR NATION DID NOT SURRENDER UNCONDITIONALLY. THE ALLIES' CHIEF PROSECUTOR CONTENDED JUST AS STRONGLY THAT THE SURRENDER WAS "UTTERLY WITHOUT CONDITION."
CHIEF DEFENSE COUNSEL ICHIRO KIYOSE ARGUED BEFORE THE INTERNATIONAL MILITARY TRIBUNAL FOR THE FAR EAST THAT UNDER CONDITIONS OF THE SURRENDER, ONLY VIOLATORS OF INTERNATIONAL LAW AS IT THEN EXISTED WOULD BE BROUGHT TO TRIAL.
JAPAN'S TOP STATESMEN AGREED TO SURRENDER, KIYOSE SAID, IN THE BELIEF THEY WOULD NOT BE PROSECUTED AS WAR CRIMINALS.
KIYOSE ALSO CONTENDED THAT BECAUSE JAPAN DID NOT SURRENDER UNCONDITIONALLY SHE WAS NOT REQUIRED TO OBSERVE EVERY ORDER OF SUPREME HEADQUARTERS "BUT ONLY THOSE WHICH ARE IN ACCORD WITH THE POTSDAM DECLARATION."
THUS HE CHALLENGED THE TRIBUNAL'S AUTHORITY TO TRY THE DEFENDANTS ON CHARGES OF CRIMES AGAINST PEACE AND CRIMES AGAINST HUMANITY--CHARGES WHICH MAKE UP A LARGE PART OF THE INDICTMENT AGAINST THE DEFEATED LEADERS.

REFERRING TO THE NUERNBERG TRIAL, KIYOSE SAID THE ALLIES "MIGHT JUST AS WELL HAVE PUNISHED (GERMAN) WAR CRIMINALS WITHOUT TRIAL" BECAUSE GERMANY SURRENDERED UNCONDITIONALLY.
KIYOSE SAID IT WAS HIS "STRONG BELIEF" THAT THE DEFINITION OF WAR CRIMINALS IN THE JAPANESE INDICTMENT GOES BEYOND THE INTERPRETATION OF EXISTING INTERNATIONAL LAW.
HE SAID HE COULD FIND NO MENTION OF PLANNING WAR AS A WAR CIME, IN ANY WORK ON INTERNATIONAL LAW. KIYOSE ADDED:
"WHATEVER THE NATURE OF WAR, PLANNING, INITIATING AND WAGING OF WAR CANNOT BE CONSIDERED CRIMES AGAINST PEACE IN ACCORDANCE WITH RULES HELD UP TO JULY, 1945" -- DATE OF THE POTSDAM AGREEMENT.
ONLY 26 OF THE ORIGINAL 28 JAPANESE LEADERS INDICTED HEARD THE ARGUMENTS ON WHICH THEY HOPE TO ESCAPE THE MOST SERIOUS PART OF THE ALLIED ACCUSATIONS. ABSENT WERE PROPAGANDIST SHUMEI OKAWA, WHOSE PECULIAR BEHAVIOR AT AN EARLIER SESSION PROMPTED A PSYCHIATRIC EXAMINATION, AND FORMER FOREIGN MINISTER YOSUKE MATSUOKA, NOW UNDER MEDICAL OBSERVATION.
NEW SECURITY PRECAUTIONS WERE EVIDENT TODAY IN THE HIGH BARBED-WIRE FENCE WHICH CIRCLED THE WAR MINISTRY BUILDING WHERE THE TRIALS ARE BEING HELD. MILITARY POLICE CONTINUED TO GUARD EVERY ENTRANCE, SEARCHING ALL VISITORS.
TODAY'S SESSION WAS CALLED SOLELY TO HEAR KIYOSE'S ARGUMENT. THE TRIAL HAS BEEN SET TO START JUNE 3.
PY638PPS NMA

TOKYO,MAY 13-(AP)-PRIME MINISTER JOSEPH CHIFLEY OF AUSTRALIA ARRIVED AT ATSUGI AIRFIELD TODAY. HE WAS WELCOMED BY GENERAL MACARTHUR, W.MCMAHON BALL AND LT.GEN.KUZMA DEREVYANKO--BRITISH AND RUSSIAN MEMBERS OF THE ALLIED FOUR POWER COUNCIL--AND AN AUSTRALIAN HONOR GUARD.

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CHIFLEY WILL STAY OVERNIGHT AT THE U.S. EMBASSY AS A GUEST OF MACARTHUR., HE PLANS TO VISIT AUSTRALIAN TROOPS IN THE KUREA AREA BEFORE LEAVING FOR AUSTRALIA THURSDAY.

DEMONSTRATORS HAD REACHED THE GATE IN TRUCKS, THEN DISMOUNTED TO HEAR SPEECHES BY PARTY LEADERS, INCLUDING SANNI NOZAKA, ONETIME EXILE TO YENAN, CHINA, WHO WON A DIET SEAT IN THE RECENT JAPANESE ELECTION.
"JAPANESE NOW ARE CONFRONTED BY TWO BIG ISSUES," NOZAKA ASSERTED, "FOOD AND THE PROLONGED DELAY IN ORGANIZING A NEW CABINET. IN TRUTH, THESE TWO ARE ONLY ONE ISSUE. WE HAVE ONE STEP FOR A SOLUTION, AND THAT IS TO SEE THE EMPEROR."
NOZAKA ADDED THAT "OF COURSE, WE COULD GO TO PREMIER SHIDEHARA OR HIS BUREAUCRATS--BUT WE MUST GO TO THE EMPEROR WHO GAVE APPOINTMENTS TO THESE MEN."
OTHERS TOOK UP THE CRY AT THE GATES, AND THE ADVANCE PARTY ENTERED THE COMPOUND--SILENTLY, AFTER PALACE GUARDS HAD WARNED THAT "SINGING, OF COURSE, IS PROHIBITED."
HOUSEHOLD OFFICIALS LISTENED IMPASSIVELY TO THE LEADERS' REMARKS
THE NEWSPAPER ASAHI SAID THEY "KOWTOWED TO THE DEMONSTRATORS MEANINGLESSLY."
THROUGHOUT JAPAN'S OFTEN-TURBULENT HISTORY OF FOOD CRISES AND POLITICAL UNREST, NO GROUP HERETOFORE HAD DARED ENTER THE PALACE COMPOUND WITH SUCH DEMANDS.
THE ONE RECENT FORCED ENTRY IN

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COMPOUND WITH SUCH DEMANDS.
THE ONE RECENT FORCED ENTRY INTO THE PALACE GROUNDS WAS THAT OF DIEHARD MILITARISTS WHO, ON AUG.15, 1945, SWEPT THROUGH THAT SAME GATE SEEKING TO BLOCK THE EMPEROR'S SURRENDER BROADCAST.

MANILA, MONDAY, MAY 13-(AP)-FEAR THAT CONTINUING CIVIL STRIFE ON THE FERTILE PLAINS OF CENTRAL LUZON WOULD REDUCE THE PHILIPPINES' ALREADY SLIM RICE CROP ESTIMATE WAS EXPRESSED TODAY BY SOURCES AT THE PRESIDENTIAL PALACE.

DOZENS OF BARRIOS IN NUEVA ECIJA, TARLAC AND PAMPANGA PROVINCES HAVE BEEN DESERTED BY PEASANTS SEEKING SAFETY IN PROVINCIAL CAPITALS. MEANWHILE, RICE HAS NOT BEEN PLANTED IN MANY SECTIONS AND THE RAINY SEASON IS NEAR.

IN MANILA RECENTLY, HERBERT HOOVER ESTIMATED THE ISLANDS WOULD NEED TO IMPORT BETWEEN 40,000 AND 50,000 TONS OF RICE.

RIVAL GUERRILLA BANDS REPORTED A WEEK-END DEATH TOLL OF 49. PRINCIPAL CONTESTANTS ARE THE HUKBALAHAPS--AN ORGANIZATION OF ARMED PEASANTS--AND THE USAFFE GUERRILLAS, ORGANIZED AND LED DURING THE WAR BY AMERICAN OFFICERS AND CONTINUED UNDER THEIR OWN LEADERS.

BRIG.GEN.FEDERICO OBOZA, PHILIPPINES PROVOST MARSHAL GENERAL, BLAMED THE FRESH OUTBREAKS ON INABILITY OF LEADERS TO CONTROL THEIR SUBORDINATES. PHILIPPINE MILITARY POLICE, HE SAID, WERE "UNDER STRICT ORDERS NOT TO GO ON PATROL EXCEPT TO PROTECT CITIZENS AND PROPERTY."

BA305PPS NM

(ADVANCE) WASHINGTON, MAY 12-(AP)-PRESIDENT TRUMAN HAS ASSURED LORD WAVELL, VICEROY OF INDIA, THAT THE AMERICAN GOVERNMENT WILL GIVE "MOST SYMPATHETIC CONSIDERATION" TO INDIAN REQUESTS FOR 3,000,000 TONS OF WHEAT.

IN AN EXCHANGE OF MESSAGES RELEASED BY THE STATE DEPARTMENT TONIGHT, MR.,TRUMAN TOLD LORD WAVELL THAT "THE GRAVITY OF THE FOOD SHORTAGE IN INDIA IS THOROUGHLY RECOGNIZED."

LORD WAVELL SENT A MESSAGE TO THE PRESIDENT APRIL 15 IN WHAT APPEARED TO BE A PROTEST OVER THE COMBINED FOOD BOARD'S ACTION IN ALLOCATING 1,400,000 TONS OF GRAIN FOR THE FIRST HALF OF 1946 INSTEAD OF THE 3,000,000 ASKED.

HE SAID HE COULD ASSURE THE PRESIDENT THAT THE ADDITIONAL GRAIN "IS URGENTLY REQUIRED TO PREVENT SERIOUS FAMINE HERE."

"AND I AM SURE YOU WILL APPRECIATE OUR FEELINGS ABOUT ANY PROPOSAL TO TRANSFER FOOD GRAINS SO URGENTLY NEEDED IN INDIA TO EX-ENEMY COUNTRIES," HE ADDED.

(END ADVANCE FOR USE AT 7 P.M., EASTERN STANDARD TIME, TONIGHT, MAY 12)

BY ELTON FAY

ABOARD THE MT.MCKINLEY ENROUTE TO BIKINI--MAY 12-(AP)-NINE NAVY SHIPS WILL KEEP THE GUINEA PIG FLEET COMPANY ON THE LAST NIGHT IN BIKINI LOGOON AND THEN TAKE TARGET SHIP CREWS TO SAFETY AT DAWN ON ATOM BOMB DAY.

OPERATIONAL PLANS DISCTOSED TODAY SHOWED A TOTAL OF 292 MEN WILL STAY ABOARD TARGET SHIPS AND ON ATOLL ISLANDS FOR LAST MINUTE PREPARATIONS. THREE HOURS BEFORE A B-29 COMES DRONING ABOVE THE TARGET TRANSPORTS AND THE SMALLER SHIPS WILL HAVE ALL HANDS ABOARD AND BE STANDING OUT OF THE ENTRANCE TO THE LAGOON.

THIS FLAGSHIP WILL REMAIN IN THE TARGET ZONE TO DIRECT EVACUATION AND WILL GO OUT TO SEA IN WAKE OF THE EVACUATION CRAFT. THE MOUNT MCKINLEY WILL THEN TAKE UP A RINGSIDE POSITION TO OBSERVE THE EXPLOSION FROM A DISTANCE OF ABOUT TEN MILES, WHICH WILL BE THE CLOSEST OF ANY SHIP.

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THE FIRST TEST IS SCHEDULED FOR ABOUT 9:30 ON THE MORNING OF THE FIRST GOOD WEATHER DAY IN JULY.

THE TASK FORCE HAS ASSIGNED CODE NAMES TO PHASES OF THE TEST AND SECTORS IN WHICH THE OBSERVATION FLEET WILL BE LOCATED. "ABLE" IS THE DAY FINALLY SELECTED FOR THE FIRST DROP OF BOMB, WITH "BAKER" THE DAY FOR THE SECOND SURFACE OR SUBSURFACE EXPLOSION. "HOW" IS THE HOUR OF EXPLOSION. THE TIMETABLE IS FURTHER GRADUATED INTO "X-RAY", THE HOUR WHICH DESIGNATES THE TIME WHEN AN ARMY AIR FORCES BOMBER ARRIVES AT A POINT 57 MILES SOUTHWEST OF BIKINI AT A BOMBING ALTITUDE AND BEGINS THE FIRST OF THREE PRACTICE RUNS.

IF THE BOMBARDIER IS SATISFIED AFTER THREE TRIALS WITH THE VISIBILITY AND OTHER CONDITIONS, A PLANE WILL ANNOUNCE ON THE RADIO NETWORK "ESTIMATED THIRTY MINUTES BEFORE FIRST POSSIBLE BOMB RELEASE. STAND BY. MARK."

MAY 13 1946

THE PLANE THEN MAKES SIMILAR ANNOUNCEMENTS AT TEN, FIVE, TWO AND ONE MINUTES AND WHEN DRAMATIC ZERO MINUTE IS REACHED WILL SAY "COMING UP ON ACTUAL RELEASE. STAND BY. BOMB AWAY. BOMB AWAY. BOMB AWAY. (CQ.)"

TO ENABLE PRECISE SPOTTING THE WHOLE AREA IS DIVIDED INTO RADIATING ZONES GRADUATED AT EIGHT, THIRTEEN AND EIGHTEEN MILES. SECTORS OF THESE ZONES CARRY CODE NAMES OF AUTOMOBILES--BUICK, CHRYSLER, CHEVROLET, FORD, GRAHAM, HUDSON AND OTHERS.

PLANS FOR THE EVACUATION OF PERSONNEL FROM TARGET SHIPS CARRIES THE NAMES OF BOTH SHIPS FOR BOTH TESTS, INCLUDING THE BULLSEYE SHIP NEVADA. A SPOKESMAN FOR THE TASK FORCE EXPLAINS, HOWEVER, THAT THIS IS DONE ONLY FOR LOGISTICAL PLANNING PURPOSES AND DOES NOT REFLECT A BELIEF THAT NO SHIPS WILL BE LOST IN THE FIRST TEST.

BA922PPS NM

NEW YORK, MAY 12-(AP)-TWO AMERICAN ARMY OFFICERS WHO SERVED IN YUGOSLAVIA ARE SCHEDULED TO TESTIFY TOMORROW AT THE FIRST SESSION OF THE COMMISSION OF INQUIRY INSTITUTED BY THE COMMITTEE FOR A FAIR TRIAL FOR DRAJA MIHAILOVIC, FORMER YUGOSLAV WAR MINISTER.

MIHAILOVIC, LEADER OF THE CHETNIKS IN THE EARLY DAYS OF THE WAR, IS NOW A PRISONER OF THE YUGOSLAV GOVERNMENT, CHARGED WITH COLLABORATION WITH THE GERMANS.

GEORGE CREEL, CHAIRMAN OF THE COMMITTEE, SAID CAPT. WALTER MANSFIELD, NEW YORK LAWYER, AND LT. GEORGE MUSULIN, OF PITTSBURGH, WOULD TESTIFY AT THE INITIAL SESSION. MANSFIELD WAS THE FIRST AMERICAN OFFICER PARACHUTED INTO YUGOSLAVIA, AND MUSULIN ACTED AS INTERPRETER AND LIAISON OFFICER WITH THE FIRST AMERICAN MISSION TO THE YUGOSLAVS.

CREEL SAID THAT MEMBERS OF THE COMMISSION OF INQUIRY INCLUDE ARTHUR GARFIELD HAYS, NEW YORK ATTORNEY, CHAIRMAN; CHARLES POLETTI, FORMER GOVERNOR OF NEW YORK; ADOLF BERLE, FORMER ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE, AND PORTER R.CHANDLER, FORMER ASSISTANT SOLICITOR GENERAL.

IN A LETTER TO DR. SERGE MAKIEDO, CHARGE D'AFFAIRES OF THE YUGOSLAVIAN EMBASSY IN WASHINGTON, HAYS SAID THAT "IN OUR VIEW THESE HEARINGS AND THE TAKING OF THIS TESTIMONY ARE IN LINE WITH THE APPARENT POLICY OF OUR GOVERNMENT, WHICH MADE A REQUEST TO YOUR GOVERNMENT THAT THE COURT IN YUGOSLAVIA, BEFORE WHICH THE TRIAL WILL TAKE PLACE, RECEIVE THE TESTIMONY OF AMERICAN AVIATORS, INTELLIGENCE OFFICERS AND OTHERS FROM AMERICA WHO HAVE PERTINENT TESTIMONY TO PRESENT."

HAYS INVITED MAKIEDO TO SEND A LAWYER TO THE HEARINGS TO CROSS-EXAMINE WITNESSES ON BEHALF OF THE YUGOSLAV GOVERNMENT.

THE COMMITTEE SAID IN A STATEMENT THAT THE HEARINGS WOULD MAKE TESTIMONY OF AMERICAN WITNESSES AVAILABLE TO WORLD OPINION AND TO THE YUGOSLAV GOVERNMENT ITSELF IF IT SHOULD REVERSE ITS DECISION NOT TO ACCEPT SUCH EVIDENCE.

WASHINGTON, MAY 12-(AP)-THE NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO WIN THE PEACE CALLED ON THE UNITED STATES TODAY TO BREAK WITH FRANCO AND SUPPORT POLAND'S RESOLUTION BEFORE THE UNITED NATIONS COUNCIL THAT SPAIN THREATENS WORLD PEACE.

THE STATEMENT URGED A UNITED NATIONS BLOCKADE OF SPAIN, THAT WE HELP SPAIN'S "ANTI-FASCIST FIGHTERS" AND RECOGNIZE THE REPUBLICAN GOVERNMENT-IN-EXILE.

THE STATEMENT, CITING A RESOLUTION PASSED HERE AT A WIN THE PEACE CONFERENCE, WAS DRAFTED BY THE COMMITTEE EXECUTIVE BOARD AND SIGNED BY CO-CHAIRMEN EVANS F.CARLSON AND PAUL ROBESON AND SEVERAL VICE CHAIRMEN. THEY INCLUDED THE REV. STEPHEN H.FIRTCHMAN, EDITOR OF THE CHRISTIAN REGISTER; R.J. THOMAS, VICE PRESIDENT OF THE CIO-UNITED AUTO WORKERS; DR. CLARK FOREMAN, PRESIDENT OF THE SOUTHERN CONFERENCE FOR HUMAN WELFARE; MILLARD LAMPELL, VETERAN AND AUTHOR; JULIUS EMSPAK, SECRETARY-TREASURER OF THE CIO-UNITED ELECTRIC WORKERS; LEO KRYZCKI OF THE AMERICAN SLAV CONGRESS; BERTRAM ALVES, REGIONAL DIRECTOR OF THE UNITED NEGRO AND ALLIED VETERANS OF AMERICA, AND ROBERT W.KENNY, ATTORNEY GENERAL OF CALIFORNIA.

NEW YORK, MAY 12-(SUNDAY)-(AP)-FORMER PARATROOPER JOSEPH CANANZEY CAME BACK HOME FROM ENGLAND TODAY -- WITHOUT THE SLIM ENGLISH BRIDE HE HAD HOPED TO BRING WITH HIM. SHE DIED MAY 1 OF TUBERCULOSIS.

CANANZEY ARRIVED HERE EARLY TODAY BY PLANE AT LA GUARDIA FIELD.

"I DON'T KNOW JUST WHAT I'LL BE DOING NOW," HE SAID. "I'M -- SORT OF IN THE DARK."

THE RED CROSS NOTIFIED CANANZEY AT HIS HOME IN TAUNTON, MASS., (80 HIGH STREET), THAT HIS WIFE IN ENGLAND WAS DESPERATELY ILL. HE HAD COME HOME ALONE, HOPING THAT SHE WOULD SOON BE WELL ENOUGH TO FOLLOW HIM.

AFTER HE LEARNED HOW SICK SHE WAS, HE RETURNED TO ENGLAND IMMEDIATELY AMERICAN LEGION POSTS NO. 103 IN TAUNTON COLLECTED THE MONEY TO PAY HIS WAY HOME, AND TO PAY FOR HIS BRIDE'S TICKET, TOO.

"I THOUGHT I WOULD BE ABLE TO TAKE HER BACK HOME WITH ME, BUT I GUESS IT WASN'T ANY USE," HE SAID.

PRETTY, BLOND WINIFRED MAY CANANZEY, 19 YEARS OLD, WAS BURIED FROM THE SAME NOTTINGHAM CHURCH IN WHICH SHE HAD BEEN MARRIED 18 MONTHS BEFORE. CROWDS LINED THE STREETS AS HER FUNERAL PROCESSION PASSED.

"SHE WAS BURIED ON HER BIRTHDAY," HER HUSBAND SAID TODAY. "IN THE SAME CHURCH WHERE WE WERE MARRIED."

CANANZEY SAID HE HAD BEEN OFFERED "A PRETTY GOOD POSITION" BUT WASN'T SURE WHETHER HE WOULD TAKE IT OR GO TO A SCHOOL OF PLASTICS UNDER THE GI BILL.

RIGHT NOW, HE SAID, HE WAS JUST GOING HOME TO TAUNTON TO BE WITH HIS MOTHER, BROTHER AND GRANDMOTHER.

WITH HIM WILL GO A WATER-COLOR PAINTING OF HIS BRIDE. "SHE WAS VERY PRETTY," HE SAID, "WITH DARK BLONDE HAIR -- VERY FINE, AND SMALL FEATURES. SHE HAD JUST A LITTLE BIT OF FRECKLES OVER HER NOSE."

PANAMA, PANAMA, MAY 12-(AP)-APPROXIMATELY 7,000 PERSONS ATTENDED A MASS MEETING HELD LAST NIGHT IN PROTEST AGAINST THE IMPRISONMENT OF FORMER PRESIDENT ARNULFO ARIAS, WHO HAS BEEN ON A HUNGER STRIKE FOR 10 DAYS.

SPEAKERS URGED THAT ARIAS, WHO IS HELD IN CONNECTION WITH A FRUSTRATED REVOLT IN COLON LAST DECEMBER, ABANDON HIS STRIKE.

ARIAS, WHO IS UNDERGOING TREATMENT AT A PANAMA HOSPITAL FOR A GALL BLADDER AILMENT, IS IN A WEAKENED CONDITION, PHYSICIANS SAID.

DN610AED

MAY 13 1946

WASHINGTON, MAY 11-(AP)-NEGOTIATIONS ARE UNDER WAY BETWEEN UNITED STATES AND BRITAIN FOR AMERICAN ACQUISITION OF A NUMBER OF PACIFIC BASES --- AMONG THEM CHRISTMAS ISLAND, CANTON, THE FUNAFUTI AND "SEVERAL OTHERS"--- RESPONSIBLE DIPLOMATIC OFFICIALS SAID TONIGHT.

THE MOVE IS IN LINE WITH THE RECOMMENDATION OF A HOUSE NAVAL SUBCOMMITTEE WHICH PROPOSED THAT THE "UNITED STATES SHOULD BE GIVEN SPECIFIC AND SUBSTANTIAL RIGHTS TO SITES" IN THE PACIFIC NECESSARY TO ITS DEFENSE.

CANTON WAS MENTIONED SPECIFICALLY IN THE REPORT AS ONE OF THE PLACES WHERE THIS COUNTRY SHOULD MAINTAIN BASES FOR LAND AND SEA PLANES.

A STATE DEPARTMENT SPOKESMAN SAID OWNERSHIP OF CANTON, CHRISTMAS AND FUNAFUTI ISLANDS HAD BEEN IN DISPUTE FOR NEARLY 50 YEARS. CANTON NOW IS CONTROLLED JOINTLY BY ENGLAND AND THE UNITED STATES.

REDS SEE BREAK-UP OF PARIS SESSION

Predict Collapse of Parley Unless Molotov Demands Are Met.

PARIS, May 13—(AP) Soviet sources predicted tonight the four-power conference of foreign ministers would break up within a few days unless the western powers acceded to Russian demands on Trieste and North Africa.

Shortly after the Russians forecast possible failure of the meeting, Secretary of State James F. Byrnes placed before the deadlocked conference American proposals for ending the discord on the Italian colony question and for determining the extent of German disarmament to date.

Offers Two Proposals

He proposed:

That the foreign ministers council itself take charge of the Italian colonies for the next year and then refer the question to the United Nations if the ministers still had no solution.

That the Allied Control council in Germany authorize a four-power commission to visit all four occupation zones in that country and study how far Germany had been deprived of weapons.

In a reference to the conference deadlock, the Russian sources said the Soviet delegation would insist that the disputed port of Trieste be awarded to Yugoslavia. American officials were reported by responsible sources to be equally firm in contending that Italy should get the strategic Adriatic port.

American informants said Byrnes told the foreign ministers of Russia, Great Britain and France that he saw all four nations could not agree now on the Italian colony issue and for that reason he was proposing that the council extend its study of the question for a period not to exceed 12 months.

If at the end of that period the four powers still were not in accord, Byrnes proposed that the foreign ministers then refer the matter to the United Nations Trusteeship council.

This proposal was put forward as Ernest Bevin, British foreign secretary, was demanding British trusteeship of Cirenaica against vigorous Russian opposition, while Russia and France were urging return of the colonies to Italy as a trustee under the United Nations.

Bevin was reported arguing that he favored, over Italian trusteeship, the original American plan under which Italy's colonies would be transferred immediately to United Nations trusteeship.

Byrnes told the council he had instructed Lt. Gen. Lucius D. Clay, U. S. civil affairs administrator in Germany, to propose to the Allied Control council that representatives of the four powers visit all zones in the Reich. Clay was said to have presented the proposal to the control council in Berlin either yesterday or today.

ECLIPSES NM

The Foreign Ministers were reported striving again today to reach agreement on the Italian peace treaty.

Say Others Must Yield.

Soviet officials, according to the Russian inforants, feel they have made enough concessions, chiefly on the issues of reparations and colonies, in the discussions of Italy. They feel, these sources say, that it is time for Britain and the United States to give ground.

Soviet Foreign Minister Vyacheslav M. Molotov last week abandoned Russian claims to trusteeship in Tripolitania, and offered to scale down his demand for Italian reparations, but the Soviet delegation was reported determined to prevent British military forces from remaining along the coast of Libya, so long as the Russians themselves were excluded.

Ruhr Compormise Possible.

A French informant said the germs of one possible compromise was contained in a recent British proposal reportedly suggesting some form of federation for the Ruhr region, which might even include part of the Rhineland.

The British and Americans have opposed France's demands for complete political separation of the Ruhr from the Reich under international political control, and have proposed establishment of economic control instead.

The French informant said a federated Ruhr similar to the set-up the American occupation forces instituted in Greater Hesse in the United States zone of occupation might meet French approval so long as the federated State was not under complete control of a centralized German authority in Berlin. In any event, this informant continued, French acceptance of such a plan would depend upon the satisfactory working out of details and international economic control would be insisted upon.

Secretary of State Byrnes's proposal of a twenty-five-year four-Power mutual assistance pact to assure German disarmament was received warmly by the French, but an authorized French spokesman declared flatly that it was not in itself a sufficient guarantee against further German aggression.

Ruhr-Rhineland Federation Is Proposed

Paris, May 13 (AP)—A compromise on French demands for detachment of the Ruhr arsenal from Germany appeared possible today as the Big Four Foreign Ministers reassembled after a day off in an effort to resolve their remaining points of disagreement—including the Italian peace treaty.

A well-informed French source said the germ of a possible compromise was contained in a recent British proposal reportedly suggesting some form of federation for the Ruhr region, which might even include part of the Rhineland.

Hesse Could Be Pattern

The British and Americans have opposed France's demands for complete political separation of the Ruhr from the Reich under international political control, and have proposed establishment of economic control instead.

The French source said a federated Ruhr similar to the setup the American occupation forces instituted in greater Hesse in the United States zone of occupation might meet French approval so long as the federated state was not under complete control of a centralized German authority in Berlin.

In any event, this informant continued, French acceptance of such a plan would depend upon the satisfactory working out of details and international economic control would be insisted upon.

Byrnes' Proposal Welcomed

United States Secretary of State James F. Byrnes's proposal of a 25-year four-power mutual-assistance pact to assure German disarmament was received warmly by the French, but an authorized French spokesman declared flatly that it was not in itself a sufficient guarantee against further German aggression.

One French source said that France expected a resurrected Germany to use every means to sow the seeds of discord among the Allies.

The foreign ministers reviewed a military parade yesterday, Joan of Arc Day, and heard President Felix Gouin appeal for "the triumph of a human peace" so that the world's "sacrifice will not have been in vain."

Immediately after the ceremonies, British Foreign Secretary Bevin went to London by plane for consultations. His return to Paris was unexpectedly delayed, and the Council meeting was put over until 3 P.M. to await his arrival.

The Foreign Ministers still are deadlocked on the major items of the Italian treaty—reparations, colonies and the disputed port of Trieste—but compromise solutions seemed within reach on all except the Trieste issue.

Byrnes contributed to a possible solution of the Italian reparations issue last week by offering to agree to $100,000,000 for Russia if the payments were restricted to merchant ships, some naval vessels, surplus factory equipment and Italian assets in the Balkans.

Soviet Called Example Of Real 'Co-Operation'

London, May 13 (AP)—The Moscow radio, calling for "genuine international co-operation" at the Foreign Ministers' conference in Paris, declared today that "attempts to foist unilateral decisions upon the Soviet Union are doomed to failure."

The commentator, Boris Isakov, said that some observers "invariably ascribe any difficulties arising in the talks to 'Soviet obstinacy.'"

"Apparently," he added, "some people expect the U.S.S.R. to accept anything the Anglo-American delegations propose without objection."

The commentator added that Russia was "setting an example of readiness to settle outstanding problems in a spirit of genuine co-operation and mutual concessions."

TITO DEFENDS CLAIM

London, May 13 (A. P.).—Marshal Tito of Yugoslavia, in a speech reported by the Belgrade radio today, took issue with the recommendations by French, British and American experts of a boundary commission for a division of Venezia Giulia on an ethnic basis.

"Have the British any ethnical claims to India or Africa? Have the Americans any ethnical claims in the Pacific?" he was quoted as asking. "I do not believe in these ethnical principles—they do not exist. But something else does exist—strategical reasons. We do not agree with the British and American governments, nor will we desist from our rights. All we want is Istria, Trieste and the Slovene Littoral.

The commission's report, in which Russian, French, British and American experts recommended four different boundaries, is now before the Foreign Ministers Conference in Paris.

Britons To Testify For Mihailovic

London, May 13 (AP)—Hector McNeil, Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, told Commons today that testimony of British officers will be sent to Belgrade for use in the trial of Gen. Draja Mihailovic, Chetnik leader accused of allying himself with the Germans.

McNeil said the men served as liaison officers with Mihailovic's forces during the German occupation of Yugoslavia. They requested a chance to submit evidence.

Sent To Ambassador

The Foreign Office, McNeil said, "has undertaken to forward to the British Ambassador in Belgrade such written evidence as the officers might wish to put forward on behalf of General Mihailovic."

One officer has requested permission to testify orally, McNeil said the Government had requested information of the specific charges "but a reply has not yet been received."

LONDON, May 13. — (AP) Winston Churchill returned to London by Dutch airline tonight after a six-day trip to Holland.

COVENTRY FUND OPENS

LONDON, May 13. — (AP) King George VI and Queen Elizabeth donated $2,000 today at the start of an all-church drive for $4,800,000 to rebuild Coventry cathedral, ruined in German air attacks.

NAZI WITHDRAWAL OF U-BOATS IN 1941 REVEALED IN COURT

NUERNBERG, May 13—(AP) A defense witness testified before the International Military Tribunal today that the Nazi naval command in the summer of 1941 "even ordered submarines withdrawn from American waters" for fear of an incident which might provoke the United States to war.

Admiral Gerhard Wagner, former chief of the Nazi naval command staff, appearing as a witness for Grand Admiral Karl Doenitz, former naval commander-in-chief, said he knew of no conference between the German High command and the Japanese on any mutual war aim before the Pacific war flared on Dec. 7, 1941.

Jap Attack Was Surprise

The Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor, he testified, came as a "complete surprise" to the German navy. He said Grand Admiral Erich Raeder, then navy commander-in-chief, Admiral Doenitz, his successor, and all naval departments were ignorant of the Japanese plan.

Raeder is another of the 22 Nazi leaders being tried by the four-power tribunal. His case has been linked repeatedly with that of Doenitz although his defense has not been started. The tribunal expected to finish with the Doenitz defense and take up Raeder's case within a day or two.

Doenitz' counsel asked Wagner: "Is the report true that Admiral Raeder tried to get the Japanese to go to war against the United States?"

Withdrew U-Boats

"It is not true," Wagner replied. "I know Raeder stressed that all naval measures should be examined very closely regarding the effect on the United States, to prevent incidents. In the summer of 1941 he even ordered submarines withdrawn from American waters."

Wagner said the navy never looked upon Doenitz as a politician, "but merely as a soldier doing his duty." Doenitz, he said, "never referred to any aggressive warfare" in his naval planning, but was working for "peaceful development" of the German fleet.

"In 1940 and 1941 Raeder talked emphatically against war with Russia," Wagner said. "He considered a break with Russia not permissible, and also was convinced our entire strength should be concentrated against Britain. He also felt the United States fleet was very strong and he could not fight the United States and Britain simultaneously."

Wagner also testified that before the war the German navy had no plan of operation against Britain because of the overwhelming strength of the British navy. He said the German navy realized the submarine was its chief weapon against Britain's ships, but it was not given preferential treatment and as a result Germany entered the war with only about 20 submarines fit for Atlantic service, "whereas Britain and France each had over 100."

Col. Kilian To Go On Trial

Bad Nauheim, May 13 (AP)—Col. James A. Kilian, Highland Park, Ill., will go on trial May 16 "or shortly thereafter" on charges of brutality to American soldier prisoners in the Lichfield (England) guardhouse. He is the ranking officer among the defendants before the United States Army court-martial. The Lichfield trials have been in progress for more than five months in England and Germany.

D. P.'s Decline Aid Of Chicago Attorney

Augsburg, Germany, May 13 (A. P.).—Twenty Jewish displaced persons, who went on trial today charged with rioting and assaulting American military police at Landsberg recently, refused the proffered services of David Levinson of Chicago to act as a special defense counsel.

Representative Adolph J. Sabath (D.-Ill.) relayed to Gen. Joseph T. McNarney the offer of Levinson to come to Augsburg at his own expense. The twenty defendants said they were satisfied with their present counsel which includes two United States Army officers and two lawyer-inmates of the Landsberg displaced persons camp.

243 RUSSIANS FEAR HOME

Men Who Fought With Nazis Are Repatriated by U. S. Army

DEGGENDORF, Germany, May 13 (AP)—Two hundred forty-three Russian citizens who fought for the Germans during the war were repatriated to the Soviet Union forcibly today by the United States Third Army.

One Russian slit his throat, but his injury was not great enough to delay his return to his homeland.

This was the third such mass transfer of pro-Nazi Russians by the Third Army. The group composed the last of several hundred Russians who had been interned in the Plattling prison camp.

Elaborate precautions were taken to avoid a mass-suicide attempt such as that which took place last January at Dachau, when twelve of a similar group of Russian repatriates killed themselves.

Schmeling Given Term, Fine

London, May 13 [Reuter]—Max Schmeling, former German world boxing champion, today was sentenced by a Military Government tribunal at Hamburg to three months' imprisonment and fined 10,000 marks (about $1,000) for infringing Military Government orders, the British News Service in Germany reported. He was arrested in court.

Schmeling began to build a house in a Hamburg suburb early this year, but was ordered to stop. In the middle of February he had the work resumed.

Thought It Deferred

In his own defense Schmeling said he thought the building project had been only deferred and not stopped finally.

Schmeling's counsel pointed out that, as an internationally well-known sportsman, he had been in many regards "an embarrassment to the Nazis."

Counsel recalled that Schmeling was temporarily a prisoner in British hands after the parachute attack on Crete and "gained a high opinion of the fighting British soldier."

"Persecuted" By Gestapo

He told this to American journalists and from that day on "Goebbels and the Gestapo persecuted him."

The tribunal president, however, said this could not be taken into consideration "as a decision of the Military Government is of much greater importance."

Army Identifies 2 G. I.s Slain in Nuernberg Jeep

In 'Stars and Stripes' Fiscal Office; 6 Germans Held

NUERNBERG, May 13 (AP).—The two American soldiers shot to death as they sat in a jeep here Friday night were identified today as Technician Fourth Grade Paul R. Skelton, of McKinney, Tex., and Staff Sergeant William R. Timmons, of West Haven, Conn.

Officials of the Army newspaper "Stars and Stripes" disclosed their names. The two men had been on assignment here to "The Stars and Stripes" fiscal office.

American military police who searched the suburban Erlenstegen area last night in a search for clews arrested six German male civilians, but there was no indication they were connected with the crime. Security officials said the six were being held because their identity papers were incomplete and they were unable to explain their presence in the area.

30.24-2793

SIX GERMANS HELD IN U. S. ROUNDUP

Nuernberg, May 13 (A. P.).—Six German civilians, all men, have been arrested by military policemen scouring the suburban Erlenstegen area for clews in the fatal shooting of two American soldiers in a jeep last Friday night.

The six are being held for further investigation, security officers announced, because their identification papers were incomplete and they were unable to explain their presence in the area. It was not immediately apparent whether any of them were connected with the mysterious shooting.

Military policemen, who searched a four-square-mile sector on Sunday, found small quantities of American rations and cigarettes in German homes.

The identity of the two victims, both members of the Stars and Stripes Army newspaper staff, have not yet been revealed.

58 GERMANS TO DIE FOR MAUTHAUSEN PRISON MURDERS

DACHAU, May 13 — (AP) An American military court today sentenced 58 operators of the concentration camp at Mauthausen to die on the gallows for the torture and murder of thousands of imprisoned victims of Nazi persecution. Three other defendants received life sentences.

The 61, mostly German SS men and the largest number to be tried as yet in a war crimes trial, were found guilty on Saturday. The trial of 75 SS men for the massacre of nearly 100 American soldiers at Malmedy during the Battle of the Bulge in December, 1944, is expected to follow by the end of next week.

One by one the U. S. court president summoned the 61 Mauthausen defendants to hear the sentences. To the 58 doomed to die the court intoned:

"The court, in closed session, two thirds of the members being present and concurring, sentence you

to death by hanging at such time and place as a higher authority may direct."

August Eigruber, gauleiter of the upper Danube region and one-time Nazi dictator of Upper Austria, received the sentence without display of emotion. Other defendants paled, and some had to be helped from the court room by the guards.

Completing the 38-day trial, the court declared it had found "irrefutable record of death by shootings, gassings, hangings and starvation" to make every camp official "culpably and criminally responsible."

Among the victims of Mauthausen was Associated Press Correspondent Joseph Morton, who was executed there after his capture in December, 1944, while accompanying an Allied mission into Slovakia.

Witnesses at the trial said that Morton and 13 American and British officers captured with him underwent four days and nights of brutal interrogation before they were led into the camp crematorium and shot through the neck.

Described By Inmate

Mauthausen, the Nazi horror camp run by 58 attendants who were today condemned to death by an American military court, was described in detail in *The Evening Sun* of April 23.

The description was based on the eyewitness testimony of a 17-year-old Polish boy—Abraham Awigdor—who had been forced to work in Mauthausen, hauling off bodies of prisoners slaughtered in the gas chamber.

Young Awigdor was in Baltimcre awaiting the arrival of his father from Belgium with visa papers for the entrance of the two into this country. The boy arrived here from Belgium aboard the Greek-owned Liberty ship Psara.

braries and heads of all universities and schools must hand over to the military commandants all Nazi and military propaganda in their possession.

"Textbooks, magazines, newspaper files and films containing Nazi racial theories and other propaganda, as well as instructions, maps and diagrams used for military training of troops are included in the list of material to be surrendered for destruction.

"Holders of the material, burgomeisters and local authorities are responsible for complying with provisions of the order.

It was reported that this measure, warmly debated by the co-ordinating committee and criticized by some as "akin to the Nazi book burning," was sponsored by the French.

The other order passed by the co-ordinating committee provides for the destruction by January 1, 1947, of "all existing German military and Nazi memorials and the liquidations of military museums." Many monuments already have been razed.

The order provided that the monuments to be destroyed are only those memorializing World Wars I and II.

Tombstones erected at places where members of regular army formations died on the battlefields are not to be disturbed.

Private Libraries Excluded

Miss Vivian Cox, assistant to the deputy director of the American armed forces division, said the order on literature excluded private libraries.

"The Americans agreed to the principle of banning books glorifying Nazi theories and German military tradition," Miss Cox said.

paper Stars and Stripes has suspended T/5 Don Sheppard's cartoons, featuring fat, pig-tailed German girls with swastikas embroidered on their underclothes.

Army officials said the action came as the result of Germans' protest that the drawings held German womanhood up to ridicule.

Lt. Col. William G. Proctor, Hillsboro, N. H., officer in charge of Stars and Stripes, said Sheppard still will be permitted to display his frauleins in "occasional" cartoons but that repeated publication "could be offensive enough to the Germans to jeopardize our occupation program."

Sheppard, 20, of Mill Valley, Calif., said he drew his cartoons to "discourage soldiers from taking their fraternization and frauleins too seriously."

Dates Set For Army Officers To Return

Frankfurt, Germany, May 13 (AP). All American Army officers seeking discharge who will have 41 to 43 months of army service by August 31, will be on their way home by June 15, headquarters of United States Forces in Europe said today.

Officers with 34 to 40 months of service by the August 31 measuring date will leave between June 16 and July 15. Those with 24 to 33 months will start home between July 16 and August 15.

COW MEAT CONDEMNED

BERLIN, May 13 — (AP) The meat of five cows killed by lightning Sunday night on the farm of Anthony Likasiewicz here and which their owner valued at $1,400 was called "unfit for human consumption" today by Dr. Nathan Seigel, a veterinarian. Fourteen other cows in a herd that the owner and his wife had just finished milking escaped unharmed.

or a Fascist plot to slay Umberto for betraying Mussolini, Fascism and "the German ally."

Interior Minister Giuseppe Romitea immediately denied the report. A spokesman for the royal household could not be reached immediately for comment.

The newspaper said the plotmakers were in contact with German "werewolves," and intended to toss a bomb at Umberto while he mingled with a group of royalist demonstrators.

The newspaper gave the names of several persons, and identified them as Fascist fugitives implicated in the plot.

Allied observers declared that the story, regardless of whether it was true, would have definite propaganda value in connection with the plebiscite on June 2, when the Italians will choose between a monarchy and a republic.

Already there have been demonstrations here both by monarchists and anti-royalists, the latter said to outnumber the former in the Italian capital.

The Italian cabinet has banned parades in connection with political events until after the plebiscite, but has made no rule against public gatherings.

Umberto, who acceded to the throne following the abdication last week of his father, Vittorio Emanuele, has been granted limited powers by the Italian cabinet until the monarchy question is decided at the polls. Vittorio and the former Queen Elena took up voluntary exile in Egypt yesterday.

September Greek Poll Challenged

Athens, May 13 (AP)—A 50-member delegation of the Liberal party served notice today on the new Parliament that the party challenged the Cabinet decision setting September 1 as the date for a plebiscite on the Greek monarchy.

Former Premier Themistokles Sophoulis, 84-year-old leader of the Liberals, who contend that the plebiscite should be delayed until election lists are revised to assure "free voting," issued a formal statement as the first Greek Parliament in ten years took the oath of office, which includes allegiance to King George II.

The statement said the party "reserved integrally its republican principles and convictions pending the outcome of a plebiscite."

Leftists Also Urge Delay

Left-wing elements who boycotted the March 31 general elections also have urged a delay in the plebiscite.

Regent Archbishop Damaskinos made a formal announcement of the decision to Parliament. His address was interrupted constantly by cheers from the Assembly, dominated by the Populist party, which favors return of the monarchy and an early plebiscite.

The tall, black-robed Regent, speaking from the rostrum, told the Assembly that its first problem would be the re-establishment of "normal political life," and that this should be done by settling the problem of the monarchy.

Hints British Troops Will Stay

The Regent, discussing other problems facing the country, said Greek territory now held by foreign powers should be returned and that Greece should strive to give her people a feeling of security.

Greece hopes to gain territory in the north at the expense of Bulgaria and Albania and to regain the Dodecanese Islands, formerly administered by Italy.

The Regent indicated British troops might remain for some time in the country when he announced the the army and Security Corps still were being reorganized "under the enlightened leadership and with the manifold and valuable assistance of Britain."

tions, also have urged delay.

Parliament, however, is controlled by the Populist party, headed by Premier Constantin Tsaldaris, which emerged from the elections as the most powerful party in Greece. The Populists have strongly favored an early plebiscite.

The black-robed Regent also told Parliament that Greek territory now held by other foreign Powers should be returned to Greece. He said that other problems facing Greece included rehabilitation, reconstruction and the development of national unity. He hinted that the British troops may stay for a while in Greece by mentioning reorganization of the Army and security corps "under the enlightened leadership and with the manifold and valuable assistance of Britain." He said that this reorganization was not yet completed.

Dutch Destroy Vegetables

THE HAGUE, May 13 (AP).—The Netherlands, starving a year ago, has been in the anomolous position in recent months of having to destroy large quantities of vegetables. This situation, however, may be alleviated by an arrangement with British authorities at Hamburg, announced by Food Minister S. F. Mansholt, to export surpluses to Germany.

The Food and Agriculture Ministry had conducted a drive to increase vegetable crops in expectation of large foreign demands. But it was found impossible for months to arrange with the occupation authorities for exports to Germany, and exports to Great Britain were below expectations.

Poles Given Wood Orders

Warsaw, May 13 (AP)—The Polish Press Agency reported today that Poland has received British orders of $3,000,000 for Polish wood products. Polish exports of manufactured wood articles to England will exceed prewar figures, the agency said.

Ambassador Smith Back in Moscow

Moscow, May 13 (A. P.).—Lieut.-Gen. Walter Bedell Smith, United States Ambassador to the Soviet Union, and the British Minister, Frank Roberts, returned to Moscow from Paris today in Smith's plane. They spent two weeks at the Foreign Ministers meeting in Paris.

Allied Purge Of Nazi Books And Monuments Is Ordered

Berlin, May 13 (AP)—The Allied Control Authority today ordered the destruction of German military and Nazi memorials and masses of Fascist and militaristic literature.

The order on literature, passed by the authority's co-ordinating committee, provided for a purge "to eradicate in all forms Fascist, militarist and anti-democratic ideas in Germany through confiscation and destruction of Nazi literature and other media or propaganda."

Details Of Order Outlined

An American public relations officer gave this advance information on details of the order, which will be published May 20:

"Owners of circulating libraries bookshops and publishing houses, all former state and municipal li-

"but fought this over at the start on the argument that if people wanted to retain banned books they would find places to hide them. So we insisted either on a law naming specifically the material to be destroyed or to leave all decisions to the discretion of zone commanders. The latter was agreed upon."

The banned books must be surrendered within two months. Penalties are provided for disobedience, but they have not yet been stipulated.

Fat Frauleins Banned In Army Press Cartoons

FRANKFURT, Germany, May 13—(AP) The U. S. Army news-

PLOT TO MURDER ITALY'S NEW KING REPORTED IN ROME

ROME, May 13—(AP) A newspaper report today of a plot to assassinate King Umberto II, promptly denied by a cabinet minister, provided new fuel for the campaign being waged by royalists and republicans on retention of the monarchy.

The afternoon newspaper Italia Sera said it had learned "reliably"

OPPOSE EARLY POLL IN GREECE

Liberals Object to Sept. 1 Plebiscite on King.

Athens, May 13 (A. P.).—Archbishop Damaskinos, the Regent of Greece, told the Greek Parliament today that the Government decided to hold a plebiscite on September 1 on the fate of the monarchy, a decision which was challenged by the fifty members of the Liberal party.

Former Premier Themistokles Sophoulis, 84-year-old head of the Liberal party delegation, in taking the oath of allegiance to the King at the opening of the first Greek Parliament in ten years, declared that his party "reserved integrally its republican principles and convictions pending the outcome of the plebiscite."

The Liberals have contended that the plebiscite should be delayed until the elections lists can be revised and the people assured of "free voting." Extreme Left-wing elements which boycotted the March 31 general elec-

Dr. Joliot-Curie Lampoons Idea of Atomic-Bomb Test

By The Associated Press.

BRUSSELS, May 13—Prof. Frederic Joliot-Curie, head of the French Atomic-Energy Commission, said today "the American atomic bomb test in the Pacific is a miserable idea and a poor example to give the world."

Speaking before 2,500 persons at the sixtieth anniversary meeting of the Belgian Royal Society of Engineers, the leading French expert on the atom said he preferred a test that would prove the value of atomic energy to a "peaceful world."

"Do the sailors want to prove that perhaps one of the ships won't be turned over by the atomic bombs—and thus justify their existence?" he asked.

FAROUK WELCOMES EX-KING OF ITALY

Alexandria, May 13 (A. P.).—Victor Emmanuel settled down to a life of exile in Egypt today after a reign of nearly forty-six years as King of Italy, thus joining the growing ranks of Europe's homeless royalty. The weary little man and his wife, the former Queen Elena, were greeted by Egypt's King Farouk when they debarked here yesterday from an Italian cruiser.

In sharp contrast to the Italian royal family's gala welcome during their last visit to Alexandria in 1933, the former monarch and his entourage were spirited into a car and whisked behind a motorcycle escort through virtually deserted streets to Antoniades Palace, where he will remain temporarily.

The only sign of honor to the abdicated head of the House of Savoy was an Italian flag which fluttered from the aftermast of Farouk's yacht, riding at anchor in Alexandria harbor.

As the elderly ex-king prepared to debark, he turned to the crew lined up amidships.

"Farewell to you," he said. "You are the men I loved all my life."

Seven police boats ringed the Italian cruiser, in compliance with Farouk's orders that no reporters or photographers were to see the former king.

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TALKS IN IRAN FAIL; CIVIL WAR A TOPIC

The Azerbaijan 'Premier' Quits Teheran—Red Army Still a Question in Province

TEHERAN, Iran, May 13 (AP)—Prime Minister Ahmad Qavam said tonight that the delegation from the self-proclaimed autonomous province of Azerbaijan left Teheran this morning, but he added it was possible the negotiations might be reopened later.

A United States Embassy official said, however, that he had heard that Jafar Pishevari, Premier of the separatist Azerbaijan Government, had left "in a huff."

Thus far, Central Government sources said, no agreement has been reached in the long and secret conversations. The Prime Minister, asserting "they may return," was reluctant to discuss the negotiations, but he indicated a peaceful settlement still was possible.

[Premier Ghavam broadcast Monday night over the Teheran radio that the talks had "reached a deadlock" because the Azerbaijan group had made three "impossible demands," according to a London broadcast heard by the National Broadcasting Company. The demands, as enumerated by the Premier, were (1) the right of Azerbaijan authorities to appoint a governor for the province, (2) distribution of state-owned land to Azerbaijan peasants, (3) appointment of commanders of the "Azerbaijan Army" and gendarmerie by the Azerbaijan "Republican Government."

[Premier Ghavam said, "We hope to have a speedy settlement of the status of Azerbaijan in order to enable the Iranian Parliament to proceed with legislation for the Soviet-Iranian Oil Company.]

Announcement of the delegation's departure followed reports of the complete breakdown of the negotiations that have been in progress for several weeks in a walled village outside Teheran. Reports last night were that the Azerbaijan leader was amenable to reopening of the discussions of the seven-point program advanced by the Central Government for the return of Azerbaijan to the jurisdiction of Teheran. The autonomous government was proclaimed in Tabriz, capital of the province, last November.

The official Azerbaijan radio at Tabriz has blamed "reactionary elements" in Teheran for the breakdown of the negotiations, and described Azerbaijan's people as "ready to fight."

In Teheran Premier Ghavam has denied a report he threatened to use force, but the possibility of civil war continues to be a topic of discussion here among the people.

The Tabriz radio, reporting the return to Azerbaijan of Mr. Pishevari, quoted Azerbaijan authorities tonight as denying any intention to attack Teheran.

Apparently referring to reports that the breakdown of the negotiations might lead to civil war, the broadcast from the Azerbaijan capital said that, while separatist forces would not attack, they were ready to defend the province.

Azerbaijan 'Premier' Departs From Tehran

Tehran, Iran, May 13 (AP)—Jafar Pishevari, "premier" of the dissident Azerbaijan province, left Tehran today and sources close to the Central Government said no agreement had been reached.

He has been negotiating with Iranian officials in secret for several days.

Central Government sources said the unfavorable flying weather that delayed his departure may have prevented civil war by prolonging the conversations.

Went To Airport

The "premier," Jafar Pishevari, went to the Tehran airport yesterday morning, but was unable to leave because of adverse weather reports.

Pishevari later called Premier Ahmed Qavam of the Central Iranian Government and agreed to reopen negotiations on the return of the self-proclaimed independent province of Azerbaijan to the Central Government's jurisdiction, according to a translator in Qavam's office.

"Ready To Fight"

The official radio station in Tabriz, Azerbaijan capital, asserted earlier that negotiations had broken down because of "reactionary elements" in Tehran, and said the Azerbaijan people were "ready to fight."

Likewise, an official who had accompanied Pishevari to the airport said that a breakdown of negotiations might mean "armed conflict."

The official Tehran radio denied a statement attributed to Qavam that force would be used.

However, the Iranian Army has been on the alert for the last few days and reinforcements have moved to certain frontier stations.

India Awaits British Program

Simla, India, May 13 (AP)—Indian leaders waited today upon announcement by the British Cabinet mission of its own plan for an independent India, amid predictions the British proposals would encounter difficulties equal to those which caused complete breakdown of an eight-day conference with Hindu and Moslem leaders.

The Cabinet mission still is required to accomplish the task assigned it by the British Government—to help prepare machinery for framing an Indian constitution, and to set up an interim government which would function while the Constitution is being formulated.

Conversations continued here on a minor scale. Mohandas K. Gandhi, spiritual leader of the Congress party, was expected to confer with the cabinet mission at the end of his regular Monday day of silence.

Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, a Mosleum who is president of the Congress party, and Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, president-elect if the party, were expected to confer with Viceroy Lord Wavell.

Antagonism Seems Higher

The breakdown of the conferences yesterday dealt a jolt to hopes for a quick transition from British control to self government. Both the Hindus and the Moslem league representatives, however, held to their pledge not to issue statements until the formal papers of the conference are published within a few days.

Each side remained adamant, and the failure of the conference, apparently snagged on the Moslem demand for Pakistan as a separate state, appeared to have heightened their antagonism.

Among the factors arousing new bitterness was a report current in Congress circles that President Mohamd Ali Jinnah, of the Moslem League, at one time was willing to submit the Pakistan issue to arbitration. This report has been denied emphatically by league members.

Complaints were heard that the cabinet mission had not clearly indicated to either party just what plan it would consider workable. One Indian source said "we will not know what the cabinet has in mind until the cabinet (mission) publishes its proposed plan, as promised."

In New Delhi, Dr. N. B. Khare, Commonwealth member of the Viceroy's Executive Council, said the failure of the conference was disheartening but not unexpected, and added "now it is for the British to play their part and redeem their pledges."

"They should begin from the very beginning and strike at the very root of the evil, namely the communal electorate," he said. "After having done that they should draw up a constitution that will make the common man, irrespective of political parties or religious communities, feel he is independent and feel further that his fundamental freedoms are guaranteed."

Paper Takes Grave View

He sai dthe British should not hestitate to impose a constitution "provided it is just and fair to all communities, with adequate and reasonable safeguards to minorities, but provided also that the rights of the majority are not assailed."

In Calcutta, the pro-British newspaper *Statesman* took a grave view of the breakdown, but said it did not in any way "bring the cabinet mission to an end." The pro-Congress party *Hindustan Standard* said Congress party members had felt all along that the conference could have succeeded "only at the cost of the Congres and the country."

The Moslem League repeatedly has stated it would not participate in a central government until the principle of a separate Moslem state was recognized. The numerically dominant Congress party has expressed willingness to participate in a central government, but, in contrast with its position of a year ago, has declared it no longer will accept control on an equal basis with the League.

control to Indian self-government. Two communiques were issued after the breakdown, one jointly by the Cabinet mission, the Moslem League and the Congress party; the other by the Cabinet mission alone—but neither gave any reason for the collapse of the negotiations. It seemed apparent, however, that the conference had foundered on the demands of the Moslem League for an independent Moslem State (Pakistan). These demands have been bitterly opposed by the Congress party, which favors an India unified at least in so far as foreign affairs, defense and communications are concerned.

The communique issued by the mission said that the conference had not "led to any agreed plan between the leaders of the Congress and the Moslem League," but that the breakdown "does not in any way bring to an end the mission with which we were charged by his Majesty's Government and the British people." The statement added that the mission and the Viceroy, Lord Wavell, would go to New Delhi tomorrow and would issue a statement in a few days on "the next step to be taken."

Not Unexpected.

Even a face-to-face talk between M. A. Jinnah, president of the Moslem League, and Jawaharlal Nehru, president-elect of the Congress party, failed to save the conference. Nehru was the last of the congress delegation to leave the meeting place last night. He paused long enough to tell reporters that "the negotiations go on forever, but this particular conference is ended." He later told a crowd of some 500 persons: "It is not by cursing or blaming the mission or the Moslem League that you can win your objective. It is by silently preparing to shoulder your responsibilities that you will help the cause of Indian freedom."

In New Delhi, Dr. N. B. Khare, Commonwealth member of the Viceroy's Executive Council, termed the failure of the conference "disheartening but not unexpected." He proposed in a statement that, if all further steps fail, Britain impose upon India the federal constitution enacted by Parliament in 1935 but held in abeyance since that time. The British people, he said, should not fight shy of imposing a constitution "providing it is just and fair to all communities with adequate and reasonable safeguards to minorities, but provided also that the rights of majorities are not assailed."

Britons Still Hopeful on India

Cabinet Mission Promises New Statement—Simla Conference Breaks Down.

Simla, India, May 13 (A. P.).—The British Cabinet mission, admitting failure of an eight-day conference with Moslem and Hindu leaders on independence for India, made it plain today that it still has hopes of solving the Indian problem.

The conference ended in a complete breakdown yesterday, thus dealing a severe blow to the hopes of those who had expected a quick transition from British

Egyptian Premier Asks 'Dignity' For His Nation

London, May 13 (AP)—Egyptian Premier Ismail Sidky Pasha said in a letter to the *Times* today that present negotiations relative to British evacuation of Egypt should seek to "safeguard the dignity of Egypt, which would be a guarantee of her friendship and a guarantee of peace."

Sidky Pasha added that Egypt was an "ally to be met and cared for, not a country to be dominated—for that would in the end bring a harvest of more or less active hostility."

The Premier said he believed the British delegation in Cairo now working on a revision of the 1936 British-Egyptian treaty realized that British interests "will be better safeguarded through friendship and collaboration than they will be by means of outdated formulas of imperialist policies."

Afghan Cabinet Fall Reported

LONDON, May 13 (AP)—The Moscow radio said tonight that King Mohammed Zahir Shah of Afghanistan had dismissed his Cabinet and asked the former Minister of War, Shah Mahmoud Khan, to form a new government. No details were given.

British Hunt Chinese Thugs

KUALA LUMPUR, Malaya, May 13 (AP).—Headquarters of the British command in Malaya said today that 3,000 British troops have been sent to key road crossings along the Siam-Malaya border to break up the depredations of about 500 armed renegades, mostly Chinese, who have "virtually throttled" commerce across the border.

JAP CHALLENGE IS LAID BEFORE WAR TRIBUNAL

Court Adjourns to Study Argument Denying Full Authority

CITES POTSDAM DECLARATION

Tokyo Lawyer Says This Provided for No Charge of Crimes Against Peace.

Tokyo, May 13 (A. P.).—The argument that Japan did not surrender unconditionally and does not have to obey every Allied command was presented to the Far East Military Tribunal today by the chief defense counsel for Japan's major war criminals, Ichiro Kiyose. He challenged the court's authority to try the twenty-eight defendants. His argument was taken under advisement, and the tribunal adjourned until tomorrow morning.

Today's session of the tribunal was held especially to hear Kiyose's challenge. The trial is set to begin on June 3.

The Allies' chief prosecutor, Joseph B. Keenan, described Kiyose's argument as the "height of absurdity," declaring that examination of the Japanese communications delivered to the Swiss Government at the time of the surrender would show that it was utterly unconditional. He then turned to the ultimatum prepared by the Allies at the Potsdam Conference last July. From Paragraph 13, he read: "We call upon the Government of Japan to proclaim now the unconditional surrender of all Japanese armed forces....." And from Paragraph 6 he read: "There must be eliminated for all time the authority and influence of those who have deceived and misled the people of Japan into embarking on world conquest. . . ."

As Keenan spoke of the "pil-

1948

lage, murder and plunder" of which he accused the twenty-eight defendants, he was interrupted by Chief Justice Sir William Webb, who asked: "Do you think those rhetorical phrases are fitting at this time?"

'Binding on Allies.'

Kiyose took a different view of the Potsdam Declaration. He declared that under its terms the Allies could prosecute all persons guilty of violating the accepted laws and customs of war, but that no provision was made in it for charges for inciting war and mistreatment of Allied peoples.

"The Potsdam Declaration not only binds Japan, but binds the Allies," the white-haired counsel declared. "We in Japan at no time expected that it would be extended to crimes against peace and charges against important statesmen, diplomats and other leaders."

Germany's surrender was wholly unconditional, Kiyose said, but the Potsdam agreement "presented an offer" to Japan. "It is this that was accepted and it is this that the Allies must observe," he insisted.

Kiyose said that in giving the tribunal jurisdiction over crimes against peace and crimes against humanity, "Gen. MacArthur is exercising authority which he does not possess and the Japanese people are not bound to obey that order." Japan's top statesmen agreed to surrender in the belief that they would not be prosecuted as war criminals, the attorney declared, and added that in the surrender last September Japan recognized that she would have to obey the orders and directives of the Allied Powers but only those in accordance with the Potsdam Declaration.

Keenan Warned Again.

Kiyose told the tribunal—over the objection of Keenan—that he could see no reason why the question of Japanese aggression in Manchuria should be covered in the indictment. He said that several countries had recognized the State of Manchuria, set up there by the Japanese. He also asked that the charges of crimes against Siam be stricken out, because Siam "is not and was not an Allied nation."

Justice Webb delivered a second admonition to Keenan when the prosecutor asked permission to read excerpts from a 1942 radio address in which President Roosevelt, he said, showed an early intent to bring to justice Axis leaders and henchmen for inciting war. Webb cautioned the florid-faced American against making "inflammatory statements" that might prejudice the court. After consultation, when Keenan assured them he would keep within bounds of decency and good taste, the nine justices permitted him to quote Roosevelt, Stalin, Churchill and Chiang Kai-shek.

The counsel also asked that charges of crimes against Siam be stricken because Siam "is not and was not an Allied nation."

Today's session was held especially to hear Kiyose's challenge. The trial is set to begin June 3.

Tokyo, *Tuesday*, May 14 (AP)—While the international war-crimes tribunal considered a defense challange to its jurisdiction, five of the 28 top-ranking defendants made a separate move today to escape prosecution.

Former Prime Minister Kiichiro Hiranuma and four other sought dismissal of aggression counts by contending that "a legal, fair and impartial trial" by the Allies which fought and beat Japan would be impossible.

Captain Defended Homma

Capt. W. G. Furness, USA, who defended Lieut. Gen. Masaharu Homma in Manila, presented the new move as supplementary to yesterday's challenge of tribunal jurisdiction.

Seeking freedom with Hiranuma by this motion were former Foreign Ministers Yosuke Matsuoka, Mamoru Shigemitsu and Shigenori Togo, and Gen. Yoshijiri Uzemu, former Kwangtung Army commander.

Seeking a ruling to quash charges of mass murder in the sneak attacks at Pearl Harbor and elsewhere as the war began, Major Ben Bruce Blakeney, Oklahoma City, American defense counsel for General Umezu, asserted that "killing in war is not murder."

Clothes For U. S. Women in Tokyo

Tokyo, May 13 (A. P.).—The Chief Quartermaster's Office cheerily informed American civilian women employees of the Occupation Forces today that 20 per cent of a year's supply of clothing for them would be shipped soon from San Francisco. Stocks have been low since a recent warehouse fire in Manila.

Jap Coalition Failure Reported To Hirohito

Tokyo, May 13 (AP)—Premier Shidehara reported to Emperor Hirohito today on the tangled political affairs of the nation.

The imperial audience, reported by Kyodo news agency, was held shortly after the Premier learned that the Social Democratic party had failed in its efforts to line up a coalition government. He had flatly rejected a proposal that they be permitted to form a single-party cabinet.

The Socialist setback was reported to Shidehara by Tetsu Katayama, party secretary general, who received the Premier's refusal to permit the party to act individually.

"Bigotry" Is Charged

The rejection was met with a quickly published statement in which the Socialists charged that the Premier's "bigoted" attitude was forcing them to present to the emperor a demand for aid in relieving the nation's food situation.

The statement was well sprinkled with the words "starve" and "starvation" and concluded with the oft-repeated demand that the Emperor hold himself responsible for the war and the present political impasse.

The Socialist statement followed the same general line taken yesterday by Communist-led demonstrators who pushed past guards at the palace compound gates to demand imperial assistance in solving the food-shortage problem.

Demonstrators To Return

Kacho Iwase, imperial household transportation chief, told the Associated Press today that the demonstrators had promised to return tomorrow for an answer to their demand for aid from Hirohito.

Iwase, who also met the demonstrators April 4 when they appeared at the imperial household ministry, said that so far as he knew, the Emperor planned no answer.

An emergency meeting of the Social Democratic party created the new setback when it decided to refuse to participate in any coalition cabinet and to work for a solid "democratic" front.

"Awkward" Situation

The meeting, Kyodo said, instructed Katayama to shun all meetings of the leaders of the four major parties that might be called by Shidehara in connection with a coalition government.

As a result, the news agency said, Foreign Minister Shigeru Yoshida, who yesterday was forecast as "virtually certain" to be the next Liberal party president, was placed in an "awkward" situation.

Yoshida was understood to be convinced that only a coalition government could succeed and to have based his plans on that premise, which the Socialist withdrawal effectively kills.

Demonstrators' Demands

Another blow to coalition was delivered by the demonstrators at the palace compound yesterday, Iwase reported. He said the group had urged that the Emperor refuse any recommendation by Shidehara for a Conservative coalition and insist on a Communist-Social Democrat Left-wing government.

The invasion of the compound, which marked the first direct appeal in history of the people of the Emperor, continued today as one of the principal topics of conversation.

The incident was characterized as a striking example of the "new times" since the occupation began.

Jap Health, Welfare Agencies Shaken Up

Tokyo, May 13 (AP)—Supreme headquarters today ordered the Japanese Government to reorganize administration of the nation's health and welfare activities.

The directive specified that four agencies be set up:

A bureau of health to direct public health, vital statistics, health education and nutritional activities.

A bureau of medical treatment to direct general medical affairs, administration of hospitals and sanatoriums and pharmaceutical matters, including production and standardization of drugs.

A bureau of preventive medicine concerned with sanitary engineering, communicable and chronic infections and diseases.

A bureau of social affairs to handle medical assistance in public welfare.

Supreme headquarters said the reorganization was necessary to "cope adequately with the emergency health and welfare situation."

Membership In Jap Labor Unions Soars

Tokyo, May 13 (AP)—The Japanese rush to labor unions which General MacArthur has encouraged has boosted memberships in 3,739 separate unions to 1,690,000, occupation headquarters reported today.

The first exact labor figures were presented by Theodore Cohen, of Washington, headquarters labor division executive, who found that the largest so far was that of government railway workers, with more than 100,000 members.

The labor federations— the Japanese Federation of Labor, and the Congress of Industrial Unions —have been formed, but so far the rush to individual organization has precluded much consideration of overall organization, Cohen said.

Jap Prison Guard Defended By Yank

Yokohama, May 13 (AP)—Yoshika Yagi, former Fukuoka prison camp guard, was defended at his war-crimes trial before an 8th Army tribuna today as a man who treated his prisoners with respect.

An affidavit from Sergt. Harold T. Irving, of Holyoke, Mass., described Yagi as a "happy-go-lucky fellow, always smiling," who "did not get angry" while carrying out the camp commandant's orders to beat the captives.

At another war-crimes trial, Tomio Yamada, former guard at Umeda prison camp, pleaded innocent and then sat stolidly as a series of affidavits were presented accusing him of "deliberately" killing one prisoner and contributing to the death of another.

PW Had Pneumonia

Corporal Edgar A. Ransey, of Aberdeen, Wash., asserted that Sergt. William H. Fisher, of Shamokin, Pa., was "deliberately killed because Yamada would not believe our camp doctor's diagnosis of pneumonia."

Capt. Edward R. Nell, of Kalamazoo, Mich., wrote that another war prisoner died as "the direct result" of Yamada's mistreatment of sick prisoners.

Yamada is also charged with beating Lieut. Harry T. Simpson, of Richmond, Va.; Seaman Edwin H. Jahn, of Clinton, Iowa, and Storekeeper Austin L. Andrews, of Macon, Ga.

STORM SNAPS TOW ON 17 JAP SHIPS

Kure, Japan, May 13 (A. P.).—Seventeen Japanese submarines marked for destruction were torn loose from their tow-ships and a Japanese tug sank with the loss of four lives during a wild, stormy night on Bungo strait, Royal Australian and Indian Navy officers reported today. The tugmaster, a Japanese, had refused to anchor in a sheltered spot as ordered, they said.

An Australian ship, an Indian vessel and three Japanese tugs were towing the submarines through the channel between Kyushu and Shikoku islands on the night of May 7 when hundred-mile-an-hour winds broke the towlines.

Members of ships' crews riding the submarines were washed into the sea, but all were rescued during a night-long search. The tugmaster and his three were lost. During the search for man overboard, thousands of gallons of oil were pumped on the waves in an attempt to calm the sea.

On the morning of May 8, submarines still afloat were destroyed with gunfire and demolition charges.

CHINA FOE OF REDS RESIGNS HIS POST AS CHIEF OF STAFF

NANKING, May 13. — (AP) Gen. Ho Ying-chin, with a blistering criticism of the Communists who long have tried to have him ousted, announced today he would resign by June 1 as chief of staff and commander-in-chief of the Chinese Government army.

Ho, who is 56, said he was stepping out to permit "younger blood" to take over, and that his successor already had been selected but could not yet be identified.

Took Office in 1930

Ho was war minister from 1930 to 1944 and has been chief of staff for the last eight years.

There had been rumors that the Communists insisted on his removal from the scene entirely.

Ho denied rumors that he would be a delegate to the U.N. conference, but said that he might visit the United States later as head of a Chinese military mission.

The Communists, he said, were trying to make him the "scrapegoat" for the civil conflict.

[The United Press said that General Ho directly accused General Chou En-lai, Communist leader, of trying to "instigate civil war" in China, and "involving the Russians if he can."]

"If the Communists have any feeling of nationalism or desire to protect the sovereignty of Manchuria," Ho said, "they should give up the capital, Changchun."

Army Demobilizing

As evidence of peaceful intent, Ho said the Government already had demobilized 191,000 enlisted men and 3,700 officers under the army unification program while the Communists were "expanding their forces instead of deactivating them."

Only today, he said, he had received a report that two unidentified planes had attacked a train north of Mukden and killed more than 100 persons. He expressed belief the planes were piloted by Japanese under Communist orders.

"If the Communists have any feeling of nationalism or desire to protect the sovereignty of Manchuria," he said, "they should give up the capital, Changchun."

Pro-Government press reports meanwhile said small-scale Communist attacks were continuing on railways in North China and southern Manchuria. Communist reports asserted that seven Government divisions still were vainly attacking the railway city of Szepingkai, on the route to Changchun, and Penki (Penhsihu) south of Mukden.

General Marshall, special U. S. envoy seeking peace in China, conferred again with Chou En-lai but it was announced the session was "without results."

China Top General To Resign By June 1

Nanking, May 13 (AP)—Gen. Ho Ying-chin announced tonight that on or before June 1 he would resign as chief of staff and commander in chief of the Chinese Government Army. The 56-year-old Ho, who has been chief of staff for eight years and was formerly War Minister for fourteen years, told correspondents that his successor had already been chosen but he could not yet disclose his identity.

To Advise Delegation

Nanking, May 13 (AP) — The Foreign Office announced today appointment of Cheng Chen-yu, director of Foreign Office personnel, as adviser to the Chinese delegation to the United Nations.

China Reds Try To Cut Tientsin Rail Lines

Peiping, May 13 (AP)—Newspapers here reported today continuing small-scale attacks by Chinese Communists on North China railways and stubborn defense by Communists holding Szepingkai and Pengshihu in Manchuria.

Four specific harassing attacks along railways running out of Tientsin were listed:

Tsangsien, south of Tientsin, attacked May 11 and the Communists repulsed the following morn-

ing; Communists repulsed in a three-hour attack on Yangtsun between Peiping and Tientsin May 10; Yulin on the coastal railroad attacked Saturday night, and Tsinghsein attacked Sunday morning.

Bent On Taking Tsangchow

Hsin Min-pao said 6,000 Communists armed with artillery seem intent on capturing Tsangchow.

The Communists maintained silence concerning the reported attacks on railroad centers.

Communists reports from Manchuria said that after 23 days fighting their forces were holding Szepingkai from seven government divisions and were also holding Pengshihu.

Meanwhile, General Marshall faced the job of peacemaker with a new weapon. Washington reports said he had an absolute veto over a $500,000,000 American loan to China, considered a potent source of power in dealing with the Chinese.

Called One-Sided Weapon

The veto, however, was seen in Shanghai as a one-sided weapon usable against only the National Government. Communists have said the loan would "perpetuate Fascist rule in China" and have actively opposed it.

Communist Gen. Chou En-lai charged that "elements" in Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek's party were trying to sabotage Marshall's efforts and involve the United States in a full-scale civil war in China.

Chou said he was anxious to localize the conflicts, now centering chiefly in Manchuria since last week's truce in central China and Shantung province.

Tass Cites Marine Move In China

Moscow, May 13 (AP)—A Tass dispatch from Dairen said today that, according to information reaching there, 2,000 United States Marines had landed at Hulutao on May 1 and 2 for the purpose of expediting the movement of Chinese National Government troops into Manchuria aboard American ships.

The dispatch said the plan apparently was to transport the Chinese troops by sea from Tsingtao, in Shantung province, to Hulutao, whence they could move by land toward Mukden.

300-Mile Gain

Hulutao is about 300 miles north of Tsingtao and lies across the Gulf of Liaoting from Dairen.

Tass said the Chinese forces reportedly involved in the move had been "trained and armed with artillery, mortars and tanks by the Americans."

Denies Mao Is in Moscow

SHANGHAI, May 13 (AP).—A Communist spokesman denied here today a Reuters news agency report from Nanking that Mao Tse-tung, China's No. 1 Communist, had gone to Moscow to confer on the Manchurian situation. The spokesman labeled the report a "complete fabrication" and said Mao had not left the Communist headquarters at Yenan.

Jap Gets 30 Years In Chinese Massacre

Manila, May 13 (AP)—Toshieke Nakada, Japanese civilian propaganda expert, was sentenced today to serve 30 years at hard labor for participating in the massacre of some 650 Chinese at Uan Pablo in Laguna province last spring.

Nakada was the last of five Japanese to be convicted of participating in the massacre.

The others were Col. Masatoshi Fijushige, Major Zeniche Uehara, Capt. Hajime Ohno and Lieut. Jinsuke Takahashi, all of whom were given 30-year sentences.

Three More Korean Railways Nationalized

Seoul, May 13 (AP)—The United States military government today ordered the nationalizing of three Korean railroads by May 17 "to develop an integrated national system of railway transportation."

The lines affected will be condemned and compensation determined by a board named by the director of the military government's transportation department.

Five Accused as Spies Deny Guilt in Canada

Men Charged With Obtaining Secrets for Moscow

OTTAWA, May 13 (AP).—Five men accused of participating in the Moscow-directed Canadian spy ring pleaded not guilty today in the Ontario Supreme Court to charges of conspiring to violate the official secrets act of 1939.

One of the five—Captain Gordon Lunan, thirty, alleged head of a group of agents—appeared in a county court and his case was contined until May 31.

The four others who appeared before Chief Justice J. C. McRuer, were Edward Wilfred Mazerall, thirty, former National Research Council engineer; James Scotland Benning, thirty-eight, and Harold Emanuel Gerson, forty-three, brothers in law and former Munitions Department officials, and Matt Simons Nightengale, forty, a former Royal Canadian Air Force communications expert.

Two others—Eric Adams, Industrial Development Bank official, and F. W. Poland, who worked for the Canadian Information Service—were to be arraigned later.

Franco Atomic Project Perils Peace, Giral Says

New York, May 13 (AP)—The Spanish Government-in-exile said flatly today that the Franco regime is threatening world peace by working on atomic energy with the aid of German scientists.

This statement is contained in one of the documents which Dr. José Giral, premier of the government-in-exile, brought from Paris yesterday for presentation to the United Nations subcommittee investigating the Spanish question.

Although the 350-page report still had not been presented to the United Nations this afternoon, it was learned from a reliable source that it contained a statement that atomic research was being conducted in two Spanish cities—Granada and Murcia.

Three Other Charges Made

The report, which Giral said would be submitted "within the next 24 hours," also said that:

1. Generalissimo Francisco Franco was maintaining a huge military force, a large part of which was massed on the French frontier.

2. The Franco regime was not only sheltering many notorious Nazis, but actually was employing many former Gestapo agents in its secret police. The report listed the names of some of them.

3. Franco was violating human rights by "tortures, terriorism and cruelties" in Spanish jails and concentration camps.

Giral said he would present the report directly to Trygvie Lie, secretary general of the United Nations, which meant that it probably would not be in the hands of the five-man subcommittee when it meets this afternoon.

May Appear Later

Giral indicated he would not appear before the committee personally before he leaves Wednesday for Mexico but that he might appear when he returns to New York in about ten days.

The subcommittee, which is expected to meet almost daily from now until May 31, when it must report to the Security Council, also will get reports this week from the United States and Mexico.

Thursday Session Likely

Meanwhile, a United Nations spokesman said the Council probably would be called into session Thursday to take up two other matters:

A resolution circulated Friday night by Edward R. Stettinius, Jr., United States delegate, proposing that requests for United Nations membership be held up pending study of qualifications and procedure by a subcommittee, and a report of the Council's committee of experts on rules and procedure, which is ready to submit another group of rules for approval.

HONOLULU GANGS, SAILORS IN CLASH

HONOLULU, May 13 — (AP) Hoodlum gangs roamed the Waikiki beach section here last night and clashed sporadically with sailors on shore leave.

Police had no official report of the disturbances, but civilian sources reported numerous affrays.

A civilian who telephoned The Honolulu Star Bulletin said he saw 12 sailors beaten at different times by gangs of four to 20 youths. The fights broke out about 6 p.m. while the sailors—many of them on shore leave from ships enroute to Bikini for the atom bomb test—were swimming and surf-boarding.

Unlike the Damon Tract riot which last fall climaxed troubled relations between servicemen and island youths, last night's flareup was not a mass riot but a series of fights all along the beach.

Arias Ends Hunger Strike

Panama, Panama, May 13 (AP)—Former President Arnulfo Arias, who began a hunger strike May 2 to protest an alleged delay of the Government in bringing him to trial, ended his fast today.

Arias, held in connection with an armed uprising in Colon last December, reportedly discontinued his strike because of ill health.

U. N. TO RECEIVE REPORT CHARGING AID FOR FASCISM

NEW YORK, May 13. — (AP) Franco Spain is "a fascist regime geared for war and bent on aggression," the Spanish government-in-exile said today. It declared Spain was a haven for notorious Gestapo agents and Nazi scientists working on atomic energy.

These charges are included in a 350-page document, consisting of a general introduction and 20 annexes, brought from Paris yesterday by Dr. Jose Giral, premier of the government-in-exile, for submission to the United Nations subcommittee investigating the Spanish question.

Will Submit Charges

Giral said the document would be handed to Secretary-General Trygve Lie "within the next 24 hours" and that it would prove that the Franco regime "is and always has been a permanent threat to international peace and security."

The Associated Press learned from high Spanish Republican sources that the document declared in its introductory section that German scientists now are experimenting on atomic fission in the Spanish provinces of Granada and Murcia, with the apparent aid of the Franco government.

The document also listed some 50 Gestapo agents who, it said, "direct" the work of the Spanish secret police and "influence" the policies of the government.

A special annex on Spain's military strength and deployment said that large concentrations of troops on the Pyrenees border and in North Africa "directly threaten France's security."

Political Prisoners Detained

Another annex listed persons allegedly being held in Spanish jails and concentration camps for "political reasons" and declared that the Franco regime was violating the "basic human rights of any democracy."

The document said between 18,000 and 20,000 persons were being held in prisons in the Madrid area alone. It declared that "Nazi torture methods" had been imported from Germany and concluded that Spain is now "a huge penitentiary."

Giral spent the day calling on delegates to the Security council to press for action against the Franco government. He said he did not intend to appear personally before the sub-committee on Spain before leaving Wednesday for Mexico, but that he might appear before the committee after his return in about 10 days.

The committee started work this afternoon examining the mass of information already submitted by members of the United Nations.

The Security council was expected to continue in recess until Thursday or Friday when it will meet to act on proposed rules of procedure recommended by its committee of experts. At that time the council also will consider a proposal of U. S. Delegate Edward R. Stettinius, Jr., on the procedure for admitting new members to the United Nations.

NEW REFUGEE AGENCY URGED

To Co-operate With U. N., but Not Be Part of It.

London, May 13 (A. P.)—The United Nations Special Committee on Refugees will recommend that a new specialized agency be established to handle Europe's gigantic refugee problem when the Economic and Social Council meets in New York, May 25, an official reported today.

The committee, which has been working in London for more than eight weeks, will complete its report within a day or two. It expects to receive from a sub-committee tomorrow a report dealing with this problem and also the long-argued definition of a refugee.

The official said the report would include a recommendation to set up an international refugee commission as a specialized agency which would co-operate with the United Nations but which would be financed independently and not be an organ of the United Nations. This agency would have the task of taking care of 1,084,000 persons, by UNRRA estimate.

Definition of Refugees.

After weeks of debate in which some of the countries most closely aligned with Russia argued that many inmates of present refugee camps were Fascists and war criminals who should be sent back home, the sub-committee agreed on this definition of a refugee:

1. A victim of Nazi or Fascist regimes or Quisling or puppet regimes which assisted the Nazis and Fascists.

2. A victim of persecution for reasons of race, religion or nationality.

3. A person considered a refugee before the outbreak of the second world war and who enjoyed the status of refugee under an established system of international or intergovernmental protection or assistance.

Truman Terms Loan-Okay A Victory

Washington, May 13 (AP)—President Truman congratulated Senate Majority Leader Barkley of Kentucky today on the Senate's passage of the $3,750,000,000 loan to Britain.

House Speaker Rayburn said that Mr. Truman termed last Friday's Senate vote a great victory.

The commendation took place at the President's weekly conference with congressional leaders.

Rayburn said the House Banking Committee will start hearings on the British loan legislation soon and that they might last about two weeks.

Constitutional Challenge

A contention that the Senate invaded constitutional prerogatives of the House by voting first upon the loan legislation was made by Representative Knutson (R., Minn.) in a closed meeting of the House Ways and Means Committee.

"A considerable portion of the committee feels," Knutson told newsmen, "that the Senate has invaded the prerogatives of the House.

"The oan legislation amends the Second Liberty Loan Act and also involves trade treaties and foreign commerce, which in turn involves revenue. Under the Constitution, revenue legislation must originate in the House."

Plan Conference

Knutson said he and Chairman Doughton (D., N.C.) and Representatives Cooper (D., Tenn.) and Jenkins (R., Ohio) would confer with Speaker Rayburn on the matter.

The Minnesotan, an opponent of the loan, argued that the bill should be returned to the Senate.

Senator Edwin C. Johnson (D., Col.) raised the same constitutional objections in the Senate but was voted down.

New Policy Rift In State Dept. Faces Byrnes

Washington, May 13 (AP)—A

widening split within the State Department may vitally affect American foreign policy on almost every major outstanding issue.

This is one of the main problems which will confront Secretary of State Byrnes upon his return from Paris.

One resignation already has resulted, and speculation is rife among departmental insiders that others either will follow or there will be important reassignments later this year.

The First To Go

First to go was Colonel Alfred McCormack, who quit as organizer of a central American intelligence unit because he contended his plans were wrecked by opposition within the department.

Speculation about possible future resignations revolves chiefly around Under Secretary of State Dean Atcheson, Assistant Secretary Will Clayton and McCormack's former colleague and successor in the intelligence job—William L. Langer.

The struggle appears to be an outgroth of the traditional fight between the Foreign Service officers—career men who are the backbone of the American diplomatic system—and comparative newcomers to the field of diplomacy.

The fight has been intensified in part by Byrnes's problem at Paris trying to work out with the Russians, British and French satisfactory peace settlements for Europe. On the central problem of how to deal with Foreign Minister Molotov and the Russians, Byrnes received two strikingly different recommendations.

Politics Vs. Economics

His regular political-diplomatic advisers under Assistant Secretary James Dunn recommended that he stand firm on every Russian demand considered to represent an expansion of Russian powers into western Europe. These advisers wanted the conference fought out on such issues as Trieste and Tripoli—tacitly recognizing that eastern Europe is Russian and western Europe is not.

Byrnes's nonprofessional advisers under Acheson and Clayton—notably experts on European economy—argued this was likely to create instead of resolve international conflicts. They drew an elaborate memorandum recommending that Byrnes try first to unify Europe by seeking Anglo-Russian agreement to some means of tackling such European-wide economic problems as transportation. After that, they said, should come the work on political issues.

Byrnes, however, took a staff of veteran diplomats to Paris with him, and reports from the conference show that in the main he followed their advice.

Yet his proposal of a 25-year, Big-Four treaty of alliance against Germany was regarded by the other side as an outgrowth of their advice, though not a substitute for it.

Acheson's Losing Streak

This is the third time in the last few weeks that Acheson has been identified with a project which did not go through. He called for much more drastic American food-control and famine-relief measures, only to have President Truman say a few days later that he did not know of any more drastic measures he could take.

Acheson also was a backer of McCormack in the latter's assignment to set up an independent intelligence unit within the department.

Opposing Contentions

The central issue—involving both State Department organization and foreign policy—is one which brings acknowledgements from each side that the other is both honest and sincere. To boil down the arguments:

The diplomatic experts contend they must have control of all aspects of American relations with a foreign country in order to make certain that policy is well developed and consistent; that helping to make policy decisions is their responsibility, for which they are trained and qualified; that there should be no such thing as a separate intelligence unit, and that the department's economic experts tend to meddle in political affairs.

The nonprofessionals—the lawyers, economists and others outside the Foreign Service—assert that the United States must develop a bolder foreign policy than the diplomats supply; that it must act more vigorously as a leading world power; that it needs a central intelligence unit to supply facts independently of diplomatic conclusions; that if the United States does not put over a workable peace no other nation will, and for this reason it should try sincerely to develop every possible way of getting along with Russia.

Hoover to Seek Famine Aid in South America

Former President Accepts Truman's Bid to Undertake Mission, but Refuses to Suggest Food Rationing.

Washington, May 13 (A. P.).—The White House said today that Herbert Hoover had accepted an invitation to go to South America as President Truman's food ambassador to enlist the support of countries there in the food crisis.

Charles G. Ross, White House press secretary, said Mr. Truman complimented Hoover at the conference today on his splendid job so far and asked him to go to South America at his convenience as "food ambassador."

Hoover, Ross said, accepted and is going within the next few weeks.

The former President simultaneously told a news conference that the world grain deficit could be largely overcome if surplus-producing nations would adopt "further vigorous conservation measures."

No Views on Rationing.

Talking after his meeting with the President, Hoover refused to say whether he believed the surplus countries, including the United States, should establish food rationing to help.

He wished, he said, to "be allowed to keep out of the domestic controversy" over rationing.

Herbert Morrison of Great Britain, Lord President of the Council, also discussed the food situation with the President. To reporters he described as "without foundation" a published report that he was asking Mr. Truman to ration meats and fats in the United States. He said: "Any idea of me telling the Americans what they are going to ration and what they are not going to ration is not on my agenda."

[In London, the political correspondent for the World, quoting the "highest authority," reported that Morrison would ask the President to ration meats and fats in the United States.]

Morrison said he discussed "the whole famine situation" with the President and added: "The President is fully possessed of the facts and urgencies of the matter."

"We are both equally determined to take necessary steps. We compared notes on the American and British points of view. My own impression is that their approach is not dissimilar."

Looks at Cereal Needs.

Hoover said overseas cereal needs for the period of May 1 to September 30 were considerably smaller than had been previously stated.

He said he and aids who accompanied him on his world-circling survey found that minimum cereal needs for the May-September period would be 14,484,000 tons. He said the supply expected to be available for export to famine areas would be 10,897,000 tons.

"Therefore the gap in supplies between May 1 and September 30 can be reduced to about 3,600,000 tons, as against an 11,000,000-ton gap in the earlier appraisals," he said.

Hoover said it might be possible to reduce the estimated 3,600,000 ton deficit to about 1,500,000 providing Russia, the United Kingdom, Iraq and some other countries made more grain available.

In response to queries, Hoover said that in his world tour he had seen no evidence of "mass starvation." He emphasized, however, that stocks in hungry areas are insufficient to last more than a month. He said the dominant need is cereals, particularly wheat and rice. He refused to discuss the world food situation beyond the present emergency.

"If the world has good weather, the food balance sheet will be greatly shifted," he said.

To Speak in Chicago.

The former president said he planned to discuss the world food situation more fully in a speech at Chicago Friday night. He indicated he might at that time go into the question of possible rationing. He said the outlook for this year's crops is generally much brighter than a year ago, particularly in North Africa, France, India and China.

Cereal needs for the May-September period—based on a per capita supply of not more than 300 grams a day, were listed as follows:

Europe 8,390,000 tons, Latin America 1,000,000, South Africa and New Zealand 198,000, the Middle East 100,000, the Indian Ocean area 2,886,000, and the Pacific Ocean area 1,910,000.

Probable supplies for the period were listed as follows:

The United States 4,220,000, Canada 2,300,000, Australia 992,000, United Kingdom 200,000, Argentina 2,375,000, Brazil 200,000, other Western hemisphere areas 40,000, Burma 75,000, Siam 195,000, and Russia to France 300,000.

Hoover said the loadings of cereals by months should be as follows:

May 2,723,000, June 2,881,000, July 3,147,000, August 3,044,000 and September 2,689,000.

He said that the 10,897,000 tons of cereals needed between May 1 and September 30 included 7,900,000 tons of wheat, 2,550,000 tons of coarse grains (including corn, oats and barley), and rice 447,000. These figures were based, he said, on a check of available supplies in exporting countries. The former president said the co-operation of Russia and the Latin American States would greatly aid in meeting the current emeregency.

Question of Rationing.

The wheat pinch began to hurt at home today with one big flour mill closed as President Truman and Hoover met for talks that may answer this question: Will a resort to wartime food rationing—with bread added to the list for the first time in American history—be necessary to solve the world famine crisis?

Those in favor of such a step gained powerful new support with word that Stabilization Director Chester Bowles plans to urge it upon Mr. Truman unless the present dark outlook brightens quickly. Bowles's suggestion, if it is made, will call for action by August, according to a highly placed official who asked not be named.

Limits on Flour Mills.

On the domestic scene, meanwhile, the closing of Pillsbury's "A" mill at Minneapolis stood out as a grim reminder that the shortage of wheat can well make deep inroads into American eating habits. Unable to obtain grain for the first time in its 66-year history, the mill shut down Saturday night.

Since May 1 all flour mills in the country have been limited to a maximum of twenty-one days' wheat supplies. Many had less than that amount, and the Government's action in offering a 30-cent bonus on sales to the Government shut off any chance for the millers to augment their dwindling stocks. Hence others appear certain to follow the Pillsbury lead.

How long flour stocks will hold out until bakers and housewives begin to feel the squeeze remains problematical.

This factor undoubtedly figured in the reported decision of Bowles to recommend bread rationing, along with a return to coupons for meat, butter and cheese.

Mr. Truman has said repeatedly he will not hesitate to order wartime rationing restored if such action becomes essential. Thus far, however, he has taken the position that machinery could not be started up again in time to help in the current crisis, which officials first estimated would last only until this summer's crops are harvested. More recently, however, increasing emphasis has been attached to the possibility of shortages continuing into and through next year.

Service Commands Ended In Army Reorganization

Functions Shifted to Other Branches in Economy Move.

WASHINGTON, May 13. — (AP) The War department today announced a reorganization, effective June 11, which will eliminate the nine service commands and convert them to six armies.

In addition, greater autonomy will be given the Army Air Forces.

The headquarters of the Army Service Forces will be discontinued and its functions transferred to other branches of the War department.

General Jacob L. Devers, head of the army ground forces, will be placed in command of the six armies within the United States.

Objective of the reorganization is to reduce expense and improve the army at the lower levels, the War department said.

Order Signed by Truman

The changes will be made under authority of an executive order signed by President Truman this afternoon.

The reorganization will occur at a time when the army is down from a wartime strength of 8,000,000 peak to 1,500,000.

Acting on the recommendation of Secretary of War Patterson the President issued the order which authorizes the Secretary of War to reassign the functions of the service of supply command of the Army Service Forces.

Under the order the War department's general staff will be reorganized to give to its divisions greater authority and responsibility in the control and direction of military administration and operation.

Emphasis on Research

Increased emphasis will be placed on research and development under the direction of the Secretary of War.

The headquarters of the Army Service Forces is discontinued and its functions are transferred to other appropriate War department agencies. Lt. General Leroy Lutes, commanding the Army Service Forces will become director of service, supply and procurement on the War department general staff. He will perform many of the duties now assigned to the commanding general of the Army Service Forces.

Gen. Devers soon will move his headquarters from Washington, to Fort Monroe, Va.

Commands First Army

General Courtney H. Hodges will command the First Army and the First Army area with headquarters in New York city. This area embraces the following Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New Jersey, Delaware, and New York.

Lt. General William H. Simpson will command the Second Army and the Second Army area with headquarters in Baltimore. This area includes Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, Ohio, Indiana and Kentucky.

Lt. General Oscar W. Griswold will command the Seventh Army and the Third army area with headquarters at Atlanta. The Seventh Army was recently inactivated in Germany and will be reorganized in the United States. The Third Army, which formerly had its headquarters at Atlanta, remains on occupation duty in Germany. The section designated as Third Army area includes North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Tennessee and Mississippi.

Wainwright Heads 4th

Gen. Jonathan Wainwright will command the 4th Army and the 4th Army area with headquarters at San Antonio, Tex. This area in-

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cludes Texas, Oklahoma, New Mexico, Arkansas and Louisiana.

Lt. General Walton H. Walker, will command the Fifth Army and the Fifth Army area with headquarters at Chicago, Ill. This area includes Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota, Wyoming and Colorado.

Gen. Joseph Stilwell will command the 6th Army and the 6th Army area with headquarters at San Francisco. This area includes Washington, Oregon, Idaho, Montana, Utah, Arizona, Nevada and California.

The military district of Washington includes military installations in the District of Columbia and such nearby areas as may be designated by the Secretary of War.

Each army commander will have command of all troops and army installations in his area except air force troops and certain army installations specifically exempted from his control.

Although Boston is being discontinued as headquarters of the First Service Command, it will function as a sub post of the First Army with its headquarters in New York.

Under the reorganization the Army Air Forces under Gen. Carl Spaatz will have greater autonomy then at present. Among the major activities under Gen. Spaatz will be:

TWO AMENDMENTS ADDED TO BILL FOR JULY 1 EXTENSION

Induction of Fathers, Teen-Age 18 and 19-Year-Olds Banned.

30-YEAR LIMIT SET

Truman May Issue Executive Order to Maintain Draft Offices.

WASHINGTON, May 13—(AP) With the draft law expiring at midnight tomorrow, the House tonight tossed the controversial issue back to the Senate by amending stopgap legislation extending the law to July 1.

The bill, with the amendments, was passed on a rollcall vote of 280 to 84.

Adds Amendments

Disregarding Administration warnings that the action meant the death of selective service, the House approved these amendments to a stop-gap measure which the Senate had passed last week extending the law unchanged for 45 days:

1. A ban against induction of fathers.

2. A prohibition against drafting 18 and 19-year-olds and a ban against drafting anyone over 30.

The Senate has one day in which to act on the amendments. It previously had sidetracked separate House legislation containing these and other restrictions.

Both amendments were approved by a single roll-call vote of 213 to 154, after having been adopted separately earlier. They were offered by Rep. Sheridan (D-Pa.).

Fear Death of Law

Despite pleas of Democratic Leader McCormack of Massachusetts and Democratic Whip Sparkman of Alabama that the action meant the death of the draft law because the Senate could not complete action by midnight tomorrow, House supporters of the amendments contended the Senate could act if it wants to.

The debate was accompanied by sharp criticism of the Senate for not having acted earlier.

The critical parliamentary situation threatening the very existence of selective service is caused by the fact the amended measure can be brought up in the Senate tomorrow only by unanimous consent.

The Senate is considering strike control legislation which cannot be laid aside if a single member objects, McCormack and Sparkman explained. A number of senators are known to be opposed to the draft extender.

Truman May Act

Even as the House voted, reports reached Capitol Hill that President Truman is ready to issue an executive order preserving the machinery of selective service, presumably in the hope that some compromise reinstating the draft may be worked out eventually. While the President has this authority under his war powers, selective service officials pointed out, he cannot without congressional action order the continuance of inductions or the retention of reemployment rights guaranteed to veterans by the draft law. These die with the law.

Would Release Objectors

Likewise, Army and selective service officials said, there is no legal authority for the detention after midnight tomorrow of an estimated 8,000 conscientious objectors held in selective service camps under sanction of the draft law.

"These men can walk out of those camps at midnight tomorrow and nothing can be done about it," an Army spokesman said.

However, he added, men serving penal sentences for selective service law violations would not be affected.

A 165 to 97 House vote rejected an amendment which would have given local draft boards final determination in deferring or inducting farm workers.

Before these votes were taken, the House defeated, 128 to 160, a move to substitute the one-year draft extension act which it had passed last month for the Senate's emergency 45-day extension. The original House measure prohibited any future inductions of teen-agers and fathers and also would have banned all inductions for a five-month "holiday" to give recruiting a trial.

Word that the present selective service act expires at midnight tomorrow, instead of Wednesday as generally supposed, was given to the House by Chairman May (D-Ky.) of the Military committee.

A selective service official explained that the act would expire "on May 15, which is one second after May 14."

Changes adopted by the House would have to be approved by the Senate tomorrow and the legislation sent to the White House for President Truman's signature by midnight to keep the act from expiring.

HOUSING BILL PASSED, SENT TO PRESIDENT

Builders Ask 'Immediate And Positive' Action By Expediter

Washington, May 13 (AP)—The House and Senate finally approved today the spending of $400,000,000 to subsidize increased production of building materials as home builders reported many structures will be left half-built unless immediate action is taken by the Government.

The House passed the legislation on a roll-call vote of 298 to 71. Soon thereafter the Senate passed the compromise measure on a voice vote.

The subsidy program is part of veterans' housing legislation designed to enable private enterprise to build 2,700,000 homes within the next two years.

"Immediate" Action Asked

The contention that "tens of thousands" of needed homes will be left in partially complete condition unless Wilson W. Wyatt, housing expediter, takes "immediate and positive" action, came from Joseph Meyerhoff, president of the National Association of Home Builders.

He made the statement to a conference of industry and Government leaders here.

The emergency housing program, Meyerhoff said, "is today bogging down for the sole reason that building materials cannot be secured to finish partially completed homes.

Materials Held Diverted

The home builders asked Wyatt for stronger enforcement of priority orders to prevent residential materials from flowing into other types of construction. They told Wyatt that the diversion of materials was one of "weakest links" in the drive to build the 2,700,000 dwellings.

The legislation which finally cleared the House and Senate and went to the White House was an Administration victory, as the House originally had banned any subsidies for housing materials.

At first the Administration had sought $800,000,000 in subsidies.

Wyatt said immediately after final passage of the bill that he already had summoned industrial consultants to help on a program of using premium payments to expand production of building materials.

Wyatt Invites Consultants

Consultants invited, he said, represented these industries: brick, paper liner, cast-iron soil pipe, roofing materials, peeler logs for plywood and pig iron.

"We have achieved a considerable degree of progress in solving bottlenecks through various price adjustments in the building-materials field and through other steps," he said in a statement, "but the device of premium payments will enable us to move forward much more rapidly."

He said, "While we asked for $600,000,000 for premium payments, we will utilize the $400,000,000 granted as effectively as possible."

Wyatt declared premium payments would be used to tap additional sources of production not reached through price adjustments, help reopen plants closed during the war, draw in the output of high-cost producers which had to be subsidized during the war, and offset high operating costs of manufacturers who step up production.

Measure's Other Provisions

Besides providing for incentive payments to get more lumber, bricks, and other building materials flowing to building sites, the legislation originated by Representative Patman (D., Texas) calls for:

1. An increase of $1,000,000,000 in Government authority to insure home-mortgage loans, thus allowing the Government to assume that size risk in building homes for veterans.

2. Continues the priorities and allocation authority to December 31, 1947, so that scarce materials can be directed to construction of low and medium priced homes.

3. Gives veterans preference in purchase or rental of new homes.

Price Ceilings On New Houses

4. Puts price ceilings on new houses.

5. Empowers the housing expediter with broad authority to issue orders to other Government agencies, including the OPA, on building materials' prices.

6. Authorizes the expediter, to halt or limit the export of lumber so long as it continues scarce in this country.

Wyatt, on learning of final passage of the legislation, said:

"The veterans' housing program now can be thrown into high gear."

ADMIRALS SWORN IN

WASHINGTON, May 13 — (AP) Fleet Admirals Chester W. Nimitz and William F. Halsey were sworn in today as five star admirals. The oath was administered by Rear Admiral Oswald S. Colclough, Navy judge advocate general.

GERMAN INFANTRY WAS UNPROTECTED AGAINST TETANUS

PHILADELPHIA May 13.—(AP) Hitler furnished vaccination against lockjaw for his Luftwaffe and for certain paratroop units—but the rest of the German troops had no such protection against this condition which can follow infected wounds.

Dr. William S. Middleton, dean of the University of Wisconsin Medical school and a consultant in medicine in the European theater in wartime, reported this today before the American College of Physicians at the opening of its 27th meeting—first general session held since 1942.

Describing observations made among German prisoners of war, Middleton said "only the Luftwaffe and certain paratroop elements received prophylactic vaccination. The remaining unprotected German prisoners afforded a horrible control (contrast) in their high morbidity and mortality from tetanus."

He said all American troops were protected from tetanus (lockjaw) by being vaccinated with tetanus toxoid; and men who were injured received a "booster" dose. Only one isolated case of lockjaw occurred among all Americans in the European theater. That man died.

Middleton offered no explanation as to why, of all German troops, only the fliers and certain paratroopers rated anti-tetanus vaccination.

Diphtheria also bedevilled the German army, Middleton reported, stating that "at one time in a single camp of 20,000 (German) prisoners there was more clinical diphtheria than in the entire United States army in Europe."

He related that in November, 1943, influenza made its appearance "in an explosive epidemic" among our troops.

But, fortunately, it was singularly free from complications and mortality.

Jewish Palestine Regime Is Aim—By Force If Need Be

New York, May 13 (AP)—Dr. Louis Altman, president of the United Zionists - Revisionists Organization, told a news conference today his group intends to set up a provisional Jewish Government in Palestine—with armed force if necessary.

Dr. Altman, who arrived in New York last week after conferences in London with the British Colonial Office, said the first aim of his "provisional government" would be to repatriate 1,000,000 Jews.

Great Britain, he said, "broke all its obligations to the Jews, lost all legal and moral right to continue the government of Palestine."

"Violence is the only language that the British Government understands," he added.

While in the United States, he plans to see Dr. Abba Hillel Silver, of Cleveland, a leader in the Zionist Organization of America.

Allies Agree To Split Japan War Industry

Will Remove Equipment From Country, Divide It Up as Reparations

11 Concerns Named To Supply Material

Aircraft, Light Metals Industries, Arsenals to Provide Interim Source

By The Associated Press

WASHINGTON, May 13.—The Allies agreed today to remove much of Japan's war industry and divide it among themselves as reparations.

By unanimous vote, the Allied Far Eastern Commission—eleven-nations policy-making body for Japan—decided to make available as "interim", reparations a substantial portion of the Japanese Army and Navy arsenal, the aircraft and light metals industries.

Certain products were exempt in each of those categories, however.

The commission ruled that in the light metals industry, sufficient rolling and drawing equipment should be left to handle 15,000 metric tons of fabricated aluminum a year for the time being.

Eleven Concerns Listed

The commission did not decide how the industries listed for interim reparations would be removed or how they should be apportioned.

The commission listed eleven industrial concerns which, it said, had assisted Japanese aggression and should provide reparations. They were the Mitsui, Mitsubishi, Sumitomo, Kuhara, Okura, Yasuda, Mori, Rikken, Nissan, Mangyo and Nakajima firms.

Major General Frank R. McCoy, United States member and commission chairman, indicated that the Allies were still a long way from any detailed agreement on final reparations policy on Japan.

General McCoy and other commission officials explained that the three categories of industries listed for reparations in today's agreement were those which the Allies obviously would not permit Japan to retain.

Based on Pauley Proposals

The final decision on other industries can be made only after the Allies have agreed on the level of industrial activity which Japan will be permitted, commission officials said.

The decisions today were based on proposals originally submitted to President Truman by Edwin W. Pauley, American reparations expert, now in the Far East.

TWA's Italy Deal Balked

Washington, May 13 (AP)—The United States has refused to ask the Italian Government to carry out a contract which would give Tran-World Airlines exclusive operation of "extensive" commercial air routes within Italy.

The State Department disclosed this today in making public two letters sent by Acting Secretary Dean Acheson last Thursday to ack Frye, TWA president, and the Earl of Halifax, British Ambassador.

Bars "Exclusive" Deals

Acheson made it plain, however, that the United States would not support a plan for establishment of a "mixed" British-American-Italian company to operate airlines in Italy. In protesting the exclusive feature of the TWA contract with Italy, Britain had proposed creation of the joint firm.

Acheson reminded Frye that the United States opposes exclusive trade privileges in all former enemy countries. Hence, he said, the State Department would not ask Italy to go ahead with the contract unless the exclusive features were removed.

He expressed the same view to Halifax, but emphasized that Italy had complete freedom to organize and conduct its domestic airlines as it saw fit.

Awaits Modification

Acheson also told Halifax that the State Department "is without authority to compel a private United States corporation to modify contractural arrangements which it has made legally."

Nevertheless, he said, the United States would not urge Italy to go ahead with its TWA agreement "unless and until the contract has been modified to omit the exclusivity features which this Government regards as objectionable." Acheson added:

"Once the contract has been so modified, it would be possible for the Italian Government to enter into such further arrangements as it deemed advisable, which might provide for the establishment of a joint British and Italian company to operate air transport services between points in Italy."

WAGNER MAKES PREDICTION ON OPA EXTENSION

Senator Thinks Committee Will Back Another Year for It.

SUBSIDIES IN FOR SLICING

House Orders Speech by C. I. O. Council Chief Stricken From Congressional Record.

Washington, May 13 (A. P.).—Senator Wagner (D.-N. Y.) predicted today that the Senate Banking Committee, of which he is chairman, will vote to extend the OPA for a year. The House approved a nine months' extension.

Wagner made this forecast to reporters after the committee's first closed door discussion of what type of legislation it should send to the Senate floor. He said no decisions were reached except to vote on Wednesday on how long the price control act should be extended.

Asked about the committee's attitude toward subsidies, Wagner said he thought there was "a feeling all around to reduce them as much as we can when we can." The House voted to end all subsidies by January 1. Food subsidies, intended to hold down consumer prices, amount to about $1,600,000,000 yearly.

The House today ordered stricken from the Congressional Record a speech by August Scholle, president of the Michigan C. I. O. council. The action was taken on a roll call vote of 247 to 77.

The speech had been inserted in the record by Representative Hook (D.-Mich.). In it, Scholle assailed the House for its action on legislation to extend the life of OPA.

Representative Hoffman (R.-Mich.), demanded the speech be stricken. He said it reflected "upon the integrity of the Congress and individual members of Congress."

In the speech, a radio address, Scholle said the people "were slugged over the head and thrown down a flight of stairs" by the House vote on OPA. He named Hoffman and other Michigan Republicans who voted for what he called "crippling amendments."

Hoffman upheld Scholle's right to make the speech, but he said it was "a transgression of the rules" for a House member "to have a speech of that kind" placed in the Congressional Record. No reply was made by Hook, though he insisted on a roll call vote on Hoffman's resolution to expugn the speech.

Return Reich Art Now, Is Plea

Washington, May 13 (AP)—American art authorities have appealed to President Truman and the State Department for immediate return to Germany of 200 art masterpieces brought over from there last December.

A resolution, with 95 persons listed as signers, asserted that removel of the pictures cannot be justified "on technical, political or moral grounds."

Compares Nazi Seizures

The Germans themselves, it stated, "may find it hard to distinguish between the resultant situation and the 'protective custody' used by the Nazis as a camouflage for the sequestration of the artistic treasures of other countries."

The paintings, from Berlin museums, were found April 7, 1945, by the American 3d Army in a salt mine at Merkers and are stored in the vaults of the National Gallery of Art here, an accompanying statement said.

The statement, issued by Mrs. Juliana Force, director of the Whitney Museum, and Frederick Mortimer Clapp, director of the Frick collection, said they were transferred by the Army.

Return Pledged

Correspondence made public by the complaints, including a letter of January 25, 1946, from James W. Riddleberger, chief of the State Department's Division of Central European Affairs, asserted that the decision to remove the paintings was made on the basis of a statement by Gen. Lucius D. Clay that he did not have facilities and personnel to safeguard them.

Riddleberger expressed the view that "the President's pledge" that the paintings would be returned to Germany "would satisfy those who might be critical of this Government's motives."

Steel Unionists Assail 'Negative' Foreign Policy

Atlantic City, May 13 (AP)—A report by international officers of the CIO-Steel Workers' Union said today United States foreign policy "has become more and more of a negative thing" since President Roosevelt's death.

Among signers of the report, issued on the eve of a union convention of 2,600 delegates representing approximately 850,000 workers, was Philip Murray, CIO president and head of the steel workers.

"Aside from the British loan," said the report, "Congress does not have before it a single measure aimed at raising the living standards of people all over the world."

STEEL WORKERS TO KEEP PLEDGE

Murray Says Union Will Abide by Contract.

Atlantic City, May 13 (A. P.).—Philip Murray says that C. I. O. Steel Workers Union will abide by its wage agreement and avoid another 1946 strike even if Congress abandons the OPA and junks inflation controls.

Head of both the steel union and its parent C. I. O., Murray told reporters here that, regardless of what happened, the union would keep its contractual bargain with the steel industry.

Nevertheless, Murray sent a strongly worded telegram to Senate Majority Leader Barkley (D.-Ky.) and Senate Minority Leader White (R.-Me.), urging that Congress extend the OPA act and establish an "adequate minimum wage." By doing this, he said, Congress could speed reconversion.

Sees New Pay Rise Demands.

Some labor leaders have said that abandonment of OPA would lead to a new series of wage demands on industry to compensate for an upsurge in living costs they expect if prices are left free to fluctuate.

"We maintain our contractual commitments," Murray told reporters. "We are working under a contract now with the steel industry which expires February 15."

That contract was negotiated after the twenty-six-day steel strike which ended in mid-February, with an 18½ cent hourly pay boost for 850,000 steelworkers.

Murray said that wages would be one of the prime subjects for debate at the union's convention opening here tomorrow at which more than 2,600 delegates are expected. However, convention discussions on wages will be referred, Murray said, to the union's 250-man wage policy committee which will meet next fall to map its final wage program for 1947 contract talks with the steel industry.

Annual Pay a Goal.

A guaranteed annual wage, or an assured minimum annual pay for a worker, long has been a goal of the steel union and it is slated to be discussed at the convention.

There are indications that Murray will press for a guaranteed annual wage in 1947 contract negotiations as a security measure for steelworkers, particularly if John L. Lewis succeeds in establishing a health and welfare fund in his current wage talks with the soft coal mine operators.

Murray wrote Barkley and White that Congress should defeat the House-approved Case strike-control bill now before the Senate. Instead, he said in his message, Congress could best help reconversion and labor-management relations by enacting strong inflation controls, a higher minimum wage, and pending health and social security measures.

"The record of this 79th Congress on bills for human welfare remains to be written before it adjourns to campaign for re-election," Murray declared. "Almost no legislation has been passed to date by the Eeventy-ninth Congress to benefit the average American."

ADMIRAL PREDICTS SURPRISES IN WAR

Washington, May 13 (A. P.).—Rear Admiral John J. Manning, chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks, said today that we must not use "our past achievements as a blueprint for future work" in preparing against the possibility of another war.

"The unexpected can happen—and in the event of another war probably will," he told the Society of American Military Engineers in a prepared address, adding: "Many of the technics and devices which served us so well in defeating Germany and Japan can be useful in the future. However, they must be evaluated properly in the light of radical changes that are certain in any future offensive warfare. Our obligation is to keep our eyes open and our minds alert."

Manning said the forthcoming atom bomb tests at Bikini Atoll may show the need for greater dispersal of facilities, the construction of duplicate facilities, the feasibility of underground buildings and shops and the design of radiation-proof structures for naval shore installations.

U.S.S. Mount McKinley Will Be Last Ship To Leave Bikini Before A-Bomb Is Dropped

ABOARD THE MT. MC KINLEY ENROUTE TO BIKINI—May 13—(AP) Nine Navy ships will keep the guinea pig fleet company on the last night in Bikini lagoon and then take target ship crews to safety at dawn on atom bomb day.

Operational plans disclosed today showed a total of 292 men will stay aboard target ships and on atoll islands for last minute preparations. Three hours before a B-29 comes droning above the target, transports and the smaller ships will have all hands aboard and be standing out of the entrance to the lagoon.

Will Direct Evacuation

This flagship will remain in the target zone to direct evacuation and will go out to sea in wake of the evacuation craft. The Mount McKinley will then take up a ringside position to observe the explosion from a distance of about ten miles, which will be the closest of any ship.

The first test is scheduled for about 9:30 on the morning of the first good weather day in July.

The task force has assigned code names to phases of the test and sectors in which the observation fleet will be located. "Able" is the day finally selected for the first drop of bomb, with "Baker" the day for the second surface or subsurface explosion. "How" is the hour of explosion. The timetable is further graduated into "X-ray", the hour which designates the time when an Army Air Forces bomber arrives at a point 57 miles southwest of Bikini at a bombing altitude and begins the first of three practice runs.

Decision on Third Trial

If the bombardier is satisfied after three trials with the visibility and other conditions, a plane will announce on the radio network "Estimated thirty minutes before first possible bomb release. Stand by, Mark."

The plane then makes similar announcements at ten, five, two and one minutes and when dramatic zero minute is reached will say "Coming up on actual release. Stand by. Bomb away. Bomb away. Bomb away."

To enable precise spotting the whole area is divided into radiating zones graduated at eight, thirteen and eighteen miles. Sectors of these zones carry code names of automobiles—Buick, Chrysler, Chevrolet, Ford, Graham, Hudson and others.

Plans for the evacuation of personnel from target ships carries the names of both ships for both tests, including the bullseye ship Nevada. A spokesman for the task force explains, however, that this is done only for logistical planning purposes and does not reflect a belief that no ships will be lost in the first test.

30.24-2801

B-29 Climbs 37,400 Feet With PayLoad of 17 Tons

Flight Over Guam Establishes Two World Records

MANILA, May 13 (AP).—The Pacific Air Command's B-29 Challenger carried a pay load of 34,000 pounds to an altitude of 37,400 feet last week over Guam to establish two world altitude and load records, P. A. C. headquarters announced today.

The Challenger's top altitude automatically became a record, Charles Logsden, of New York, official National Aeronautic and International Aeronautic Federation observer, said. No plane before had ever hoisted such a pay load to such a height.

The previous record for weight carried to 2,000 meters was 31,163 pounds, set in an experimental B-15 (forerunner of the B-17s and the B-29s) by Brigadier General C. V. Haynes.

The record flights are being made as a part of an operation conceived by Colonel C. S. Irvine, assistant P. A. C. chief of staff, to try for all altitude-weight and speed records in the B-29 class.

ashford, england, may 13 - (ap) - an 18-hour manhunt in which police and soldiers combed the entire thames valley area ended tonight when an escaped german war prisoner was trapped on a golf course here.

erik zacharias, a former gestapo agent charged with participating in the slaying of 50 royal air force officers in a german prison camp, surrendered without resistance.

soldiers armed with automatic guns and armored cars aided hundreds of police in the hunt for zacharias.

london, may 13-(ap)-the new commonwealth committee for the study of atomic energy adopted a resolution tonight urging the government to ex ite a meeting of the united nations atomic commission.

the committee, composed of scientists interested in atomic research members of parliament and others also urged the government to use as a basis for discussion the report on the international control of atomic energy issued by the united states state department.

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(Advance) London, May 13-(AP)-King George and Queen Elizabeth donated $2,000 today at the start of an all-church drive for $4,800,000 to rebuild the Coventry cathedral, ruined in German air attacks.

An appeal for the fund was signed by Field Marshal Lord Montgomery, Anthony Eden, Sir Stafford Cripps, Lord Gilchrist and other notables who called the reconstruction plan "a new religious situation full of hope for the future."

Former U.S. Ambassador John G. Winant endorsed the plan as "a great venture in Christian cooperation."

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Dowager Queen Mary has presented the new cathedral a Bible given her

by the YMCA at her marriage in 1893.

Only the tower, spire and the greater part of the outer walls of

Sir John Giles' church were left after the great air attack on Dec. 14, 1940.

The medieval glass from the five windows in the apse had been removed and

saved. The war damages commission will fund about one third of the needed fund.

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LONDON, MAY 13-(AP)-THE REUTERS NEWS AGENCY SAID TODAY THAT A TRANSLATOR'S ERROR WAS RESPONSIBLE FOR ITS CIRCULATION YESTERDAY OF A DISPATCH SAYING THAT AZERBAIJAN HAD GONE TO WAR WITH THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT OF IRAN.

THE AGENCY'S EXPLANATION SENT TO ITS SUBSCRIBERS SAID: "RADIO TABRIZ, BROADCASTING IN THE TURKI LANGUAGE, SAID THAT WAR WAS 'THREATENED'--WHICH WAS TRANSLATED AS 'DECLARED.'"

PARIS, MAY 13-(AP)-U.S. SECRETARY OF STATE JAMES F. BYRNES WAS REPORTED TODAY TO HAVE INSTRUCTED AMERICAN AUTHORITIES IN GERMANY TO PROPOSE TO THE ALLIED CONTROL COUNCIL A FOUR-POWER COMMISSION TO VISIT ALL FOUR ZONES OF OCCUPATION AND STUDY THE EXTENT OF GERMAN DISARMAMENT.

AN AMERICAN INFORMANT AT THE FOUR-POWER CONFERENCE OF FOREIGN MINISTERS SAID BYRNES TOOK THE STEP IN VIEW OF REPORTS THAT RECONSTITUTED GERMAN ARMY UNITS AND A SECTION OF THE GERMAN GENERAL STAFF WERE BEING TOLERATED IN THE BRITISH ZONE. THE BRITISH HAVE DENIED THESE REPORTS.

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THE INFORMANT SAID BYRNES SENT THE INSTRUCTIONS TO LT. GEN. LUCIUS D. CLAY, U.S. CIVIL AFFAIRS ADMINISTRATOR IN GERMANY. NO OBJECTIONS TO THE PROPOSAL WERE RAISED IN THE FOREIGN MINISTERS CONFERENCE TODAY, THIS SOURCE SAID.

GEN. CLAY, THE INFORMANT ADDED, PRESENTED THE BYRNES PROPOSAL TO THE CONTROL COUNCIL IN BERLIN EITHER YESTERDAY OR TODAY.

LONDON, MAY 14-(AP)-THE DEAN [illegible] APTER OF ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL MADE AN EMPIRE-WIDE APPEAL TODAY [illegible],000 POUNDS ($400,000) FOR REPAIRS AND IMPROVEMENTS TO THE [illegible]OUS STRCTURE, WHICH WAS HIT THRICE BY SMALL GERMAN AERIAL BOMBS DURING THE WAR.

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LONDON, MAY 14-(AP)-A RESOLUTION ASKING THAT CIVILIAN RATIONS OF AT LEAST 1,500 CALORIES BE RESTORED IN THE BRITISH ZONE OF OCCUPIED GERMANY WILL BE INTRODUCED AT THE CONVOCATION OF YORK OF THE ANGLICAN CHURCH MAY 22 AND 23.

THE RESOLUTION, BY THE ARCHDEACON OF CHESTER, R.V.H. BURNE, APPEALS TO THE BRITISH PEOPLE TO BE READY TO PLAY THEIR PART IN MAKING THE SACRIFICES REQUIRED NOT ONLY FOR THIS PURPOSE BUT ALSO FOR SAVING MILLIONS OF LIVES THREATENED WITH DEATH BY FAMINE IN EUROPE AND INDIA."

THE PRESENT RATION IN THE BRITISH ZONE OF GERMANY IS 1,075 CALORIES PER PERSON PER DAY.

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BY THOMAS A. REEDY

NUERNBERG, MAY 14-(AP)-ADM. GERHARD WAGNER CONTENDED BEFORE THE INTERNATIONAL MILITARY TRIBUNAL TODAY THAT IT WAS "PERFECTLY PROPER" FOR THE GERMANS TO SHOOT UNIFORMED BRITISH COMMANDOS WITHOUT TRIAL BECAUSE "THEY WERE SABOTEURS AND CRIMINALS AND COULDN'T BE CONSIDERED SOLDIERS."

COL. H.J. PHILLIMORE, ASSISTANT BRITISH PROSECUTOR, CITED TO THE FORMER GERMAN NAVAL OPERATIONS CHIEF, NOW ON THE STAND AS A DEFENSE WITNESS, THREE INSTANCES IN WHICH HE SAID CAPTURED COMMANDOS WERE TURNED OVER TO GERMAN SECURITY POLICE WHO SHOT THEM WITHOUT TRIAL, WIRED THE BODIES WITH DEMOLITION CHARGES AND SANK THEM IN NORWEGIAN WATERS.

"DO YOU SAY THAT WASN'T MURDER?" PHILLIMORE SHOUTED.

"THESE PEOPLE WERE CAPTURED AS SABOTEURS," THE WITNESS REPLIED. "THEY WERE NOT SOLDIERS BUT WERE CRIMINALS. MEN WHO HAVE ORDERS TO CARRY OUT CRIMES I CANNOT CONSIDER AS SOLDIERS. IN TOTAL IT WAS PERFECTLY PROPER."

THE TRIBUNAL DENIED REQUESTS BY RUDOLF HESS AND HANS FRANK WHO SOUGHT PERMISSION TO ESTABLISH BY AN INTERROGATORY SUBMITTED TO SECRETARY OF WAR ROBERT PATTERSON AND MAJ. GEN. WILLIAM J. DONOVAN, FORMER OSS CHIEF, THAT HANS BERND GISEVIUS, AN ANTI-NAZI GERMAN, WAS ON THE AMERICAN PAYROLL AS A SPY.

GISEVIUS, ONE OF THE PLOTTERS AGAINST HITLER, GAVE DAMAGING TESTIMONY AGAINST THE DEFENDANTS IN A SURPRISE APPEARANCE AT THE TRIALS. DEFENSE COUNSEL CONTENDED THAT HIS TESTIMONY COULD BE IMPEACHED AS PERJURY BECAUSE HE SAID HE NEVER WAS EMPLOYED BY THE ALLIES BUT MERELY WORKED COOPERATIVELY WITH THEM.

LONDON, MAY 14-(AP)-AFTER 22 DAYS OF EXISTING ON A "EUROPEAN DIET" OF 1,000 CALORIES PER DAY, W.F. VERNON, LABOR MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT, REPORTED TODAY THAT HE HAD LOST NINE POUNDS BUT WAS STILL FEELING "PERFECTLY WELL AND FIT."

VERNON BEGAN THE REGIMEN OF LIMITED EATING IN AN EFFORT TO GAIN A PERSONAL KNOWLEDGE OF THE EFFECTS OF THE RESTRICTED DIET ON WHICH MANY EUROPEANS MUST LIVE.

HIS MEALS OF BREAD, MEAT, POTATOES AND VEGETABLES HAVE BEEN CRITICIZED BY A BRISTOL PHYSICIAN, HOWEVER, AS UNFIT TO PROVIDE A TRUE TEST BECAUSE THEY CONTAIN "ESSENTIAL VITAMINS AND MINERALS WHICH EUROPEANS DO NOT GET."

VERNON IS CONTINUING HIS DIET FOR A FOURTH WEEK.

ATHENS, MAY 11-(AP)-BASIL DENDRAMIS, FORMER NATIONAL PRESS MINISTER, WAS APPOINTED CHIEF OF THE GREEK DELEGATION TO THE UNITED NATIONS TODAY. PRIOR TO THE NEXT U.N. ASSEMBLY SESSION IN NEW YORK, DENDRAMIS WILL GO TO BUENOS AIRES TO NEGOTIATE A TRADE AGREEMENT WITH ARGENTINA AND TO ATTEND THE INAUGURAL CEREMONIES FOR PRESIDENT-ELECT JUAN D. PERON.

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30.24-2803

MOSCOW, MAY 14-(AP)-THE GOVERNMENT NEWSPAPER IZVESTIA DESCRIBED PARIS TODAY AS A PLACE WHERE RICH FORMER COLLABORATIONISTS LIVE IN SPLENDOR WHILE THE WORKING CLASS SLAVES AND THE PETTY BOURGEOISIE EXISTS ON RUMORS AND DREAMS.

JOURNALIST V. POLTORATSKY SAID THAT AN AVERAGE PARISIAN TOLD HIM THAT ALTHOUGH MANY MEMBERS OF THE SO-CALLED 200 FAMILIES WHO CONTROL FRANCE WERE KNOWN TO BE COLLABORATIONISTS, NOT ONE HAD BEEN CONDEMNED.

"THEY HAVE IN PARIS NOT ONLY THEIR OWN HOUSES, THEY ALSO HAVE THEIR OWN NEWSPAPERS," HE SAID.

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ROME, MAY 14-(AP)-THE TRIAL OF MARSHAL RODOLFO GRAZIANI, FASCIST MINISTER OF WAR ACCUSED OF COLLABORATION, HAS BEEN POSTPONED FROM MAY 24 TO A LATER SESSION OF THE ASSIZE COURT. DEFENSE COUNSEL SAID DELAY IN BRINGING GRAZIANI FROM PROCIDA, WHERE HE IS IMPRISONED, HAD HAMPERED PREPARATION OF HIS DEFENSE.

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ROME, MAY 14-(AP)-THE ITALIAN NEWS AGENCY ANSA REPORTED TODAY IN DISPATCH FROM PISA THAT FIVE AMERICAN NEGRO SOLDIERS AND ONE WOMEN HAD BEEN KILLED IN A COLLISION THERE BETWEEN TWO ALLIED VEHICLES. NO DETAILS WERE AVAILABLE IMMEDIATELY.

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BAD NAUHEIM, MAY 13-(DELAYED)-(AP)-PFC WILLIAM B.NORRIS OF MULGA, ALA., TODAY WON A 15-DAY POSTPONEMENT OF HIS COURT MARTIAL ON CHARGES OF MISTREATING SOLDIERS IN A UNITED STATES ARMY GUARDHOUSE IN LICHFIELD, ENGLAND.

IT WAS THE THIRD SUCCESSIVE POSTPONEMENT GRANTED IN THE CASES OF SIX OFFICERS AND EIGHT ENLISTED MEN STILL FACING TRIAL IN THE LICHFIELD CASE, WHICH BEGAN FIVE MONTHS AGO IN ENGLAND.

COL. JAMES A.KILIAN OF HIGHLAND PARK, ILL., WILL BE THE NEXT DEFENDANT TO BE TRIED. HIS CASE IS SLATED TO OPEN THURSDAY.

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PARIS, MAY 13-(AP)-GEN.CHARLES DE GAULLE, WHO RETIRED LAST JANUARY AS PRESIDENT OF THE FRENCH PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT, SAYS HE HAS NO INTENTION OF RUNNING FOR ELECTION TO THE NEW CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY WHICH FRANCE WILL CHOOSE NEXT MONTH.

DE GAULLE MADE HIS STATEMENT IN AN INTERVIEW YESTERDAY AFTER LAYING A WREATH ON THE TOMB OF GEORGES CLEMENCEAU IN CELEBRATION DURING VICTORY ANNIVERSARY CEREMONIES AT WHICH A CROWD OF 3,000 HEARD HIM GIVE A BRIEF NON-POLITICAL SPEECH. HE BRUSHED ASIDE ALL OTHER QUESTIONS CONCERNING HIS FUTURE ROLE IN FRENCH POLITICS.

frankfurt, may 13-(ap)russian sentries fired "over" the automobile of maj.gen. cecil r. moore while he was en route to the leipsig fair on the anniversary of v-e day, gen moore said yesterday.

The general explained, however, that "we were going the wrong way and they wished to attract our attention."

He said the shots were fired when after his car had mistaken a russian sentry post for a barrier, and added:

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"we were not detained and the russians were very decent when we explained we had been confused."

BUDAPEST, MAY 8-(DELAYED)-(AP)-UNRRA HAS OFFICIALLY TAKEN OVER RELIEF DUTIES IN HUNGARY. STANLEY J.SOMMERS, OF WASHINGTON D.C. AND ST.LOUIS IS CHIEF OF THE MISSION AND OTHER WORKERS INCLUDE MARTIN KIMMLER, OF LOS ANGELES, WHO IS HUNGARIAN-AMERICAN RELIEF SOCIETY REPRESENTATIVE.

London, May 13-(AP)-Three labor members of parliament asserted on their return from Athens today that "Greece is rapidly becoming a fascist state."

"There exists a civil war between the extreme right and all democratic elements who dare to disagree with the government," a statement from the travellers, L. J. Solley, Norman Dodds and S. Tiffany, said.

"The prison system is barbaric."

They asserted that the judges are "viciously reactionary" and that three fourths of the prisoners should be released.

London, May 13-(AP)-A foreign office spokesman said today that Great Britain and the United States had been discussing for some time an American request for Pacific defense bases.

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He said the discussions had been through "normal diplomatic channels" and concerned Christmas, Canton and Funafuti islands.

Christmas island is one of a British group 1,200 miles south of Hawaii. Funafuti is in the Ellice group north of Fiji. Canton is about halfway between the other two and now is controlled jointly by the British and Americans.

The spokesman said that Great Britain did not rule out cession of the islands, but is interested in their use in an overall defense scheme for the Pacific. (Davis)

LONDON, MAY 14-(AP)-A REUTERS DISPATCH FROM DAMASCUS SAID TODAY THAT THE SOVIET MINISTER TO SYRIA WAS REPORTED TO HAVE TOLD SYRIAN OFFICIALS THAT RUSSIA HAD DECIDED TO BACK THE ARAB CAUSE IF THE ARAB LEAGUE BROUGHT THE PALESTINE PROBLEM BEFORE THE UNITED NATIONS.

THE LEAGUE HAS OBJECTED STRENUOUSLY TO RECOMMENDATIONS BY A BRITISH-AMERICAN INQUIRY COMMITTEE THAT 100,000 JEWS BE ADMITTED TO PALESTINE.

CAIRO, MAY 13-(AP)-THE WAFDIST PARTY, WHICH FORMS THE OPPOSITION TO THE PRESENT EGYPTIAN GOVERNMENT, SAID TONIGHT IN A MANIFESTO IT WOULD REFUSE ANY SETTLEMENT WITH BRTAIN "WHICH DOES NOT ACHIEVE EGYPT'S COMPLETE INDEPENDENCE AND UNITY OF THE NILE VALLEY."

THE MANIFESTO WAS THE FIRST STATEMENT OF THE WAFDIST POSITION SINCE THE BRITISH PROPOSAL OF MAY 7--ON WHICH NEGOTIATIONS HAVE BEGUN--TO WITHDRAW ALL MILITARY, NAVAL AND AIR FORCES FROM EGYPTIAN TERRITORY.

CAIRO, MAY 13-(AP)-THE EGYPTIAN SENATE DEFEATED TONIGHT AN OPPOSITION DEMAND FOR IMMEDIATE DEBATE ON A BRITISH PROPOSAL TO WITHDRAW ALL MILITARY, NAVAL AND AIR FORCES FROM EGYPTIAN TERRITORY.

PREMIER ISMAIL SIDKY PASHA SAID DEBATE ON THE QUESTION WOULD BE CONDUCTED FOUR WEEKS FROM NOW. HE EXPLAINED THAT HE WISHED THE CURRENT NEGOTIATIONS WITH THE BRITISH FOR REVISION OF THE 1936 BRITISH-EGYPTIAN TREATY OF ALLIANCE TO BE CONDUCTED IN A CLEAR ATMOSPHERE.

THE SENATE SUPPORTED THE PREMIER AS THE WAFDIST PARTY, WHICH FORMS THE OPPOSITION, SAID IN A MANIFESTO THAT IT WOULD REFUSE ANY SETTLEMENT WITH BRITAIN "WHICH DOES NOT ACHIEVE EGYPT'S COMPLETE INDEPENDENCE AND UNITY OF THE NILE VALLEY."

JERUSALEM, MAY 13-(AP)-A RELIABLE SOURCE SAID TONIGHT THAT A BRITISH DESTROYER HAD INTERCEPTED A SHIP 60 MILES OUTSIDE PALESTINE TERRITORIAL WATERS WHICH WAS CARRYING 1,800 JEWISH IMMIGRANTS FROM EASTERN EUROPE.

THE SOURCE SAID THE SHIP, THE 2,000-TON MAX NORDAU, WAS ATTEMPTING TO LAND THE JEWS ILLEGALLY ON PALESTINE SOIL.

(A REUTERS DISPATCH REPORTED THE DESTROYER ESCORTED THE SHIP TO HAIFA WHERE BOTH ARRIVED LATE TONIGHT.)

THE BRITISH WERE REPORTED TO HAVE SPOTTED THE MAX NORDAU AS IT PASSED THROUGH THE DARDANELLES, AFTER SAILING FROM A RUMANIAN PORT A WEEK AGO, AND TRAILED IT FROM THERE INTO THE EASTERN MEDITERRANEAN.

THE IMMIGRANTS, THE SOURCE SAID, WILL BE DISEMBARKED AT HAIFA AND TRANSFERRED TO A DETENTION CAMP.

jerusalem, may 11 - (ap) - twenty-four young jews awaiting trial in acre prison ended a four-day hunger strike today at the request of the jewish national council.

the strike was a protest of alleged ill treatment by prison guards. the prisoners will be tried on may 29 on charges arising from an exchange of gunfire with an arab legion sentry near biriya on feb. 28, and the subsequent discovery of arms and documents near a jewish settlement at biriya.

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BY CARTER DAVIDSON

ABOARD THE JEWISH REFUGEE SHIP SMYRUNI, OFF HAIFA, PALESTINE, MAY 14-(AP)-FROM 20 MILES OUT IN THE MEDITERRANEAN, THIS ANCIENT RUST-SCARRED GREEK MOTOR FREIGHT SHIP THIS MORNING IS WEARILY SLOGGING HER WAY TOWARD THE PROMISED LAND OF HER CARGO--1,750 COUNTRY LESS JEWS.

AN ILLEGAL SHIPLOAD OF IMMIGRANTS, BEACUSE THE JEWISH REFUGEES FLED CONSTANTA, ROMANIA, A WEEK AGO WITHOUT PASSPORTS AND WITHOUT CERTIFICATES, THIS VESSEL IS UNDER THE PROTECTION--AND IN THE CUSTODY--OF THE BRITISH DESTROYER JARVIS AND TWO GUNBOATS.

ONLY THE LUSTY SINGING OF "HATIKVAH," THE JEWISH NATIONAL ANTHEM, DISTINGUISHES THE SHIP'S DECKS FROM A CONCENTRATION CAMP BARRACKS.

PACKED CLOSE TOGETHER ON A SINGLE DECK, ON THE ROOFS OF DECKHOUSES AND PEERING BY TURNS FROM PORTHOLES, THE IMMIGRANTS RANGED IN AGE FROM BABES IN ARMS TO BEAREDED MEN, NEARLY ALL IN TATTERS.

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THE SHIP WAS HEADED FOR TEL AVIV LAST SUNSET, WITH AN ELABORATE UNDERGROUND SCREEN IN PREPARATION TO HELP THEM LAND IN DARKNESS.

BRITISH PLANE PATROLS RADIOED THE FREIGHTER'S POSITION, HOWEVER, AND SHORTLY AFTER DARK THE DESTROYER JARVIS TOOK THE BATTERED SHIP AND ITS HUMAN CARGO IN CUSTODY AND PATROLLED FOR MORE THAN 12 HOURS UP AND DOWN THE PALESTINE COAST WHILE ARRANGEMENTS FOR DISEMBARKATION WERE MADE.

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CALCUTTA, MAY 13-(AP)-THE PRO-BRITISH NEWSPAPER, STATESMAN, COMMENTING EDITORIALLY TODAY ON THE BREAK-DOWN OF THE SIMLA CONFERENCE SAID "DESPITE THE SOOTHING STATESMANLIKE WORDS ISSUED ON BEHALF OF THE PARTICIPANTS IN THE CONFERENCE... AND THE COMMENDABLE REFUSAL TO APPORTION BLAME, ANY VIEW OF WHAT HAS OCCURRED BUT A VERY GRAVE ONE WOULD BE FOLLY."

Duplicate

DECLARING THAT "SUNDAY'S BREAKDOWN DOES NOT IN ANY WAY BRING THE CABINET MISSION TO AN END," THE PAPER WENT ON TO SAY THAT "THE SCOPE PERHAPS REMAINS FOR POSITIVE BRITISH STATESMANSHIP TO HELP GREATLY TOWARD ENABLING THE AFFAIR OF A COUNTRY OF 400,000,000 TO BE AMICABLY CONDUCTED UNTIL ITS TWO MAJOR POLITICAL GROUPS CAN BE BROUGHT TOGETHER AGAIN."

THE HINDUSTAN PRO-CONGRESS PUBLICATION COMMENTED THAT IT WAS NOT "SORRY FOR ITS (THE CONFERENCE) FAILURE" BECAUSE "WE HAVE ALL ALONG FELT IT COULD SUCCEED ONLY AT THE COST OF CONGRESS AND COUNTRY."

Malaya xxx border

The British said a representative of the Siamese ministry of extensive interior was with the troops and that no fighting was anticipated. The guerrilla bands have been levying tolls on traffic and terrorizing the local populations, it was said.

KYOTO, JAPAN, MAY 14-(AP)-WINDING UP A BUSY THREE-DAY INSPECTION TOUR OF EIGHTH ARMY OCCUPATION FORCES IN JAPAN, GENERAL EISENHOWER TOLD A PRESS CONFERENCE TODAY "THERE IS NO QUESTION BUT THAT THE ARMY IS ON THE UPGRADE IN EFFICIENCY."

THE CHIEF OF STAFF SAID HE HAD FOUND THE EIGHTH ARMY UNDER LT.GEN. ROBERT L.EICHELBERGER "SO FAR ABOVE WHAT I COULD POSSIBLY EXPECT X X X I FEEL REAL WARM INSIDE."

HE SAID HE HAD FOUND VERY LITTLE GRIPING, AND WHAT THERE WAS WAS ONLY NATURAL AMONG DRAFTED MEN WHO FEEL THEY ARE ENTITLED TO GO HOME AS SOON AS POSSIBLE.

EISENHOWER TOURED THE DOCK AREAS OF THE PORTS OF KOBE AND OSAKA TODAY, DRIVING DOWN STREETS LINED WITH JAPANESE.

HE MADE UNSCHEDULED STOPS TO ASK SOLDIERS ABOUT THEIR AFFAIRS.

TOKYO, MAY 13-(AP)-EIICHI IWATA, ONE OF THE LEADERS OF THE COMMUNIST DEMONSTRATORS AT THE IMPERIAL COMPOUND YESTERDAY, THINKS EMPEROR HIROHITO SETS A PRETTY HANDSOME TABLE, DESPITE THE NATIONAL POVERTY OF FOOD.

KYODO NEWS AGENCY WITHOUT REPORTING IWATA'S SOURCE OF INFORMATION, QUOTED HIM AS SAYING THAT THE MENU PLANNED FOR THE EMPEROR'S DINNER TOMORROW INCLUDED HORS D'OEUVRES, SALAD, BLUE COD, SLICED RAW TUNNY, GRILLED AND FRIED BEEF, BAMBOO SHOOTS AND MUSHROOMS, VEGETABLES COOKED IN BEAN PASTE, AND DESERT.

TOKYO, MAY 13-(AP)-BRITISH COMMONWEALTH REPRESENTATIVES ARE PLANNING TO OBSERVE EMPIRE DAY HERE MAY 24 WITH A REVIEW OF TROOPS, RELIGIOUS SERVICES AND A RECEPTION AT THE BRITISH EMBASSY.

THE RELIGIOUS CEREMONY WILL BE IN THE OPEN AT THE SITE OF ST.ANDREWS CHURCH, WHERE PRE-WAR BRITISH EPISCOPALIAN RESIDENTS OF TOKYO ATTENDED SERVICES; THE CHURCH WAS DESTROYED BY BOMBS.

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AUSTRALIAN, BRITISH, SCOTTISH, INDIAN AND NEW ZEALAND TROOPS, ROYAL AIR FORCES UNITS, DETACHMENTS FROM THE ROYAL NAVIES AND FROM WOMEN'S SERVICES WILL PARTICIPATE IN THE REVIEW.

LT.GEN.C.N.GAIRDNER, HEAD OF THE UNITED KINGDOM LIAISON MISSION, WILL BE HOST AT AN EVENING RECEPTION AT T[illegible] BRITISH EMBASSY.

KYOTO, JAPAN, MAY 14-(AP)--ADM.LORD BRUCE FRASER, COMMANDER IN CHIEF OF THE BRITISH PACIFIC FLEET, LEFT MONDAY FOR KOBE TO BOARD A BRITISH CRUISER FOR HONG KONG.

FRASER, WHO CAME TO JAPAN TO CONFER WITH GENERAL MACARTHUR, COMMENTED FAVORABLY ON WORK OF THE OCCUPATION FORCES AND THE RECONSTRUCTION.

TOKYO, TUESDAY, MAY 14-(AP)-FIFTH AIRFORCE HEADQUARTERS ANNOUNCED TODAY THAT THREE FLIERS DIED THURSDAY NIGHT WHEN TWO A-26 ATTACK PLANES CRASHED DURING A PATROL FLIGHT.

THE DEAD INCLUDED:

LT.WILLIAM H.TUCKER, III, SON OF MRS.KATHERINE A.TUCKER, SUSSEX HALL, DOBBS FERRY, N.Y.

FLIGHT OFFICER WILLIAM D.LONG, SON OF LAWRENCE D.LONG, 1358 HOLLYWOOD AVE., COLUMBUS OHIO.

THE CRASHES OCCURRED WHEN A FOUR-PLANE FORMATION EN ROUTE FROM ATSUGI AIRFIELD TO NAGOYA RAN INTO BAD WEATHER.

TOKYO,MAY 14-(AP)-MARINE PFC.EARL L.BROWN, WHO BILKED A JAPANESE BANK MANAGER OF 500,000 YEN, TODAY WAS SENTENCED TO 15 YEARS IMPRISONMENT.

THE NAVY ANNOUNCED THAT A COURTMARTIAL ON MAY 3 HAD CONVICTED BROWN, OF CLARKSBURG,W.VA., OF THE BANK HOAX AND OF DISCIPLINE INFRACTIONS. HE WAS ORDERED TO SERVE THE SENTENCE IN THE NAVAL DISCIPLINARY BARRACKS AT SAN PEDRO,CALIF. HIS RANK WAS REDUCED TO PRIVATE AND HE WAS ORDERED DISHONORABLY DISCHARGED AFTER COMPLETING THE SENTENCE.

MASQUERADING AS AN ARMY BANK EXAMINER, BROWN TALKED THE MANAGER OF A SMALL BANK NEAR YOKOHAMA OUT OF THE HALF MILLION YEN ($33,333). HE WAS ARRESTED A FEW DAYS LATER AT A RESORT HOTEL WHERE HE HAD BEEN STAYING WITH A JAPANESE GIRL.

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TOKYO,MAY 13-(AP)-PRIME MINISTER JOSEPH CHIFLEY OF AUSTRALIA ARRIVED AT ATSUGI AIRFIELD TODAY. HE WAS WELCOMED BY GENERAL MACARTHUR, W.McMAHON BALL AND LT.GEN.KUZMA DERevYANKO--BRITISH AND RUSSIAN MEMBERS OF THE ALLIED FOUR POWER COUNCIL--AND AN AUSTRALIAN HONOR GUARD.

CHIFLEY WILL STAY OVERNIGHT AT THE U.S. EMBASSY AS A GUEST OF MACARTHUR. HE PLANS TO VISIT AUSTRALIAN TROOPS IN THE KUREA AREA BEFORE LEAVING FOR AUSTRALIA THURSDAY.

TOKYO,MAY 13-(AP)-GENERAL MACARTHUR'S PERSONAL PLANE--THE C-54 NAMED BATAAN -- HAS BEEN PLACED AT THE DISPOSAL OF AUSTRALIAN PRIME MINISTER JOSEPH B.CHIFLEY FOR HIS FLIGHT BACK TO AUSTRALIA.

CHIFLEY AND HIS PARTY WILL LEAVE FOR BRITISH OCCUPATION HEADQUARTERS AT KURE TOMORROW AND FROM THERE WILL GO TO OKINAWA. THEY EXPECT TO REACH HOME BY MAY 19.

CHIFLEY, ON ARRIVAL AT ATSUGI AIRFIELD TODAY, WAS WELCOMED BY GENERAL MACARTHUR, W.McMAHON BALL AND LT.GEN.KUZMA DERevYANKO--BRITISH AND RUSSIAN MEMBERS OF THE ALLIED FOUR POWER COUNCIL--AND AN AUSTRALIAN HONOR GUARD.

TOKYO, MAY 13-(AP)-COMMUNIST-LED DEMONSTRATORS WAVING RED BANNERS THRUST BOLDLY THROUGH THE GATES OF THE IMPERIAL PALACE COMPOUND YESTERDAY TO DEMAND FOOD AND A CHANGE IN POLITICAL LEADERSHIP--BUT SOCIALIST LEADERS TODAY SAID THEIR FINAL EFFORTS TO FORM A LEFTWING CABINET HAD FAILED.

THE SOCIALISTS INFORMED RESIGNED PREMIER SHIDEHARA THEY WOULD REMAIN AS AN OPPOSITION PARTY TO THE NEXT GOVERNMENT, AS CONFERENCES CONTINUED FOR THE FORMATION OF WHAT IS EXPECTED TO BE A CONSERVATIVE GOVERNMENT. SHIDEHARA DEFINITELY REJECTED THE SOCIALISTS' REQUEST FOR A CHANCE TO FORM A ONE-PARTY, LEFTIST GOVERNMENT.

INFORMED JAPANESE SAID THAT FOREIGN MINISTER SHIGERU YOSHIDA WAS VIRTUALLY CERTAIN TO ACCEPT THE PROFFERED PRESIDENCY OF THE LIBERAL PARTY (A CONSERVATIVE GROUP), WHICH RECEIVED THE GREATEST NUMBER OF SEATS IN THE DIET, THOUGH NOT A MAJORITY. THIS WOULD PLACE HIM IN A POSITION TO CLAIM THE PREMIERSHIP HIMSELF OR TO PLAY AN IMPORTANT ROLE IN THE SELECTION.

SOME 100 DEMONSTRATORS PUSHED INTO THE PALACE GROUNDS SUNDAY TO CARRY THEIR PROTESTS TO THE IMPERIAL HOUSEHOLD MINISTRY--WHOSE

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OFFICIALS, SAID THE NEWSPAPER ASAHI, "DUTOWED TO THE DEMONSTRATORS MEANINGLESSLY."

A COMMUNIST MEMBER-ELECT OF THE DIET, SANNI NOZAKA, HAD TOLD A CROWD OF 1,000 OUTSIDE THE PALACE GATES THAT "FOOD AND THE PROLONGED DELAY IN ORGANIZING A NEW CABINET..ARE ONLY ONE ISSUE. WE HAVE ONE STEP FOR A SOLUTION, AND THAT IS TO SEE THE EMPEROR."

APPROXIMATELY 900 PERSONS WAITED OUTSIDE WHILE NOZAKA AND HIS 100 MARCHERS PUSHED PAST THE GUARDS WITHOUT VIOLENCE. THEY DID NOT APPROACH THE EMPEROR'S RESIDENCE.

NO GROUP HERETOFORE HAD DARED ENTER THE IMPERIAL COMPOUND WITH SUCH DEMANDS--ALTHOUGH MILITARIST HOT-HEDS LAST AUGUST SHOT IN IN A VAIN EFFORT TO BLOCK JAPAN'S SURRENDER.

KYODO NEWS AGENCY REPORTED MEANWHILE THAT THE NEW JAPANESE DIET MIGHT DELAY ITS OPENING UNTIL JUNE 10, AFTER ORGANIZING NEXT THURSDAY. DELAY IN FORMATION OF A NEW CABINET MIGHT FORCE SUCH A RECESS, IT SAID.

OKAYAMA,JAPAN,MAY 13-(AP)-COL.THOMAS D.DRAKE, COMMANDER OF THE 34TH INFANTRY, HAS BEEN PRESENTED THE FRENCH RECONNAISSANCE MEDAL "FOR EXCEPTIONAL SERVICES OF WAR RENDERED FOR THE LIBERATION OF FRANCE."

DRAKE, WHO WAS BORN IN WEST VIRGINIA (HOMETOWN NOT GIVEN), COMMANDED AN AMERICAN COMBAT TEAM AGAINST MARSHAL ERWIN ROMMEL IN THE BATTLE OF TUNISIA.

SHANGHAI, TUESDAY, MAY 14-(AP)-A CHINESE WAR CRIMES INVESTIGATION COMMITTEE BLAMED JAPAN TODAY FOR THE DEATHS OF AN ESTIMATED 20,000,000 CHINESE DURING EIGHT YEARS OF WAR.

THE COMMITTEE, MAKING A SURVEY FOR THE WAR MINISTRY AND THE EXECUTIVE YUAN, SAID THE DEATHS OCCURRED AS THE RESULT OF ACTUAL WARFARE AND ATROCITIES.

IT ALSO REPORTED 200,000,000 OTHERS--NEARLY HALF OF CHINA'S ENTIRE POPULATION--"SUFFERED DIRECTLY THROUGH JAPANESE ACTIONS."

MANILA,MAY 14-(AP)-A SEMI-OFFICIAL SOURCE SAID TODAY THAT THE GOVERNMENT HAS BEEN UNABLE TO ORGANIZE A PACIFICATION COMMITTEE IN THE BLOODY STRIFE BETWEEN RIVAL GUERRILLA UNITS IN CENTRAL LUZON.

REFUSAL OF HUKBALAHAPS AND USAFFES TO DELEGATE REPRESENTATIVES LED TO A BREAKDOWN OF ATTEMPTS TO ORGANIZE THE COMMITTEE. THE USAFFE GUERRILLAS ARE SO-CALLED BECAUSE THEY WERE RECOGNIZED BY THE U.S. ARMY FORCES IN THE FAR EAST.

MEANWHILE, BRIG.GEN.FEDERICO G.OBOZA SAID HE WOULD ASK PRESIDENT OSMENA TO EXERCISE HIS EMERGENCY POWERS TO ENABLE THE FILIPINO MILITARY POLICE TO ROUND UP ALL UNLICENSED FIREARMS IN THE PHILIPPINES.

"NUMEROUS ARMS IN THE HANDS OF UNAUGHORIZED PERSONS IS THE MAIN DETERRENT TO PEACE AND ORDER ON THE ISLANDS," THE PHILIPPINES PROVOST MARSHAL GENERAL SAID.

YOKOHAMA,MAY 13-(AP)-THE 55TH SUSPECT TO BE TRIED BY THE EIGHTH ARMY WAR CRIMES COURTS ON ATROCITY CHARGES WENT ON TRIAL TODAY ACCUSED OF CONTRIBUTING TO THE DEATHS OF TWO AMERICAN WAR PRISONERS.

FORMER GUARD TOMIO YAMADA OF UMEDA CAMP NEAR OSAKA IS ACCUSED OF CONTRIBUTING TO THE DEATH OF SGT.WILLIAM H.FISHER (1638 WEST HOLLY ST.) OF SHAMOKIN,PA., BY FORCING HIM TO WORK WHILE HE HAD PNEUMONIA. HE ALSO IS ACCUSED IN THE DEATH OF PFC.EDWARD T.HERZIC (ADDRESS UNAVAILABLE) BY FORCING HIM TO STAND AT ATTENTION FROM ONE TO TWO HOURS WITH A BUCKET OF WATER IN EACH HAND UNTIL HE COLLAPSED AND THEN KICKING HIM IN THE FACE AND BODY.

YAMADA ALSO IS CHARGED WITH BEATING LT.HARRY T.SIMPSON (826 N. 35 ST.) OF RICHMOND,VA.; SEAMAN EDWIN H.JAHN (914 N. 2ND ST.) OF CLINTON, IA., AND STOREKEEPER AUSTIN L.ANDREWS (711 ORANTE ST.) OF MACON,GA.

LT.PAUL K.VONGERGE OF WYANDOTTE,MICH., WILL HELP PROSECUTE

IA., AND STOREKEEPER AUSTIN L.ANDREWS (711 ORANGE ST.) OF MACON,GA.

LT.PAUL K.VONGERGE OF WYANDOTTE,MICH., WILL HELP PROSECUTE YAMADA. HIS DEFENSE COUNSEL IS CAPT.WILLIAM T.MARTIN (372 MOUNTAIRY AVE.) OF PHILADELPHIA AND LT.JOHN K.MCCORMICK,JR., OF ARLINGTON, MASS.)

HONOLULU, MAY 13-(AP)-A SAILOR'S REFUSAL TO LEAVE WAIKIKI BEACH WHEN ORDERED TO BY A HAWAIIAN YOUTH LED TO CLASHES BETWEEN SAILORS AND NATIVES LAST NIGHT, LT. CMDR. ROBERT MURPHY SAID TODAY.

WHEN THE SAILOR REFUSED TO LEAVE, MURPHY SAID, A GANG OF NATIVES ATTACKED HIM. THREE SAILORS CAME TO HIS AID AND A FIGHT RESULTED.

THE FIGHT WAS BROKEN UP BEFORE SHORE PATROLMEN ARRIVED, MURPHY ADDED, AND, WHILE SOME 100 SAILORS GATHERED ON THE BEACH, THERE WERE NO FURTHER DISORDERS.

THE NAVY WAS UNABLE TO CONFIRM A CIVILIAN REPORT THAT 12 SAILORS HAD BEEN BEATEN BY BANDS OF NATIVE YOUTHS.

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NEW YORK, MAY 13-(AP)-MRS. ELEANOR ROOSEVELT, CHAIRMAN OF THE UNITED NATIONS COMMISSION ON HUMAN RIGHTS, SAID TODAY THAT "FREEDOM OF INFORMATION MEANS THE ACTUAL MOBILIZATION OF PUBLIC OPINION."

COMMENTING ON THE RECOMMENDATION FOR A SUB-COMMISSION TO STUDY WORLDWIDE FREEDOM OF INFORMATION, SHE TOLD THE GROUP:

"THEY WILL HAVE A MOST IMPORTANT PIECE OF WORK WHICH WE WILL FIND AFFECTING MUCH OF THE WORK OF THIS COMMISSION IN THE FUTURE.

"FREEDOM OF INFORMATION MEANS THE ACTUAL MOBILIZATION OF PUBLIC OPINION, WHICH IS IN ITSELF A TREMENDOUS POWER.

"IN THAT CONNECTION WE ARE CREATING A BODY THAT MAY WIELD POWERS FAR BEYOND POLITICAL POWERS."

NEW YORK--

PARODI TOOK BONNET'S PLACE ON THE SUBCOMMITTEE INVESTIGATING SPAIN, WHICH ADJOURNED LATE TODAY UNTIL TOMORROW AFTERNOON WITHOUT HAVING RECEIVING THE 350-PAGE SPANISH REPUBLICAN FILE.

THE SUBCOMMITTEE ANNOUNCED RECEIPT OF BELGIUM'S PROTEST THAT FRANC HARBORS LEON DEGRELLE, ONE-TIME "BELGIAN HITLER" WHO HAS BEEN CONDEMNED IN ABSENTIA TO BE SHOT, AND REFUSES TO PERMIT HIS RETURN TO BELGIUM.

ON THE SUBJECT OF PERSECUTIONS AND EXECUTIONS OF PRISONERS IN SPAIN THE SUBCOMMITTEE DECIDED TO ACCEPT SPANISH UNDERGROUND INTELLIGENCE SUBJECT TO PROOF OF ITS AUTHENTICITY.

THE SUB-COMMISSION ON THE STATUS OF WOMEN, SUBMITTING ITS FINAL REPORT TO THE COMMISSION ON HUMAN RIGHTS, RECOMMENDED A SURVEY OF LAWS PERTAINING TO WOMEN, AND A UNITED NATIONS WOMEN'S CONFERENCE.

UNDER A DISCUSSION OF MARRIAGE, THE GROUP ASKED FOR "FREEDOM OF CHOICE, DIGNITY OF THE WIFE, MONOGAMY AND EQUAL RIGHT TO BREACH OF MARRIAGE."

IN THE SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC FIELD, THE WOMEN RECOMMENDED STEPS TO ABOLISH PROSTITUTION BY "REMOVING THE LEGAL AND CUSTOMARY PROVISIONS PERTAINING TO IT" AND BY TAKING "STRONG MEASURES TO PUT DOWN TRAFFIC IN WOMEN AND CHILDREN."

THE SUB-COMMISSION WILL MEET AGAIN THIS FALL AFTER ITS RECOMMENDATIONS HAVE BEEN STUDIED BY THE COMMISSION ON HUMAN RIGHTS AND PASSED ON TO THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL.

N.Y.-U. N ~~XX~~ United Nations

two of the 11 nations on the council will be represented by new delegates at the next meeting. alexandre parodi, permanent french delegate, will replace ambassador henri bonnet and luis padilla nervo, permanent mexican delegate, will replace rafael de la colina, resident minister in Washington.

NEW YORK, MAY 13 (AP)-- ERIC JOHNSTON, PRESIDENT OF THE MOTION PICTURE ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA, TOLD A UNITED NATIONS COMMISSION TODAY THAT THE ASSOCIATION FAVORED THE APPOINTMENT OF A SUBCOMMISSION TO CONSIDER FREEDOM OF EXPRESSION AND INFORMATION.

JOHNSTON'S MESSAGE WAS READ BEFORE THE COMMISSION ON HUMAN RIGHTS BY AN ASSISTANT, EDWARD L. RODDAN.

"EVERY CURB ON THE FREE FLOW OF IDEAS AND INFORMATION, EVERY CENSORSHIP OVER THE THINKING OF MAN, IS A CONSTANT THREAT TO INTERNATIONAL STABILITY AND PEACE," HIS MESSAGE SAID. "THE RIGHT TO KNOW IS A BASIC HUMAN RIGHT -- ITS ABRIDGEMENT IS AN OFFENSE AGAINST MANKIND EVERYWHERE."

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THE COMMISSION HAS BEEN CONSIDERING A MEMORANDUM FROM THE UNITED STATES DELEGATION CALLING FOR SUCH A SUB-COMMISSION AND HAS AGREED TO SUBMIT A RECOMMENDATION TO THE PARENT SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC COUNCIL.

NEW YORK, MAY 13-(AP)-THE POTSDAM DECLARATION WAS DESCRIBED AS THE CHIEF LOOK TO A "DEMOCRATIC, PROSPEROUS" GERMANY TODAY BY GARDNER COWLES, JR., PRESIDENT OF THE DES MOINES REGISTER AND TRIBUNE AND OF LOOK MAGAZINE.

COWLES RETURNED TO THE UNITED STATES RECENTLY AFTER A THREE-WEEK TOUR OF THE AMERICAN OCCUPATION AREAS IN EUROPE WITH A GROUP OF EDITORS AND PUBLISHERS.

"THE QUICKER WE SCRAP THE POTSDAM DECLARATION AND TREAT GERMANY AS ONE ECONOMIC UNIT, THE BETTER OFF WE'LL BE," THE PUBLISHER TOLD THE CELESTIALS, AN ORGANIZATION OF PUBLISHING, ADVERTISING AND RADIO EXECUTIVES.

"IF WE DO NOT GET GERMANY REASONABLY ON ITS FEET AGAIN, THE

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SOVIET SPHERE IN EUROPE WILL REACH OUT ALL THE WAY TO THE ENGLISH CHANNEL. THE BEST WAY TO AVOID WORLD WAR III IS TO LET EUROPE ON ITS FEET AGAIN."

COWLES SAID RELATIONS WITH RUSSIA WERE "CRITICAL" ALL OVER EUROPE. HE SAID THE SOVIETS DOMINATED THE GOVERNMENTS OF POLAND, HUNGARY, RUMANIA, BULGARIA, YUGOSLAVIA AND PART OF AUSTRIA.

"DIPLOMATS THERE SAY, HOWEVER," HE ADDED, "THAT IF YOU COULD GET FREE ELECTIONS IN THAT AREA THE RUSSIANS WOULDN'T GET 10 PER CENT OF THE VOTE."

HJ1158PED

havana, may 13-(ap)-the presidential palace announced tonight that col. jose carreno fiallo, chief of the national police force, has been appointed military attache to the cuban embassy in mexico.

he will be succeeded as police chief by col. alvaro moreno [illegible] rodriguez, inspector general of the force.

Byrnes Suggests Paris Talks Be Adjourned Until June 15

Would Have German Question Considered First—Wants Peace Conference of 21 Nations Called for July.

PARIS, May 14—(AP)—U. S. Secretary of State James F. Byrnes proposed tonight that the four-power conference of foreign ministers adjourn until June 16, trying meanwhile to reconcile its differences, and that the 21-nation peace conference be convoked at once for July 1 or 15.

The American secretary in a formal statement said the conference should recognize frankly that divisions exist and should fulfill its obligations to the Allied nations by setting a definite date for the peace conference. If the date is not set now, he said, it should be set at the June 15 session.

Favors Pact With Italy

Byrnes also asked the foreign ministers to sign a revised armistice with Italy immediately to ease Italy's burden.

The British and French delegations concurred. The Soviet delegation, however, sought time to discuss the proposals. Byrnes said "the Soviet representative had declined so far to agree to this course," and that "invitations to the conference cannot be sent except by unanimous consent."

Proposals by Byrnes

These were Byrnes' proposals, presented at today's meeting of the conference:

"1. That after considering the German question this session recess until June 15.

"2. That we now call a peace conference for July 1 or July 15. If this is not agreed to, that we leave to the next session of the council the decision as to the date of the peace conference.

"3. That we immediately sign the revised armistice with Italy.

"4. That there be placed on the agenda for the June 15 session the drafting of a treaty with Austria, the deputies being instructed to prepare meantime a draft of proposals for the consideration of the council."

An American source said the Austrian proposal drew quick protest from the Soviet delegation, which consistently has opposed raising the Austrian problem at this session.

"The council should frankly face the facts which it confronts," Byrnes said in the statement handed correspondents, which was described as "essentially the remarks of Secretary Byrnes" at the afternoon conference session.

Minor Problems Remain

"There are several minor treaty problems which require further study by our deputies or by special commissions which have them under inquiry," he said.

"There is every prospect of agreement when these studies are concluded. But decisions must await this event.

"There are also a few major treaty problems upon which the council is presently divided. Decisions may be favorably affected by the reports which we await from our deputies. Our whole purpose is to seek and to find agreements as quickly as possible.

"Under these circumstances it is likely to facilitate our work if the present session of the council recesses until June 15, permitting each of us to give undivided attention to a re-examination of our positions in the hope of finding means of reconciling them. Such use of our time is calculated to be more fruitful than to extend our present session."

The United States delegation believes, he said, that "we owe our Allied nations an obligation to fix at this time the date of a peace conference."

At Moscow, he continued, the foreign ministers had agreed that the conference should be held not later than May 1 of this year.

"We did not comply with that promise," the statement said. "The United States now urges that the peace conference be called either July 1 or July 15 and that we should then submit our agreements and our disagreements, if any, to the advice of our war partners."

"If we can agree to the above," the statement said, "and if we also contemplate the wide area of agreement we have already reached, we may look to the future with confidence that our indispensable unity will be strengthened and preserved.

With regard to Italy, Byrnes said the conference could not hope for the ratification of a peace treaty for "some months," and should "immediately sign the revised armistice with Italy which was agreed to in principle 10 days ago, so as to ease her recuperative effort as far as possible."

Tomorrow's meeting, an American source said, will decide whether China may sit at the conference table to discuss Germany. This source said the United States would insist upon Chinese attendance as a member of the five-power council if the German problem was to be discussed in full.

Lt. Gen. Lucius D. Clay, deputy military governor in Germany, and Robert D. Murphy, U. S. political adviser, have arrived from Berlin for the German conversations.

Byrnes raised his adjournment proposal after another disagreement between Russia and the western powers which came when Soviet Foreign Minister Vyacheslav M. Molotov proposed a deal by which Russia would withdraw her troops from Bulgaria if Britain and the United States would do likewise in Italy, an American source said.

Probing Disarmament

Berlin, May 14 (AP)—Acting upon the suggestion of Secretary of State Byrnes, Lieut. Gen. Lucius D. Clay, deputy military governor in Germany, has proposed the appointment of a four-power commission to investigate the progress of German disarmament in all four zones.

Clay placed Byrnes's proposal before yesterday's meeting of the allied control authority's co-ordinating committee, of which he is the American member.

Immediately after the meeting Clay and Robert D. Murphy, Allied political adviser, flew to Paris to consult with Byrnes on other German problems before the conference of Foreign Ministers.

Bulgaria-Italy Plan Of Reds Rejected

Paris, May 14 (AP)—American sources said today that Soviet Foreign Minister Molotov proposed withdrawal of Russian troops from Bulgaria on the condition that Allied troops leave Italy, but United States Secretary of State Byrnes and British Foreign Secretary Bevin disapproved the suggestion.

Both Byrnes and Bevin objected when Molotov proposed the bargain of withdrawing from Bulgarian lines of communication to Austria, the informants said. Bevin declared a comparable arrangement would be for the Russians to leave Romania if the Allies left Italy. He said Britain was ready to withdraw from Italy if the Soviets left Romania.

The British Foreign Secretary was further reported to have declared that the Russians agreed at the Foreign Ministers Council in London last September to a decision that they would withdraw from Bulgaria while leaving troops in Romania to protect their lines of communication to Austria.

Another Byrnes Plan

An informant said Byrnes and Bevin then proposed the establishment of a commission of military experts to decide whether the Allied lines of communication through Italy to Austria were physically necessary. Molotov was said to have agreed to formation of the commission, but nothing was finally decided.

During the interchange Byrnes again tried unsuccessfully to persuade his three colleagues to study the Austrian situation by proposing that the Deputy Foreign Ministers begin preparation of a treaty with that country.

But again Molotov blocked the move, declaring the ministers and their deputies already had enough to do with five European peace treaties on their hands.

Trieste Impasse Holds

The British and French delegations were reported willing to accept internationalization of the city of Trieste as a solution of the Italian-Yugoslav boundary, key problem of the conference. But both the United States and Russia were standing pat on their previous positions.

There was a possibility, it was learned from American circles, that Chinese delegates would take places at the conference table when the German problem comes up.

China's Stand

An American source said that yesterday French Foreign Minister Bidault, who was presiding, recalled that all four governments had received requests from the Chinese Government for participation in the council discussion of Germany on the grounds that the Council normally was limited to four only when treaties with the satellite countries were being discussed. American, British and French delegates agreed to permit Chinese attendance. While Molotov did not oppose in principle, he objected that tomorrow's discussions would be only preliminary.

A member of the American delegation said he, therefore, did not know whether the Chinese would be refused admittance if they should present themselves tomorrow.

Meanwhile, a French-Italian boundary commission presented an inconclusive report on its investigations. The unanimous report said French claims for slight frontier rectifications were well based ethnically, as the regions were as much French as Italian. The experts said, however, that the main question was the hydroelectric power sites in the Tenda and Brenda regions. These supply power to cities along the Italian Mediterranean coast. The ministers sent the report to their deputies to study the technical question involved.

SAYS COMMANDOS DIDN'T RATE TRIAL

Nuernberg, May 14 (A. P.).—Admiral Gerhard Wagner contended before the International Military Tribunal today that it was "perfectly proper" for the Germans to shoot uniformed British Commandos without trial because "they were saboteurs and criminals and couldn't be considered soldiers."

Col. H. J. Phillimore, assistant British prosecutor, cited to the former German naval operations chief, now on the stand as a defense witness, three instances in which he said captured Commandos were turned over to German Security Policemen who shot them without trial, wired the bodies with demolition charges and sank them in Norwegian waters.

"Do you say that wasn't murder?" Phillimore shouted.

"These people were captured as saboteurs," the witness replied. "They were not soldiers but were criminals. Men who have orders to carry out crimes I cannot consider as soldiers. In total it was perfectly proper."

The tribunal denied requests by Rudolf Hess and Hans Frank who sought permission to establish by an interrogatory submitted to Secretary of War Robert Patterson and Major-Gen. William J. Donovan, former O. S. S. chief, that Hans Bernd Gisevius, an anti-Nazi German, was on the American pay roll as a spy. Gisevius, one of the plotters against Hitler, gave damaging testimony against the defendants in a surprise appearance at the trials. Defense counsel contended that his testimony could be impeached as perjury because he said he never was employed by the Allies but merely worked co-operatively with them.

U-BOAT WARFARE EXPLAINED BY NAZI AT COURT SESSION

NUERNBERG, May 14 — (AP) Grand Admiral Karl Doenitz' son-in-law testified today before the International Military Tribunal that "U-boat traps" were partially responsible for Nazi orders forbidding rescue of survivors of torpedoed ships.

Capt. Guenther Hessler, husband of Doenitz' only daughter, testified

as a defense when it was that in two instances the crews of apparently abandoned ships suddenly manned guns and opened fire on his submarine.

He said Doenitz, who succeeded Hitler as Fuehrer at the time of the Nazi collapse, forbade the destruction of German naval records because "we have a clear conscience." Doenitz was the last commander-in-chief of the German navy.

Hessler, as a U-boat commander, was credited with sinking 21 Allied ships totalling 130,000 tons before becoming a member of his father-in-law's staff. His testimony completed the defense for the twelfth of the 22 defendants being tried for war crimes by the four-power tribunal.

Earlier, Doenitz' submarine operations chief, Rear Admiral Eberhard Godt, testified that survivors of torpedoed ships were "probably happy when the U-boat submerged and left them alone" because they preferred being in lifeboats than in submarines, which constantly were in danger of attack.

eight enlisted men accused of brutality at Lichfield, "no matter how much we desire speed in the conduct of these cases."

Three weeks ago McNarney had pledged that he would not tolerate any "whitewash" of the charges. The attorney for one accused officer complained that this statement might indicate an army desire to "railroad someone to obtain a conviction in the case."

Recommends Action

McNarney's statement today said Lewis, after citing his conclusions,

"recommended specific disciplinary action, principally in the form of administrative reprimands, against certain officers involved in the delays that had occurred."

But, he said, Gen. Eisenhower "decided to withhold action on Gen. Lewis' recommendations of specific punishments for the officers involved in the belief that the conduct of the trials themselves would elicit further facts and evidence which might indicate that more drastic action should be taken against certain officers."

"This expectation has already been justified," McNarney said, "as

McNarney Orders Review Of Lichfield Camp Cases

FRANKFURT, Germany, May 14 —(AP) Gen. Joseph T. McNarney said today he had ordered a complete review of the Lichfield detention camp cases after discovery of "instances of mishandling."

The commander of American forces in Europe asserted there would be no "railroading" or undue haste in the trial of 14 officers and men on charges of mistreating soldier prisoners at the camp in England, and that "I am determined that no one who may be culpable will escape being brought to justice."

Reports on Investigation

In a typewritten statement distributed at a news conference, McNarney said an investigation by Maj. Gen. John T. Lewis "revealed instances of mishandling of the case and indicated a failure of some intermediate commanders concerned at the outset to recognize the seriousness of the situation and to direct a complete investigation and take prompt corrective and punitive action as required."

McNarney did not specify what the instances were, but said he had directed his inspector general "to undertake a complete review of all phases of the Lichfield cases from the day the first complaint of irregularities was received."

McNarney said "there will be no 'railroading' or any undue haste to the prejudice of either side" in the pending trials of six officers and charges have been preferred against several additional officers as a result of facts revealed by the trials of enlisted men."

He said a final report on Lewis' investigation would be submitted in the near future.

Two enlisted men were convicted at courts martial in London of mistreating prisoners at the 10th reinforcement depot at Lichfield. Some soldier witnesses than said they were afraid to testify because of fear of reprisals.

The trials of the six officers and eight enlisted men charged with similar offenses then were transferred to Bad Mauheum, Germany, and McNarney announced his intention of expediting the cases.

Col. James A. Kilian of Highland Park, Ill., commander of the depot at Lichfield, is scheduled to go on trial Thursday. The first three defendants to appear in the trials at Bad Mauheim have received postponements for further time to prepare defenses.

McNarney, answering what he called erroneous reports that the Army was "making goats out of enlisted men to relieve possibly guilty officers," said "this of course was not true" and that the enlisted men were tried first to obtain testimony which would point to officers who should be tried.

Another Trial Delayed.

Bad Nauheim, May 13 (Delayed (A. P.).—Pfc William B. Norris of Mulga, Ala., today won a fifteen-day postponement of his court martial on charges of mistreating soldiers in a United States Army guardhouse in Lichfield, England.

It was the third successive postponement granted in the cases of six officers and eight enlisted men still facing trial in the Lichfield case, which began five months ago in England. Col. James A. Kilian of Highland Park, Ill., will be the next defendant to be tried. His case is scheduled to open Thursday.

REPORTERS ASK END OF BERLIN SECRECY

Berlin, May 14 A. P.).—Groups of American and other foreign correspondents adopted unanimously today a resolution urging that the sessions of the four-Power Allied Control Council and the Berlin Kommandantur be opened to the press.

The reporters, including British, French, Dutch and Danish writers, stated that open meetings were necessary to enable them to "present at first hand matters of vital moment to an informed democracy throughout the world," and added: "In the opinion of the correspondents, secrecy in the government of Germany cannot succeed in its apparent objective of keeping Allied disagreements from the German public. On the contrary, they believe that free and open discussion of major German affairs would go far toward dispelling the present atmosphere of unfounded and unrelated rumors."

The Control Council and the Kommandantur issue communiques after most meetings. American and British reporters usually are "briefed" by press relations officers. The communiques usually deal with matters on which there was agreement. Repeated efforts by the reporters to obtain agendas of the meetings have failed.

List to Be Published.

Berlin, May 14 (A. P.).—A purge of German Fascist and militarist literature, criticized in some Allied quarters as "akin to the Nazi book burnings," has been ordered by the four-Power Allied Control Council.

An American public relations officer, announcing that the order on literature would be published on May 20, disclosed some of its details in advance. He said it provides for a purge "to eradicate in all forms Fascist, militarist and anti-democratic ideas in Germany through confiscation and destruction of Nazi literature and other media of propaganda. Owners of circulating libraries, bookshops and publishing houses, all former State and municipal libraries and heads of all universities and schools must hand over to the military commandants all Nazi and military propaganda in their possession.

The order, reported to have been sponsored by the French and hotly debated by the co-ordinating committee, would require that the banned books be surrendered within two months, with as yet unspecified penalties provided for disobedience.

It was just thirteen years ago this week that students in Berlin, Frankfurt, Munich, Breslau and other German cities made public bonfires of books, pamphlets and other literature which they said exemplified "the un-German spirit."

53 Nazis To Be Tried At Dachau

Frankfurt, Germany, May 14 (AP). Fifty-three Nazis accused of having murdered, tortured and starved thousands of victims of the Flossenberg concentration camp will go on trial at Dachau about June 12, the Army said today. They are charged with killing nationals of twelve countries, including the United States.

SCHMELING CASE ROUSES GERMANS

Hamburg, Germany, May 14 (A. P.).—The imprisonment of Max Schmeling, former world heavyweight boxing champion, for illegal use of building materials has created a minor storm among German civilians. Schmeling was sentenced by a British military court yesterday to three months in jail and fined 10,000 marks (about $1,000).

Die Welt said that Schmeling had proved embarrassing to the Nazis and, having lost all his property during the war, now wanted to build a new home for his wife and himself.

To counteract any impression that Schmeling had been victimized, Military Government officials released a statement to local newspapers. A senior MG officer said that "people like Max Schmeling cannot play on their apparent popularity and get away with it," that Schmeling was "using large unauthorized quantities of scarce building materials to build himself a house" while many people were lacking those materials for essential repairs, and that Schmeling had previously been warned by the MG authorities to halt construction.

Legal officers said the former champion may appeal the sentence within ten days.

New Deputy Chief For U. S. Area, Berlin

Berlin, May 14 (A. P.).—Brig.-Gen. Cornelius E. Ryan of San Antonio, Tex., has been appointed Deputy Commanding General of the United States district of Berlin.

He was commissioned in 1917 after his graduation from college. After the first world war he re-enlisted in the regular Army. In the recent war he served with the First Army.

Gen. Ryan will be deputy for his commandant, Major-Gen. Walter Keating, both at the Berlin district headquarters and in meetings of the Four-Power Berlin Kommandantur.

Deport 2,200 Germans, British Tell Spain Again

London, May 14 (AP)—The Foreign Office said today Great Britain was applying new pressure on Spain to deport from 2,200 to 2,500 Germans who have sought asylum there.

A spokesman said the Spanish Government issued a statement last week asserting that the Franco regime had fulfilled its obligations of turning Germans over to the Allies.

The British Government has instructed its Ambassador in Madrid to tell the Spanish Government the measures were not satisfactory.

FRANCO DEFENDS REGIME IN SPAIN, HITS INTERFERENCE

MADRID, May 14. — (AP) Generalissimo Francisco Franco asserted today in a speech before the Cortes (parliament) that Spain's problems were her own and not the problem of other states, and declared in effect that his government would evolve when not pushed from the outside.

In an address defending his regime and its program since the Spanish civil war, Franco said:

"I deny that there are any political problems in Spain to be solved. We have solved our political problems with our blood and our effort.

"Great political problems are still being debated in many countries which took part in the great conflict and whose regimes are incapable of solving the urgent difficulties accumulated.

"Spain solved and arranged its difficulties seven years ago and x x x it is developing through successive stages with rigorous exactitude."

(The United Nations Security council in New York now is receiving evidence from representatives of various countries concerning a charge originally brought by Poland that Spain is a threat to world peace.)

Observers had expected that Franco would make a specific declaration regarding the possible return of the monarchy to Spain or holding a referendum on the monarchy question for which an electoral census now is in progress.

However, he made only one veiled reference to this question when he declared that his government, like a building, was erected from the foundation up and that "we will finish this building when we are not pushed from the outside."

Cheers frequently halted the speech, which was broadcast throughout Spain. Among those in the crowded Cortes chamber were U. S. Charge d'Affaires Philip W. Bonsal and British Ambassador Sir Victor Mallet.

Pole Peasant Party Hit In Edict

Warsaw, May 14 (AP)—The Ministry of Public Security said today the Polish Peasant party had been suspended in Wloszczowa and Grojec counties, south of Warsaw, for participation in terroristic activity in NSZ (underground army) bands. The communiqué said numerous arrests were made and large quantities of arms found.

The raids were said to be in accord with the declaration of Premier Edward Osuba-Morawski that Fascist and anti-democratic groups within the Peasant party would be dissolved.

The Peasant party is headed by Stanislaw Mikolajczyk, present Vice Premier and former Premier of the Polish Government in exile in London, who has formally denied Government charges that there are NSZ bands in his party.

New Movement Reported

The Ministry said a new anti-Government movement known as "Roak" had been reported in Pultusk, where twelve secret police and four members of the Workers party were killed.

It was officially announced that Ukrainian Nationalists had killed four persons and burned another village near Sanok. Polish soldiers were said to have killed twelve Ukrainians and imprisoned 30.

ACCUSE U. S. IN GREECE

London, May 14 (A. P.).—The Moscow radio said today that the Greek Leftist political coalition, E. A. M., has appealed to the Allies to "prevent the forcible restoration of the monarchy in Greece, which would result in civil war.

Quoting Athens advices, Moscow said that the E. A. M. expressed belief that the American and British assent to a vote on September 1 on the restoration of King George was "a violation of the agreement of November, 1945," when most of the Greek parties accepted Foreign Secretary Bevin's proposal that the plebiscite be delayed until 1948.

Moscow quoted the newspaper Vima as asserting: "The Allies, who are pledged to help Greece return to the path of normal democratic life are today leaving her to the mercy of armed organizations which have become masters of the country and will become a base for the establishment of Fascism in post-war Greece."

Izvestia 'Compares' Classes In Paris

Moscow, May 14 (AP)—The Government newspaper Izvestia described Paris today as a place where rich former collaborationists live in splendor while the working class slaves and the petty bourgeoisie exists on rumors and dreams.

Journalist V. Poltoratsky said that an average Parisian told him that, although many members of the so-called 200 families who control France were known to be collaborationists, not one had been condemned.

"They have in Paris not only their own houses, they also have their own newspapers," he said.

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QUOTES HITLER'S THREAT TO CZECHS

Prague, May 14 (A. P.).—Jaroslav Krejci, former Premier of the Nazi protectorate of Bohemia and Moravia, testified at his trial today that Adolf Hitler threatened to deport the entire Czech population of 10,000,000 persons to the "east" after the assassination of Reinhard Heydrich in 1942. The "east," he said, meant sections of Russia then occupied by the Germany army.

Krejci, who is being tried with four other members of his government for collaboration, said that Hitler summoned him and his aids to Berlin and threatened them with expulsion unless Heydrich's attackers were caught and the Czechs "improved their attitude" toward the Germans. Krejci said that when his party returned to Prague they learned that Lidice had been destroyed in reprisal for Heydrich's death while they were in Berlin.

Six Die In Army Accident

Rome, May 14 (AP)—The Italian news agency Ansa reported today in a dispatch from Pisa that five American Negro soldiers and one woman had been killed in a collision there between two Allied vehicles. No details were available immediately.

Graziani's Trial Delayed

Rome, May 14 (AP)—The trial of Marshal Rodolfo Graziani, Fascist Minister of War accused of collaboration, has been postponed from May 24 to a later session of the Assize Court. Defense counsel said delay in bringing Graziani from Procida, where he is imprisoned, had hampered preparation of his defense.

U.S. Seeks Official Buildings In Europe

Rome, May 14 (AP)—Col. Daniel P. Caulkins, of New York, Mediterranean field commissioner for the Office of the Foreign Liquidation Commissioner, said today that the United States State Department hoped to acquire $50,000,000 worth of embassy and consulate buildings in Europe.

The buildings will include historic Margherita Palace in Rome, where the embassy now has its offices, and consulate buildings in Genoa and elsewhere, Caulkins said.

Other real estate will be acquired in Czechoslovakia, Poland, the Netherlands, Belgium and England.

Two Germans Shot For Killing Flyer

London, May 14 (A. P.).—R. C. A. F. Headquarters here announced today the execution by a firing squad of two Germans for killing a Canadian airman near the Ruhr town of Opladen during the war. Those executed were Robert Holzer and Walter Weigal. The Canadian airman was not identified.

St. Paul's, London, Appeals for Funds

London, May 14 (A. P.).—The Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's made an empire-wide appeal today for £100,000 ($400,000) for repairs and improvements to the famous cathedral which was thrice hit by German bombs during the war.

MISSIONARIES ARRIVE

CAPETOWN, South Africa, May 14.— (AP) The steamship Marine Tiger arrived at Capetown today from the United States carrying 100 American missionaries, representing 21 denominations, on the first leg of their trip to posts throughout Central Africa.

AFRICA RATIONS BREAD

LONDON, May 14. — (AP) Exchange Telegraph reported from Capetown today that bread would be rationed in all large urban areas of South Africa. The daily ration will be eight ounces of bread, or six ounces of wheatmeal, or 10 1-2 ounces of meal.

POW RED CAPS

LONDON, (AP)—German prisoners-of-war will be used as porters, cleaners and other non-technical jobs on British railways to relieve the manpower shortage.

Church To Ask More Rations In British Zone

London, May 14 (AP)—A resolution asking that civilian rations of at least 1,500 calories be restored in the British zone of occupied Germany will be introduced at the Convocation of York of the Anglican Church May 22 and 23.

The resolution, by the Archdeacon of Chester, R. V. H. Burne, appeals to the British people to be ready to play their part "in making the sacrifices required not only for this purpose but also for saving millions of lives threatened with death by famine in Europe and India."

The present ration in the British zone is 1,075 calories per person per day.

Dieting M.P. Feels 'Well And Fit'

London, May 14 (AP)—After 22 days of existing on a "European diet" of 1,000 calories per day, W. F. Vernon, Labor member of Parliament, reported today that he had lost nine pounds, but was still feeling "perfectly well and fit."

Vernon began limiting his eating in an effort to gain a personal knowledge of the effects of the restricted diet on which many Europeans must live.

His meals of bread, meat, potatoes and vegetables have been criticized by a Bristol physician, however, as unfit to provide a true test because they contain "essential vitamins and minerals which Europeans do not get."

Vernon is continuing his diet for a fourth week.

Britain Plants Corn On Naval Airfields

PORTSMOUTH, England—(AP) British naval planes will take off and land this summer amidst waving corn as the Admiralty's contribution to the drive for increased food production.

The Admiralty has ordered the planting of corn between the runways and on all spare land on its air fields in England, Scotland and Northern Ireland. It was estimated that the order would add several million bushels to Britain's corn crop.

Giral Gives U.N. Indictment Of Franco

New York, May 14 (AP)—Dr. José Giral, Premier of the Spanish Republican Government in exile, today formally handed over to the United Nations a bulky, 350-page indictment charging that Franco Spain was a menace to world peace.

In a brief ceremony at the Hunter College office of Trygve Lie, United Nations secretary general, Dr. Giral submitted the lengthy charges that he had brought with him by plane from Paris.

It was expected by United Nation observers that the documents would be turned over immediately to the United Nations Security Council subcommittee investigating charges against Franco Spain. The subcommittee was scheduled to meet this afternoon.

Question Of Legrelle

The question of war-criminal extradition was raised indirectly before the Spanish subcommittee by a Belgian statement emphasizing that Franco Spain has become a refuge for the Belgian Quisling, Leon Degrelle.

The Belgian Government said that Franco has refused to hand over the former Belgian Rexist party leader.

"This refusal to extradite this notorious war criminal and collaborator has caused bad feeling between Belgium and Spain," the Belgians said. The statement made no formal request, however, that the United Nations support Belgian extradition efforts.

Secret-Parley Ruling

Meanwhile, the Security Council Committee of Experts disclosed it had drafted a rule allowing the Security Council to hold secret meetings any time it desired.

At a news conference, Dr. Hanna Saba, of Egypt, chairman of the Committee of Experts, said the group had approved a rule stating that "unless it decides otherwise, the Security Council shall meet publicly."

He said this would permit the Council to go into executive session at any time and that only one copy of the transcript of such meetings would be made.

Trusteeship Group To Meet

Meanwhile, it was revealed that the United Nations Trusteeship Council, facing delicate international problems involving mandates and territories, will go into session early this fall.

With the powerful Security Council and the Economic and Social Council already functioning, this will be the last major body of the United Nations to begin operations.

Great Britain and Belgium have already taken steps to put African mandates under trusteeship. Both circulated papers in London among delegates but did not present them to the United Nations formally. Britain said she would offer Tanganyika, British Togoland and the Cameroons, and Belgium said she would turn over Ruanda-Urundi.

Australia, New Zealand and France have also indicated willingness to put unspecified mandates under trusteeship.

"The trusteeship is one of the most ticklish aspects of the entire United Nations organizations," says Ralph Bunche, acting director of the department.

U. N. Studies Proposed Rules Permitting Secret Sessions

NEW YORK, May 14. — (AP) The United Nations announced tonight that the Security council would meet Thursday at 11 a. m. to consider rules which would tighten the secrecy of private council sessions and to take up a resolution affecting the admission of Albania to the United Nations.

Simultaneously, the five-man subcommittee investigating Franco Spain said it had received and was studying a 350-page document submitted by the Spanish Republican government-in-exile. This bulky arraignment of Generalissimo Francisco Franco on charges that he menaces world peace and encourages atomic bomb experiments by Germans was submitted to the United Nations this morning.

The agenda for Thursday's meeting contains these two points:

Proposed revision of council rules, which would have the effect of authorizing the council to hold secret sessions and to deny at its pleasure the record of those meetings to United Nations members who did not attend them.

A resolution submitted by Edward R. Stettinius, Jr., U. S. delegate, which would have the effect of holding up action on the admission of Albania until a sub-committee has studied qualifications and procedures of taking in new members.

IRANIAN ARMY MOVES NORTH ON AZERBAIJAN

"We Are Not Afraid Of An Attack," Pishevari Say In Tabriz

Tehran, May 14 (AP) — Premier Jafar Pishevari of the self-proclaimed autonomous regime in Azberbaijan province declared tonight that troops of the Central Iranian Government had "moved to our borders, but we are not afraid of an attack."

As Pishevari broadcast this statement over the Tabriz radio, Iranian troops streamed northward toward the troubled province where reports said separatist forces attired in Russian uniforms were holding warlike maneuvers. Azerbaijan province is adjacent to the boundary of the Soviet Union.

The Central Iranian Government reaffirmed its determination to avoid civil war. In his broadcast Pishevari described Ahmed Qavam, the Premier of the central Government, as a "wise and patriotic man" and added: "He knows our strength."

Reports On Failure

Telling the Azerbaijan people of the failure of the Azerbaijan-Central Government negotiations, Pishevari charged that "reactionary elements" had influenced the Tehran Government's stand.

He criticized the Central Government's action in bringing the recent Iranian-Russian oil agreement into the conversations and termed this agreement a "foreign affair," while the Azerbaijan problem is "strictly internal."

Pishevari said that any attack by the Iranian Army on Azerbaijan troops would constitute a breach of the agreement Qavam reached with the Soviet Union, and added that Qavam was "aware that our army is made up of fighting men who will not be defeated."

No Reference To Return

The Azerbaijan Premier made no reference to any plan to return to Tehran for further negotiations, although Qavam had said earlier that the delegation from the province had only returned to Tabriz "for new instructions."

An observer returning from Tabriz said the Azerbaijan National Army, "smartly attired in Russian uniforms," was staging field maneuvers between Mianeh and Zenjan. Zenjan is 180 miles northwest of Tehran, and Mianeh is 85 miles farther northwest.

An Iranian Army announcement said a battalion of troops moved northward through Kazvin toward the Caspian coast and that an added 50 troop carriers, each bearing 25 men, were headed northward out of Tehran this morning. Armored gendarmerie units moved along the Caspian coast north of Pahlevi.

Support Seen Shifted

Reliable Iranian sources expressed belief that the military and some local northern tribes were shifting their support from the government of Premier Qavam to the young Shah, Mohammed Reza Pahlavi.

[There was no elaboration of this portion of the dispatch. It might indicate, however, that the military was dissatisfied with the Government's handling of the Azerbaijan problem and sought firmer action from the Shah.]

The observer frim Tabriz estimated the strength of the Azerbaijan Army at about 24,000 men. Estimates of Iranian Army strength vary from 60,000 to 80,000.

In this capital the Leftist newspaper *Dad* (Justict), under the heading "Communiqué No. 1 from Kurdistan," reported that 130 Iranian trops, wounded 10 days ago in fighting in Kuristan, arrived here for hospitalization. The newspaper said Kurds claimed to have killed 120 Iranian troops, captured 40 more and seized rifles, machineguns, supplies and communications systems. The dispatch said Central army forces were thrown back after attacking the tribesmen.

A Kurdish chieftain here said his followers, who recently withdrew their support from the independent Kurdish republic proclaimed by Ghazi Mohammed, had recently received 5,000 rifles from the Iranian Army and that "large supplies of arms, ammunition and food" were being moved to loyal Zolfaghari and Afshar tribesmen inside the borders of Azerbaijan.

From Mashed, holy city in far northeast Iran, came reports of "growing opposition" to Leftist organizations.

Calls It "Postponement"

Despite the general atmosphere of uneasiness, Premier Qavam announced he expected that Azerbaijan would participate in Iranian general elections to be held as soon as possible and indicated strong hope that negotiations with Azerbaijan representatives would be resumed here.

In a public statement Qavam referred to the breakdown of the negotiations as a "postponement," and added he was attempting "with the best intention and peaceful attitude to solve the problems "posed by the autonomous state. He said he hoped "the good intentions and patriotism I felt among the representatives from Azerbaijan will prove sufficient to relieve the anxiety felt by the public."

Iran's Army Prepares for War

But Premier Seems Determined to Settle Azerbaijan Problem by Negotiations.

Tehran, May 14 (A. P.).—The Iranian Army hastened preparations for war today although the Central Government appeared determined to pursue its announced policy of a peaceful settlement of the Azerbaijan problem.

Persian informants expressed belief that the military and the northern tribes were swerving from government control to back the young Shah, their commander in chief.

[There was no immediate explanation from Tehran on the statement that Iran's military forces might be swerving to the Shah. This would not be surprising, however, if Army leaders and others have decided the time is ripe to show dissatisfaction with the Premier's handling of Azerbaijan and are seeking leadership for a stronger policy. The present Shah, Mohammed Reza Pahlavi, generally has adopted a more liberal and democratic policy, however, than his father, Reza Shah Pahlavi, who abdicated the Peacock Throne in 1941 after a despotic reign when the Russians and British occupied the country.]

Premier Ahmed Qavam, in a public statement on the "postponement" of the Azerbaijan negotiations, said he was attempting "with the best intention and peaceful attitude to solve the problems." He said he hoped "the good intentions and patriotism I felt among the representatives from Azerbaijan will prove sufficient to relieve the anxiety felt by the public." Azerbaijan is the northern province bordering Russia in which a semi-autonomous regime was established during the Russian occupation.

Troops On Move.

The Army announced that a battalion of troops was moving through Kazvin to Bandar Pahlevi on the Caspian Sea and that an additional fifty troop carriers bearing a total of 750 men had steamed northward from Tehran during the morning. Gorgan also has been regarrisoned. Armored gendarmerie units have moved along the Caspian coast north of Pahlevi.

A Kurdish chief here said that his followers, who recently withdrew their support from Ghazi Mohammed's "independent" Kurdish republic, had received 5,000 rifles from the army. He said "large supplies of arms, ammunition and food" were being moved to the loyal Zolfaghari and Afshar tribes within the borders of Azerbaijan.

Action in Meshed.

From Meshed, holy city in far northeastern Iran, came reports of "growing opposition to Leftist organizations."

A long-time foreign resident of Meshed, who reached Tehran today, said religious leaders were exhorting their followers to oppose moves for seizure of large estates and redistribution of lands because "they said under the Islamic laws respect of ownership of lands is sacred."

A traveler from Tabriz said the Azerbaijan Army was "smartly attired in Russian uniforms" and was staging field maneuvers between Maineh and Zenjan. Civilian military training classes were reported conducted twice a week instead of once a week, as formerly. Tabriz is the capital of Azerbaijan and was one of the chief Russian administrative posts during the occupation. The traveler estimated that 24,000 effectives were in the Azerbaijan Army. Estimates of the Central Iranian Army vary between 60,000 and 80,000.

Three Major Issues.

Qavam said recent negotiations between the central government and a delegation from Azerbaijan had foundered on three major differences.

These differences, which include an Azerbaijan demand for redistribution of large estates and public lands, were announced in a communique as:

1. The Iranian Government claimed the right to appoint a provincial governor-general of Azerbaijan. Jafar Pishevari, Azerbaijan "premier," insisted that the governor be selected by the provincial council.

2. The Iranian Government likewise claimed the right to appoint army and gendarmerie officers. Pishevari insisted that they be commissioned by the provincial council.

3. Pishevari proposed the redistribution of estates of land owners and the division of public lands among peasants. Iranian officials maintained that such a move would be unconstitutional and could be taken only if authorized by parliament.

Despite the continued uncertain status of Azerbaijan, Qavam called for general elections to be held "as soon as possible."

EGYPTIANS DELAY DEBATE ON TREATY

Cairo, May 14 (A. P.).—The Egyptian Senate defeated last night an Opposition demand for immediate debate on the British proposal to withdraw all military, naval and air forces from Egyptian territory. Premier Ismail Sidky Pasha said that a debate on the question would be held four weeks from now, explaining that he wished the current negotiations with the British for revision of the 1936 Anglo-Egyptian treaty of alliance to be conducted in a clear atmosphere.

The Wafdist party, which forms the Opposition, said in a manifesto that it would refuse any settlement with Britain "which does not achieve Egypt's complete independence and unity of the Nile Valley." This was the first statement of the Wafdist position on the British proposal of May 7 to withdraw all military, naval and air forces from Egypt. The manifesto also said that the party would "not accept or approve any military alliance with Britain which ties Egypt with any restrictions."

The British offer is contingent upon revision of the 1936 alliance, under which it would entrust defense of the strategic Suez Canal to the forces of King Farouk. It would also seek mutual assistance in time of war or threat of war. In return the Egyptians have asked for control of the Sudan, now administered jointly by Britain and Egypt.

Arabs Take Up Incident

Jerusalem, May 14 (Reuter)—Arrival in Palestine of about 1,800 Jewish illegal immigrants last night has been placed on the agenda of tomorrow's meeting of the Arab Higher Committee, an Arab spokesman said today.

The "Voice of Israel," the secret radio of the Jewish resistance movement, declared today in a broadcast in Hebrew that an organized body of Jewish "Scarlet Pimpernels" in Romania had outwitted British efforts to prevent the sailing of the Smyrna from Constanza.

[The "Scarlet Pimpernel" was the hero of Baroness Orczy's famous novel about rescue of aristocrats during the French Revolution.]

Soviet Decision To Back Arabs Is Reported

London, May 14 (AP)—A Reuter dispatch from Damascus said today that the Soviet Minister to Syria was reported to have told Syrian officials that Russia had decided to back the Arab cause if the Arab League brought the Palestine problem before the United Nations.

The League has objected strenuously to recommendations by a British-American inquiry committee that 100,000 Jews be admitted to Palestine.

U.N. May Be Discussed

Cairo, May 14 (AP)—Abdel Rahman Azzam Pasha, secretary general of the Arab League, said today that the League would possibly discuss presenting the Palestine question to the United Nations Security Council.

He said, however, that he had no information that any League member intended to bring up the matter at the League's forthcoming extraordinary session.

He expressed the opinion that, unless the council of the Arab League agreed upon such action, no member nation would take the case before the United Nations.

Azzam Pasha made the statement when questioned about an unconfirmed report from Damascus that the Russian Minister had told Syrian officials that Russia would back the Arabs if the Arab League took the Palestine situation to the United Nations.

EGYPTIAN CALL TO U.N. URGED

Deputy Protests British Control Over Palestine

Cairo, May 14 (AP)—Deputy Heiny el Sherif Bey, of the Wafdist opposition party, demanded in the Egyptian Chamber of Deputies today that Egypt take the Palestine question to the United Nations Security Council.

Protesting the Anglo-American committee's recommendation that 100,000 European Jews be allowed to enter Palestine, the deputy declared "England has no longer the right to keep Palestine under her protection since the League of Nations has dissolved, and I ask that the question of Palestine be raised before the Security Council."

"Lie" Hurled At Brewster

In another development on the Palestine issue, a statement by Abdel Rahman Azzam Pasha, secretary general of the Arab League, said United States Senator Brewster had "fabricated a lie" by charging that King Ibn Saud of Saudi Arabia was a British tool. Money given to Ibn Saud, Azzam Pasha said, is the price of oil in his country.

At the Chamber of Deputies session, Ahmed Lofti el Said Pasha, Foreign Minister, speaking in behalf of the Egyptian Government, asserted that his Government "and nation denounced the Palestine report and support the Arabs in Palestine."

In a scheduled debate, the deputies heard the report of the Anglo-American committee termed a threat to international security.

Describes U.S. Dilemma

A Nationalist party deputy said the United States wa scaught between the influences of the Zionists with thei rpowerful pres sand her interest in the Arab states.

"That is why America has refused to support the recommendations of the Palestine report with offers of force," the nationalist added.

El Said Pasha spoke at the end of the debate, thus putting the official Egypti[illegible]nd on record. However, the [illegible]er of Deputies took no defi[illegible]ion.

In London And Washington

The Foreign Minister said his Government had instructed its diplomatic representatives in Washington and London to explain to the two governments that "the report has caused tension in all the Middle Eastern States an[illegible] complete rejection."

"Our Ambassador in [illegible] visited the Foreign [illegible] (Ernest Bevin) and many other British members of Parliament and high authorities," he added, "and they also agreed that the report is impractical and prejudicial."

"Our Minister in Washington met President Truman and told him our stand on the Palestine report," the Foreign Minister continued, "and the President told him he will consider the matter."

Jews In Seized Ship Landed, Placed In Palestine Camp

Aboard Jewish Refugee Ship Smyrni, May 14 (AP)—This rusty Greek cargo ship docked with its load of 1,750 countryless Jews at Haifa, Palestine, at 11.40 A.M. today and the passengers began bus trips to the Athlit Detention Camp where illegal immigrants are held.

Gittel Ginsberg, 16-year-old Romanian Jewess, was the first to step down the gangplank.

Captain And Crew Held

Two hundred heavily armed troops and a dozen tanks and armored cars cordoned off the dock area.

Three soldiers carrying tommy-guns accompanied each busload to Athlit. The captain and crew of the Smyrni were arrested and held in navy custody pending an inquiry.

Ship Likely To Be Confiscated

The Smyrni was intercepted 60 miles off Palestine yesterday by British planes and a destroyer and the vessel taken into custody when it reached territorial waters. Its passengers sailed from Constanta, Romania, a week ago without passports and without immigration certificates.

The ship probably will be confiscated by the government and sent to join four other ships which brought illegal immigrants. They now are lying less than half a mile from where Miss Ginsberg, in her torn red sweater, began the disembarkation of the first shipload to arrive since the Anglo-American Inquiry Committee recommended the admission of 100,000 Jews this year.

[A Palestine Government communiqué said the ship was flying the Star of David. Jewish Palestine newspapers said that the ship was renamed the "Max Nordau" by the refugees, that it was the first such ship to have left a port under Soviet control and that it carried the largest group of illegal immigrants yet.]

Escorted To Dock

The Smyrni was escorted to dock by the destroyer Jarvis and two gunboats.

Only the lusty singing of "Hatikvah," the Jewish national anthem, distinguishes the ship's deck from a concentration camp barracks.

Packed close together on a single deck, on the roofs of deckhouses, and peering by turns from portholes, the immigrants range in age from babies to bearded men.

Aboard the ship were 700 refugees from Poland, 450 from Yugoslavia, 120 from Czechoslovakia, some 80 from Hungary and the remainder from Romania. They were to be quarantined a week at the Athlit Camp, 15 miles south of Haifa, prior to being distributed among the Jewish settlements.

Terrified By Gunfire

The refugees cheered and waved when a launch which the Associated Press correspondent had chartered drew alongside, but an episode a few moments earlier showed their wartime strains. An officer on the escorting destroyer shouted instructions for the launch to approach. Then, when the launch pilot did not hear the instructions, the destroyer fired a burst of ack-ack to the sky to attract attention.

At the sound of gunfire, the Smyrni passengers on top the deckhouse flattened themselves or crouched in terror.

The Smyrni left Constanta a week ago. Jewish Agency reports said the British appealed to the Russian fleet to stop the ship, but the Soviets refused. Later an unseasonal Mediterranean storm buffeted the 2,000-ton vessel.

30-24-2813

1,750 Refugees Are Intercepted Off Palestine

European Jews Are Sent to Detention Camp After British Take Over Ship

HAIFA, Palestine, May 14 (AP).—Seventeen hundred and fifty Jewish refugees attempting to enter Palestine illegally were disembarked from an intercepted Greek cargo vessel today in this heavily guarded port.

The refugees from Poland, Yugoslavia, Czechoslovakia, Hungary and Romania, were taken in buses, guarded by troops with machineguns, to the Athlit detention camp. After a week's quarantine, they will be distributed among Jewish settlements.

Illegal immigrants intercepted by the authorities have been allowed to stay in Palestine, but the number of such arrivals has been deducted from the monthly number of 1,500 immigrants set during the interim period of the work of the Anglo-American Inquiry Committee, which recently recommended the immediate admission of 100,000 Jews into Palestine.

The refugees' ship, the Smyrni, was intercepted off Palestine last night and brought to port by a British destroyer and two gunboats. The Jews, bearing neither passports nor immigration certificates, sailed a week ago from Constanta, Romania.

Jewish newspapers said the Smyrni's passengers were the first to have left a port under Russian control and the largest group of illegal immigrants yet to reach Palestine.

Last night the Smyrni was reported heading for Tel Aviv. The captain and crew were arrested, and the Smyrni probably will be confiscated by the government, as other such ships have been.

The refugees' presence in Palestine will cause a juggling of the issuance of immigration certificates, although the Jewish Agency spokesman said it would not affect the scheduled landing Friday of the passengers on board the Fede and Fenice, who have been at La Spezia, Italy.

JAP DEFENSE DELAYS TRIAL

Tribunal Adjourns To Rule On Bill Of Particulars

Tokyo, *Wednesday*, May 15 (AP)—Abruptly breaking off defense arguments, the International War Crimes Tribunal today ordered an indefinite adjournment while it considered a motion by five defendants to ra bill of particulars.

Capt. Samuel J. Kleiman, USA, speaking for the five, asked the prosecution to specify the times, places and manner in which they allegedly conspired to wage an aggressive war and to commit other offenses with which they are charged.

Kleiman, who represents former Premier Kiichiro Hiranuma and four other former leaders of Japan, also argued that the eleven-nation tribunal lacked jurisdiction, and that some of the alleged offenses were not crimes under international law.

Objection By Briton

Arthur Comyns Carr, assistant prosecutor for Britain, objected. The defense arguments, he asserted, had ben covered previously."

Chief Justice Sir William Webb agreed that Kleiman had "not been helpful" in his argument. The court then retired to consider the motion, and subsequently sent back word of its indefinite adjournment.

Another American defense counsel yesterday argued that use of the atomic bomb against Japan was as murderous as Japan's sneak attack on Pearl Harbor.

Attacks Murder Charge

"If the killing of (Rear) Admiral (Isaac C.) Kidd at Pearl Harbor is murder, we know the name of the man who loosed the atomic bomb on Hiroshima," Major Bruce Blakeney told the Far East Tribunal.

"We know the chief of staff who planned that attack. Is murder on their consciences? We may well doubt it—and not because events have decided that their cause was just."

"No Apologies," Keenan Says

Joseph B. Keenan, chief prosecutor, was on his feet at once replying to the argument, which followed closely other defense contentions that the tribunal was without authority to try Japan's leaders.

"We make no apologies for the use of the atomic bomb against Japan," Keenan declared, "no more than should a decent citizen who, walking home, used force to prevent his life being taken by an outlaw."

Blakeney said the Allies were setting a precedent under which "our own leaders may be on trial after the next war." He added: "All killing on the victors' side is lawful, and on the losing side it is murder."

The defensed based much of its argument challenging the tribunal's jurisdiction on its position that there were no international laws against war—hence, "war is not a crime." In rebuttal, Keenan declared the defense was making light of the evils of war. Lack of precedent, he said, should not be used as an escape hatch for the guilty.

The court then recessed to consider a motion for dismissal entered by counsel for five of the twenty-eight defendants, who maintained that neutral nations, not the victors, should sit on the international bench.

Earlier attorneys for four Japanese generals moved to have their clients tried by court martial, saying they surrendered to military forces, not an international tribunal.

War 'Murders' By Japan Denied By U. S. Major

Defense Attorney at Trial Likens Atomic Bombing to Pearl Harbor Raid

TOKYO, May 14 (AP).—An American Army officer charged with defending Japanese war-crimes defendants argued today that America's atomic bombing of Hiroshima was no less murderous than Japan's attack on Pearl Harbor.

"If the killing of (Rear) Admiral (Isaac C.) Kidd at Pearl Harbor is murder, we know the name of the man who loosed the atomic bomb on Hiroshima," Major Bruce Blakeney asserted. "We know the chief of staff who planned that attack. Is murder on their consciences? We may well doubt it—and not because events have decied that their cause was just."

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Earlier attorneys for four Japanese generals moved to have their clients tried by court martial, saying they surrendered to military forces, not an international tribunal.

Keenan spoke sharply against the contention that the Allies could not conduct a fair trial of Japanese suspects. Under such a theory, he observed, they might just as well turn the whole tribunal over to judges from Argentina, Spain and Eire, or perhaps go clear to Mars for a neutral court.

Denies Murder at Pearl Harbor

Capt. W. G. Furness of Tucumcari, N. M., presented today's challenge on behalf of former Premier Kiichiro Hiranuma, former Foreign Ministers Yosuke Matsuoka, Mamoru Shigemitsu and Shigenori Togo, and Gen. Yoshijiri Uzemu, former commandant of the Kwantung Army.

Major Bruce Blakeney of Oklahoma City, counsel for Uzemu, compared the Pearl Harbor and atomic bomb attacks in his argument, pleading that killing in war is not murder. "If the killing of Admiral Kidd (Rear Admiral Isaac C. Kidd) at Pearl Harbor is murder," he said, "we know the man who loosed the atomic bomb . . . we know the Chief of Staff who planned that attack. Is murder on their conscience?"

The Allies, he told the tribunal, were attempting to impose responsibility for thousands of deaths on Japanese leaders who are innocent of any specific connection therewith."

Chief Justice Sir William interrupted the defense arguments only once. Furness described the "conditional surrender" plea of the Japanese chief defense counsel Ichiro Kiyose, as "valid . . . brilliant," and Webb remarked: "I think we can dispense with compliments."

Four defendants—Generals Sunhiro Itagaki, Heitaro Kimura, Akiro Muto and Kenryo Sato—filed a separate motion for dismissal, arguing that they had surrendered to British and American forces and therefore were subject to normal court-martial instead of trial by the international tribunal.

OBSTRUCTION SEEN IN PLAN FOR JAPAN

Allied Council Debate On U.S. Orders Held Unnecessary

Tokyo, *Wednesday*, May 15 (AP)—Any attempt by the four-power Allied Council for Japan to discuss or debate essential MacArthur directives before they are issued to Japan's Government would "constitute an entirely unjustifiable obstruction" to the occupation, its American chairman, George Atcheson, Jr., declared today.

He replied to a Russian proposal that the supreme commander include on the council agenda the drafts of orders he was intending to issue.

"Such procedure would convert the Allied Council into an agency for negotiations among the four Governments concerned (Russia, Great Britain, China and the United States)," Atcheson maintained.

Function "To Assist"

He contended that the Council's function is to "assist by advice and counsel" in carrying out policy decisions resulting from intergovernmental negotiations already undertaken and concluded.

Atcheson pointed out that MacArthur shows the Council his directives 48 hours before issued. But Russia's Lieut. Gen. Kuzma N. Dervyanko contended that this provided "absolutely insufficient" time for the members to consult their governments or discuss matters among themselves."

Earlier in answer to a Russian question, Major John N. Alhro, of Buffalo, N.Y., a headquarters intelligence officer, said that 226,519 Japanese Army officers and Navy officers had been demobilized.

Japs At Palace Gate Renew Food Demand

Tokyo, May 14 (AP)—A nondescript crowd of a few hundred men and women returned to the Imperial Palace gates today for the Emperor's answer to their Sunday demands for food—but no reply came from the throne.

While the crowd waited patiently, five representatives entered the palace compound and haggled several hours with officials of the imperial household.

Some Deny They're Reds

The delegation was led by Eichi Iwata, a member of the Communist party's central committee. It demanded to meet the Emperor. Shuichi Inumaru, chief of the general affairs department of the Imperial Household Ministry, adamantly refused.

The crowd carried the red flag of the Communist party and sang the party song, but some in the poorly dressed group declared "we are not Communists. We are just people who are hungry."

MacArthur Advice Issue To Be Raised

Tokyo, May 14 (AP)—How can the Allied Council for Japan best present advice to General MacArthur?

That question, by Russia, is the leading query on the council's agenda for tomorrow and, said one authoritative council source, "it might provide fireworks."

MacArthur has made it clear that he intends to administer the occupation. Under the Moscow Declaration establishing the council, the supreme commander of Allied forces—MacArthur—is the "sole executive authority" for the Allies in Japan.

Koreans Reclaim 3 Dead

Tokyo, May 14 (AP)—Officials of the Youth Organization for the Reconstruction of Korea said today that the bodies of three Koreans who attempted to assassinate Emperor Hirohito and other Japanese leaders in 1931 and 1932 were shipped to Korea last week.

Case of Cholera Stirs Tokyo

Tokyo, May 14 (A. P.).—The Metropolitan Health Bureau today intensified precautions against cholera with the discovery of one confirmed case here.

Japanese and Occupation officials plan to vaccinate 370,000 Tokyo residents this month. The occupation forces have already been vaccinated. Thousands of repatriates from China became ill of cholera aboard ship but strict quarantine measures at Uraga Harbor prevented its spread.

15,000 FACE PURGE

Tokyo, May 14 (A. P.).—The House of Peers received its 137th resignation today as three more members quit in compliance with an Allied purge directive, the Kyodo News Agency reported, and the Jiji News Agency said that the Government within a few days will purge some 15,000 public officials in compliance with Gen. MacArthur's political purge directive of January 4.

The list will include both present and retired office holders whose tenancy date[illegible] the 1931 Manchurian Incide[illegible]ji said. It is expected to [illegible]mprehensive as virtual[illegible] the final cleansing of undes[illegible] elements.

EX-WACS IN TOKYO OUTNUMBER WACS

Tokyo, May 14 (A. P.).—The fourth anniversary of the Women's Army Corps today found more ex-WACS than WACS working in Tokyo. At its peak strength last August, the WAC had 5,000 members in the Pacific area. Now there are only 80 WAC officers in Japan, eight in Korea and twelve in Manila.

In Japan alone, however, 200 former WACs are working for the occupation forces. WAC personnel has been withdrawn from all sections of the Pacific except Japan, Korea, Manila, Shanghai and Hawaii.

Yank In Hoax Gets 15 Years

Tokyo, May 14 (AP)—Marine Pfc. Earl L. Brown, who bilked a Japanese bank manager of 500,000 yen, today was sentenced to fifteen years' imprisonment.

The Navy announced that a court-martial on May 3 had convicted Brown, of Clarksburg, W.Va., of the bank hoax and discipline infractions. He was ordered to serve the sentence in the naval disciplinary barracks at San Pedro, Cal. His rank was reduced to private and he was ordered dishonorably discharged after completing the sentence.

Posed As Bank Examiner

Masquerading as an army bank examiner, Brown talked the manager of a small bank near Yokohama out of the half million yen ($33,333). He was arrested a few days later at a resort hotel, where he had been staying with a Japanese girl.

He escaped early last month from a stockade where he was waiting trial, but was arrested in about a week.

The Navy said Brown pleaded guilty of these charges: Absent without leave on two occasions; theft; breaking arrest; violation of a lawful regulation issued by the Secretary of the Navy, and conduct prejudicial to good order and discipline.

CHIFLEY THANKS M'ARTHUR

Australian Praises Campaign That Led Way to Tokyo

TOKYO, Wednesday, May 15 (AP)—In a small guest house on the United States Embassy grounds, Gen. Douglas MacArthur today received the official thanks of the Australian Government for the manner in which he led Allied forces through the Southwest Pacific and up to Japan.

The formal thanks came from Australian Prime Minister Joseph B. Chifley, who is visiting Australian occupation troops in Japan. He is en route home from the Prime Ministers' Conference in London, and called on General MacArthur late yesterday.

Mr. Chifley also acknowledged that General MacArthur's assist-

ance in repatriating Japanese from the Australian zone was enabling quicker demobilization of Australian troops. The Australians, he explained, had to guard the Japanese until they were shipped to Japan.

Korean Bodies Returned.

Tokyo, May 14 (A. P.)—Officials of the Youth Organization for the Reconstruction of Korea said today that the bodies of three Koreans who attempted to assassinate Emperor Hirohito and other Japanese leaders in 1931 and 1932 were shipped to Korea last week.

PW Guard Gets 40 Years

Yokohama, May 14 (AP)—Seizo Nagakura, former guard at Fukuoka prisoner-of-war camp, was convicted of atrocities by an 8th Army tribunal today and sentenced to 40 years' imprisonment. He was the forty-eighth war-crime suspect convicted here.

First American Tried By China Is Convicted

By The Associated Press.

SHANGHAI, May 14—A Chinese court today sentenced to two and a half years in prison the first American subjected to Chinese civil law since extraterritoriality was abolished in 1943.

The defendant, Edward P. Werda, a merchant marine seaman of Altena, Mich., was charged with the knife slaying of A. S. Spruce, a Navy steward's mate.

Werda pleaded self-defense in the scuffle that ended with the fatal wounding of the Navy man. Defense counsel announced the case would be appealed.

Under extraterritoriality, American offenders were tried under United States Law.

GI Chow 'Bum,' Ike Is Told In Japan

Nikko, Japan, *Wednesday*, May 15 (AP)—General Eisenhower decided today that efficiency of the army forces in Japan was high, but that troops were eating poorly prepared food. Two noncoms told him the chow was "bum" and "not so good."

Efficiency of army forces in Japan is "far above what I could possibly expect," Eisenhower reported at a press conference concluding his three-day inspection tour. And he issued prompt orders to improve the army mess.

The General and his staff left today by air from Seoul, Korea, after Eisenhower had visited many units with an informal, "how are you, soldier?" approach.

Corporal R. L. Dutton, of Griffin, Ga., was asked casually by the General today if he were getting enough to eat.

"It's A Bum Mess"

"It's a bum mess, sir," he said. "The food is all right and I'm getting enough to eat, but the cooking is no good."

Eisenhower shortly afterward met the corporal's colonel and the company commander, who both insisted that "these men had steak for dinner."

"No sir," Corporal Dutton maintained. "I had pork chops."

"Well," said Eisenhower, I'll take this man's word for it. If he had pork chops he ought to know it. Colonel, I want you to write me a letter in a week and tell me what you think of the mess."

"And," he added, to the company commander, "I don't want anything to happen to this corporal. . . ."

EISENHOWER SEES ARMY IMPROVING

Kyoto, May 14 (A. P.).—Winding up a busy three-day inspection tour of Eighth Army occupation forces in Japan, Gen. Eisenhower told a press conference today that "there is no question but that the Army is on the upgrade in efficiency."

The Chief of Staff said he had found the Eighth Army under Lieut.-Gen. Robert L. Eichelberger "so far above what I could possibly expect . . . I feel real warm inside." He said he had found every little griping, and what there was was only natural among drafted men who feel they are entitled to go home as soon as possible.

Eisenhower toured the dock areas of the ports of Kobe and Osaka today, driving down streets lined with Japanese. He made unscheduled stops to ask soldiers about their affairs.

Sgt. H. C. Cox of Atlanta, told Eisenhower that food "wasn't too good" and added that cooks apparently were not preparing it very well. The General told newsmen that until the Army could train new men in cooks and bakers schools there would be some complaints.

At the 120th Quartermaster Bakery at Kobe, Eisenhower asked Lieut. James W. Stevens of Fort Lauderdale, Fla., if he couldn't use more than the nineteen Japanese employed at the bakery. Stevens, in charge of a bakery turning out 30,000 loaves of bread daily, replied he felt there was a "possibility" of training more Japanese.

At the Kobe ordnance base, Eisenhower told Pfc. William Groves of Lampasas, Texas, "I'll bet you are from the cattle country." Groves said his drawl was only fourteen months removed from the ranch, to which he wished to return as soon as possible.

BREAK IS HINTED IN CHINESE CRISIS

NANKING, May 14. — (AP) A break in deadlocked negotiations over Manchuria was hinted today in a Peiping report that Chinese Government office-holders had been ordered to proceed to the area.

Since stiff Communist resistance at Szepingkai, south of Manchuria's capital of Changchun, has balked all Government efforts to move in by force, speculation arose that a truce was near.

There was no official confirmation here, where political discussions between the Government and the Communists continued without letup.

The optimism of observers coincided with reports from the north telling of mounting difficulties for Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek's forces in the huge, northeast territory.

The newspaper Hsin Min Pao reported Government troops before Szepingkai were having difficulty keeping supplied. The Communists were living off the land with the support of the Manchurian people.

Various sensational reports in some Nanking newspapers that Communist troops were threatening Tientsin and Peiping were without confirmation and were being discounted as exaggerations.

The Communists New China News agency insisted, however, that the situation still was serious in Hopeh province, which embraces Peiping and Tientsin, and in two other regions where new truce agreements were signed last week, central China and Shantung province.

Truce Move In Luzon Fails

Manila, May 14 (AP)—A semi-official source said today that the Government had been unable to organize a pacification committee in the bloody strife between rival guerrilla units in central Luzon.

Refusal of Hukbalahaps and Usaffes to delegate representatives led to a breakdown of attempts to organize the committee.

The Usaffe guerrillas are so called because they were recognized by the United States Army forces in the Far East.

Meanwhile, Brig. Gen. Federico G. Oboza said he would ask President Osmeña to exercise his emergency powers to enable the Filipino military police to round up all unlicensed firearms in the Philippines.

"Numerous arms in the hands of unauthorized persons is the main deterrent to peace and order on the islands," the Philippines provost marshal general said.

French Occupy Laos Capital.

Paris, May 14 (A. P.).—A French press agency dispatch from Saigon said today that French troops yesterday occupied Luangprabang, capital of the State of Laos in northern French Indo-China.

ARABS ACCUSE SENATOR OF SLANDERING KING

WASHINGTON, May 14 — (AP) The Saudi Arabian legation today protested to the United States that Senator Brewster (R.-Me.) had slandered King Ibn Saud.

Brewster said in a radio discussion Saturday he had evidence that the British "bought" the king with $20,000,000.

The legation asserted in a statement that "such irresponsible statements are part of an organized campaign being carried on by certain pressure groups to villify and misrepresent the Arabs who stand in the way of their desires."

(In Cairo, Abdel Rahman Azzam Pasha, secretary general of the Arab league, said Brewster had "fabricated a lie" by chaging the king was a British tool. Money given to Ibn Saud, he said, is the price of oil in his country.)

U. S. MAKES NEW APPEAL TO TITO

Asks Flyers Be Heard at Mikhailovich Trial.

Washington, May 14 (A. P.).—Acting Secretary of State Acheson announced today that the United States had renewed its request to the Yugoslav Government of Marshal Tito that American flyers be permitted to testify at the forthcoming treason trial of Gen. Draja Mikhailovich.

A previous request, made on behalf of flyers who were rescued during the war by Mikhailovich forces, had been rejected by Tito. The note disclosed today was delivered at Belgrade on May 7 and asked for an urgent reply.

Mikhailovich is to go on trial soon on charges, including accusations that he collaborated with the Germans.

Makes Five Points.

Acheson also told his news conference that:

1. The United States and Great Britain have been discussing for some time the control of disputed islands in the Pacific on which the United States has developed bases and which continue to be of interest to the United States Army and Navy. Three islands have figured in London reports of the talks—Christmas, Canton and Funafuti.

2. A broad-scale economic agreement under which France will obtain a loan of several hundred million dollars and additional credits to a total of more than $1,000,000,000 will be concluded soon.

Polish Credits Held Up.

3. The United States is holding up $50,000,000 of surplus war property credits for Poland pending clarification of the Polish censorship situation and also pending indications from Poland as to whether it intends to provide the United States with information on its international economic relations. Specifically, though Acheson did not say so, that the United States would like to know the text of economic agreements made by Poland with Russia.

4. The United States has not received any notification from King Ibn Saud of Saudi Arabia rejecting proposed economic consultations because of this government's policies on Palestine.

5. The United States has concluded formal diplomatic and consular agreements with the Kingdom of Yemen, whose independence was recognized some time ago.

LEAHY'S MISSION MAY ARRANGE FOR ACQUIRING ISLANDS

WASHINGTON, May 14 — (AP) The United States and Britain were reported today to be making satisfactory progress toward an agreement on control of several disputed, strategically located islands in the Pacific.

Acting Secretary of State Acheson officially disclosed that talks were under way between Washington and London—evidently as part of the postwar negotiations undertaken by the government to create a permanent chain of land, sea and air bases in the Atlantic and Pacific.

Troops to Withdraw

Almost simultaneously with Acheson's disclosure the White House announced that Admiral William D. Leahy, President Truman's chief of staff, would fly to London tomorrow to arrange for final withdrawal of a "comparative few" American troops remaining in New Zealand, Australia, the Dutch East Indies, Malaya and India.

The minor nature of the mission contrasted vividly with the importance of Leahy's position as one of the foremost military men operating under direct orders from the President. Hence there was immediate speculation as to whether the real purpose of the trip had been disclosed.

Army officials said there are no American troops remaining in New Zealand, only 366 in Australia, 1,928 in New Guinea and small nearby bases, none in Malaya, and 1,500 in India and Burma.

Takes No Advisors

Neither British nor American diplomatic officials appeared to have had preliminary knowledge of the Leahy mission. Persons familiar with his plans said that he would not take any advisory staff with him. The White House announcement reported that he would consult with the British chiefs of staff, and the speculation was that he might hold high-level talks on ways of maintaining joint Anglo-American defense interests around the world.

In this connection, it seemed possible that Leahy might explore the base situation which Acheson talked about briefly at his news conference today in response to an inquiry from reporters.

Three islands only were mentioned by name—Funafuti, in the Ellice group; Canton in the Phoenix group; and Christmas in the Line group.

All are in the Central Pacific and all are important in maintaining supply lines and air transport between the United States, and Australia and southeast Asia. Acheson said that they are among a number of Pacific islands to which the United States and Britain have conflicting claims. The discussions, Acheson said, are going forward. Other informants said they were going quite well.

Previously the United States has disclosed efforts to obtain a base in Iceland and the North Atlantic, plans for developing sea and air positions in the distant Pacific, as far west as the area immediately north of Australia. Presumably there have been talks with the Australians and New Zealanders on their own defense plans for that southwest Pacific territory.

In addition, the United States has plans for developing the defenses of Latin American countries in coordination with those of North America and Canada.

BAN ON INDUCTION OF YOUTHS 18-19, FATHERS IS VOTED

President Reluctantly Accepts Measure Extending Draft to July 1.

FEW MEN AVAILABLE

Selective Service Says Pool of 59,000 Remains Eligible in Nation.

WASHINGTON, May 14 — (AP) President Truman affixed a reluctant signature tonight to a stop-gap bill extending the draft until July 1 but banning the induction of fathers and youths 18 and 19 years old.

Confronted with the alternatives of accepting the amendments or letting the whole wartime Selec-

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tive Service law expire at midnight, the President chose "the lesser of two evils," as his secretary put it.

Disliked by Truman

The secretary, Charles G. Ross, told reporters that the President regarded it as a "bad bill." It was passed because the two houses of Congress were unable to get together in time on a longer extension.

Less than six hours before the midnight deadline, the Senate agreed to the House restrictions on inductions, and Senate Secretary Leslie Biffle sped the measure to the White House.

There Secretary Ross informed newsmen:

"The President doesn't like it at all, but feels as some of his officials do, that it will be better to sign it than have confusion that will result from failure to continue a legislative support for armed force inductions."

Selective Service announced that its present ban on the induction of men 26 and over will be continued, despite the fact that the act as renewed permits the drafting of men through age 29.

Teen Age Inductions Halted

In a telegram to state draft directors the agency also formally halted the induction of 'teen age youths. It said, however, that men 18 and 19 still will be required to register.

Only men 20 through 25 will be drafted. This reduces Selective Service to a comparatively tiny reservoir of manpower. Officials estimated that there are only 50,000 eligibles left in this age bracket, of whom perhaps 50 per cent would be found physically unfit.

The telegram said local boards should not "take any of the following actions with respect to any registrant who has not reached his twentieth birthday:

"(A) Order any such registrant to report for preinduction physical examination.

"(B) Forward any such registrant for preinduction physical examination;

"(C) Order any such registrant to report for induction;

"(D) Forward any such registrant for induction; or

"(E) Forward any such registrant to work of national importance under civilian direction." (This refers to conscientious objectors.)

Will Issue Statements

The signing took place at 8 p. m. The President planned to issue a statement on the subject tomorrow. Meantime Secretary of War Patterson issued a statement saying:

"I have just learned that the Senate has passed the extension of the Selective Service until July 1 as modified by the House of Representatives. I hope that before July 1 an extension of Selective Service for one year will be adopted by the Congress in such form as to permit the War department to carry out the tasks expected of it by the nation."

Langer Talks Four Hours

The Senate vote came after Senator Langer (R-ND) had talked for more than four hours opposing peacetime conscription.

Fearing that Congress would not act before midnight, President Truman in late afternoon signed an executive order continuing the draft organization intact, but without power to induct any more men.

However, the White House made plain that it stood ready to rescind this order after action by Congress.

The order proclaimed that conscientious objectors must remain in work camps until released by "competent authority." Officials previously had expressed doubt that there would be any legal authority to hold such men if the Selective Service act were allowed to lapse.

With regard to conscientious objectors, the order said:

"Persons who, in lieu of induction into the land or naval forces, have heretofore been assigned to work of national importance under civilian direction pursuant to Section Five (G) of such act shall remain so assigned in this program until such time they are released therefrom by competent authority."

Under the order, the Selective Service system is placed under the Office for Emergency Management of the executive office of the President.

Opposes Conscription

Langer, taking the Senate floor for what he said would be an extended speech, said he was "absolutely and completely opposed to conscription in peacetime and did not propose to have it fastened upon the American people if I can help it."

There was no way under the Senate rules by which Langer could lose the floor, as long as he kept on talking. The process of cloture—a parliamentary device for shutting off debate—takes a minimum of two days.

Langer declared the War department had given assurance that if allowed to draft 18 and 19 year olds it would "keep them at home."

"All right, let's keep them at home," Langer said. "Let's keep them at home on the farm or in schools."

The bill against which he was talking was a far cry from what the Administration actually wanted. As amended by the House, it exempts 'teen-agers and fathers from induction although extending the actual life of Selective Service to July 1.

Sees 'Weakness'

In earlier debate Senator Austin (R.-Vt.) said the House restrictions were a sign of "weakness" that would subject diplomatic representatives of this country to "utter contempt" of other nations. But he said the House provisions must be approved as a "pure matter of salvage" to "save parts of this wreck."

Majority Leader Barkley (D.-Ky.) agreed in part with Austin and put the world and nation on notice that the Senate was acting "under compulsion." The House amendments forced the Senate to accept or let the draft act expire.

Other senators announced they were reluctantly voting for the extension as the only thing that could be done to keep the draft act alive.

"No senator should vote for anying reluctantly," Langer said as he took the floor. "It's either right or wrong. If it's right, they should vote for it; if its wrong, against it."

"If we do not extend the draft May 15, we shall be just as secure on May 16," he said. "It is well that Congress and the American people understand that fact."

"Extension of the draft, as I view it, is demanded as a counter measure to Russia," the tall North Dakota senator said.

Senator Maybank (D.-S. C.) said the House restrictions "destroy everything selective service stands for, except its officers, local draft boards and records."

Senator Knowland (R.-Calif.), who was serving in the Army when appointed to the Senate, said the "forgotten men" are snigle men who already have served long overseas and "now must wait longer because the Congress was unwilling to meet a challenge."

May 31 Deadline Set On Service Merger Plan

Washington, May 14 (AP)—President Truman has instructed the War and Navy secretaries to reach an agreement on unification of the armed forces by May 31, the White House said today.

Press Secretary Charles G. Ross told a news conference that "much progress" toward reconciliation of differences was made in a 30-minute conference of the President with top military and naval officials yesterday.

Mr. Truman, Ross said, instructed Secretary of the Navy Forrestal and Secretary of War Patterson to list their points of agreement and disagreement and get together "frequently until differences have been ironed out."

Meeting Today

Both officials, Ross asserted, expressed a willingness to co-operate "and they are meeting together today."

Ross said he could not say how many major points of difference exist or how the search for a reconciliation will affect pending legislation calling for a merger of the two services under a single department.

An armistice in the army-navy merger war, providing instead for an independent air force, began to take form on Capitol Hill meanwhile.

Senator Edwin C. Johnson (D., Col.), one of the original merger proponents, said he might support such a compromise by navy supporters.

"The question of whether we have one or three Cabinet members is of minor importance," Johnson said.

Suggests New Approach

Chairman Walsh (D., Mass.) of the Senate Naval Committee said he had suggested a "new approach to unification" through points of agreement rather than disagreement.

Walsh said the bill approved by the military committee calling for merger of the War and Navy departments into a single new Common Defense Department, appeared to emphasize "differences between the services rather than their many points of common agreement."

The Navy Department has been battling any merger plan that would deprive the Navy of its separate department status.

Pass Along Question

In addition to retaining Cabinet status, navy leaders told Congress they must retain their present naval air arm and assure the Marine Corps of its traditional leadership in the field of amphibious landings.

They added that a separate air force with Cabinet representation was a question for the War Department and Congress.

Johnson said the "Navy seems to be joining my plan now," adding: "I'll support any plan that does not subordinate the Army Air Forces to either branch of the old services."

HOUSE BALKS STEP TO KILL BRITISH LOAN

Knutson Resolution Holding It Revenue Bill Laid to Rest in Committee.

VINSON PRESSES FOR CREDIT

Treasury Head Says Loan Would Be Worth While if No Interest Were Paid.

Washington, May 14 (A. P.).—The House pigeonholed today a resolution by Representative Knutson (R.-Minn.) which would have nullified Senate approval of the $3,750,000,000 British loan. By a voice vote, the chamber referred the Knutson proposal to the judiciary committee—an action which, in effect, killed it.

Knutson contended that the loan bill was a revenue measure and that the Senate infringed on the constitutional prerogatives of the House in acting on it first. Adoption of his resolution would have set aside the Senate bill and permitted the House to bring out its own measure.

The action means that the House Banking Committee now can go on with its hearings on the loan, including the legislation passed by the Senate.

Secretary of the Treasury Vinson, first witness before the banking group, said that "even if no interest were paid" the proposed British loan would be worthwhile.

He said the proposed financial agreement would benefit the United States through the scrapping of British controls, which now restrict trade.

Saying that our economy has always been dependent on foreign trade, he recalled the contraction of American exports during the early thirties. He said that the decline contributed to the severe depression in industry and the collapse in agriculture.

"Our trade cannot reach the high levels necessary for American prosperity if the world again resorts to currency and trade restrictions," he said.

More Than a Loan.

The Secretary of the Treasury noted that the interest rate on the loan (2 per cent beginning in 1951) would be less than Britain would have to pay on "strictly commercial loan obtained from bankers." He described the financial agreement as "much more than a loan."

"When we take into consideration the commitments we receive from England on her currency and trade policies," he argued, "it becomes clear that the agreement would amply repay the American people, even if no interests were paid.

"And some would say we would have made a good investment if the whole sum were a gift. But, as a matter of fact, the interest is substantial."

Roxas Requests $400,000,000 Relief Funds

Washington, May 14 (AP)—President-elect Manuel Roxas told Congress today the Philippine Government would need $400,000,000 for five years of reconstruction beginning with its launching as an independent republic on July 4.

Roxas said his government would require $100,000,000 during its first year to "support the bare essentials of rehabilitation and social reconstruction."

Roxas's views were presented to Senate and House leaders informally and today he scheduled a conference with officials of the Export-Import Bank.

Expect To Pay Interest

Roxas said the Philippines would undertake to pay back the money within a reasonable period of time and would expect to pay interest. He described the projected credit as a "Government loan" needed to pay salaries, operate hospitals and schools and support essential public services.

It would be distinct, he emphasized, from any economic rehabilitation loan which might be requested later to develop the islands commercially.

Because of American Army expenditures, he said, the Philippines have experienced "enormous inflation" in which living costs have soared to a dozen times the prewar level. He estimated the islands would need eight to ten years to climb again to the prewar national income of a billion dollars a year.

ANDERSON ORDERS LIMITS CONTINUED ON USE OF WHEAT

Calls for Domestic Saving to Last Until Middle of Next Year.

Washington, May 14 (A. P.).—Secretary of Agriculture Anderson laid down today a program continuing limitations on the domestic use of wheat until the middle of 1947 in order to help hungry areas abroad.

It is designed to assure at least 250,000,0000 bushels of wheat for famine areas. It continues restrictions on the milling of wheat into flour for domestic consumption and prohibitions against using wheat to make beer and whiskey. It also continues the 80 per cent flour extraction rate and limits domestic distribution of flour and wheat products.

Bowles In Favor Of Rationing If Pinch Grows

Washington, May 14 (AP)—Stabilization Director Chester Bowles said today he will recommend restoration of food rationing if the world food situation "gets tighter."

Bowles made this statement a day after former President Herbert Hoover counseled against such action until this year's crops are harvested.

"I don't think the situation is tight enough now," Bowles told a news conference, "but if it gets tighter I think we should put it (rationing) on."

Mentions Meat, Butter, Cheese

Bowles mentioned meat, butter, cheese and possibly bread as foods it might be necessary to ration.

The stabilization chief said ration-

ing would assure fairer distribution of food in this country if overseas commitments cut deeply into the total supply.

"We will know better in 30 to 60 days as to what should be done," Bowles said.

"Country Will Accept It"

Bowles said the possibility of returning to rationing has been discussed for some time by Government agencies.

"I am sure the country will face up to this situation by accepting rationing if it becomes necessary," he added. He said he is opposed to rationing merely for "psychological reasons."

Asked whether he agreed with Hoover's views that voluntary food conservation measures might meet the emergency, Bowles replied:

"We can do a great deal voluntarily. Whether we can do enough it is too soon to say."

Former President Hoover counseled against action on the subject until the world harvests this year's crops.

Back from a survey of hungry nations, Hoover said he thought it too early for a decision on rationing, because he had hopes that the world's food production would be better than anticipated, with a consequent lessening of the famine emergency.

$135,000,000 MORE VOTED FOR UNRRA

Washington, May 14 (A. P.).—The UNRRA was given an additional $135,000,000 and the FEPC was denied a requested $27,600 as Congress completed action today on two major appropriations bills. The Senate sent the measures to the White House by adopting compromises worked out by a Senate-House committee.

One bill withdraws $6,489,000 in wartime appropriations which Congress decided were no longer needed.

Originally, the measure called for the withdrawal of $1,080,000,000 of lend-lease funds However, Senate-House conferees wrote in a provision that $135,000,000 of this sum should be turned over to the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration rather than being returned to the Treasury. The other bill provides $61,601,000 for government departments and agencies which are running out of cash and say they need the money to finish out the fiscal year ending June 30.

The Senate approved $27,600 for the Fair Employment Practices Commission, but the House declined to agree and the item was dropped from the bill as sent to President Truman.

BIKINI TASK FORCE FORMS AT HAWAII

SAN FRANCISCO, May 14—(AP) Vice Admiral W. H. P. Blandy, commander of joint Army-Navy Task Force No. 1 which will carry out the forthcoming atom bomb experiments, said today the force is practically all assembled at Honolulu for movement to Bikini atoll where the first bomb-drop is set for July 1, weather permitting.

Seventy-seven targets will be packed into an area smaller than that normally occupied by a 30-ship task force, he said.

Hundreds of goats, pigs and rats are being moved to the site.

More than 10,000 instruments, ranging from a simple gasoline tin to highly-secret apparatus, have been prepared to record effects of the searing blasts.

Admiral Blandy, en route to Pearl Harbor by air to board his flagship, the U. S. S. Mount McKinley, talked about the impending tests at a press conference. He is to arrive there Wednesday.

"There will be only one bomb in the first test, unless it is a dud, in which case there will be some delay," he explained.

The second bomb test, he added, would be "sub-surface"—not deeper than 30 fathoms. It will be carried out as soon as possible after wreckage of the first test is cleared.

Admiral Blandy was asked what would happen if a ship of an "unfriendly nation" should attempt to observe the tests.

"We are putting out a warning for ships to stay away from Bikini," he responded. "If any ship is foolhardy enough to come in the area I don't suppose we could fire on them to keep them out. However, we are inviting representatives of 11 members of the United Nations, so they do not have to get their information by prowling."

Washington, May 14 (AP)—An atomic bomb similar to the one dropped on Nagaski will be used in forthcoming tests of the weapon against warships because it is the most powerful type available today.

This was disclosed by Vice Admiral W. H. P. Blandy, head of the test task force, at a final news conference yesterday just before leaving by air for Pearl Harbor to join his flagship, the Mount McKinley. From there he will leave May 22 for Bikini Atoll, scene of the experiments, where he is due May 30.

"The bomb which will be used in both of the tests . . . is the type which was used at Nagasaki," Blandy said.

Best Type Available

"It is the best type which we have available and that is the reason it is being used. There is no desire . . . to hold back a more powerful bomb. If a more powerful bomb were now available, it would be employed."

The Nagasaki bomb, second dropped on Japan, has been described as far more potent than the first one which smashed Hiroshima.

Blandy said the press representatives would be permitted to see the condition of the ships before and after the atom bombing, both from the surface and from the air.

Strict Photo Censorship

There will be a strict censorship on photographs, however, he explained because they "produce exact and measurable records."

He listed the following details of the tests which will be kept secret:

The exact point and altitude at which the bomb is detonated; the exact distances between the ships; the special equipment and techniques used by the plane that drops the bomb; the exact pressures, temperature and other data obtained; the degree of efficiency of the explosion, and large numbers of detailed photographs showing bomb damage.

Many Pictures Banned

Pictures showing bomb damage will be released "as soon as practicable after the tests," Blandy said, but a large number of related photographs of bomb damage cannot be released.

He said it would take "many months" before an intelligent evaluation of the test could be made and cautioned against "hasty and possibly erroneous conclusions" as a result of the "headlines made by the tests" immediately after their conclusion.

Report by House Committee Proposes a Cut in Coast Guard

WASHINGTON, May 14 (AP).—The House Appropriations Committee suggested today that the Coast Guard get along with fewer high-ranking officers for its peacetime operations.

Putting teeth into its suggestion, the committee cut $9,222,000 from the Budget Bureau's estimate for pay and allowances in the year beginning July 1.

The total recommended is $114,166,000—$19,734,000 below budget estimates and $244,898,318 less than the Coast Guard received a year ago when the war was still in progress. Besides the cut in pay and allowances the committee lopped $10,512,000 from estimates for general expenses.

Criticizing the number of contemplated high-ranking officers, the committee said in its report that in the peace-time year of 1940 the Coast Guard got along with three rear admirals and thirty-one captains. At that time it had 12,000 enlisted men.

In the year beginning July 1—the first full year of peace-time operations since the Coast Guard was taken over by the Navy in 1941—the report said the Coast Guard planned to operate with one four-star admiral, seventeen rear admirals, fifteen commodores and 138 captains. Yet the number of enlisted personnel, the committee asserted, will be only 7,000 more than in 1940.

The committee said it had tried "to bring the Coast Guard as nearly in line with pre-war expenditures as possible, but on account of these new and very necessary functions finds itself under the necessity of approving a budget which almost doubles the size of the organization, as compared with pre-war strength."

"These activities include loran stations, an entirely new use of radio waves to guide ships and airplanes at sea, weather stations on ships located strategically in the Atlantic and Pacific to furnish weather information necessary to air transportation, an air-sea rescue service made necessary by the great increase in trans-oceanic air travel, and other duties."

USS Tennessee Wins Navy Commendation

Philadelphia, May 14 (A. P.).—The U. S. S. Tennessee, victim o the Pearl Harbor raid and late nemesis of the Japanese in thirteen Pacific engagements, has been awarded the Navy unit commendation.

The 26-year-old battleship is the second to receive this honor. It was previously presented to the U. S. S. Pennsylvania.

The Tennessee is being placed in "mothballs" as a member o the Sixteenth (Reserve) Fleet, a the Philadelphia naval base.

Would Oppose New Rule

New York, May 14 (AP)—Senator Myers (D., Pa.) said tonight he would introduce a resolution in the Senate this week calling upon the United States to withhold recognition of the newly created state of Trans-Jordan.

In an address at a $50-a-plate dinner of the American League for a Free Palestine, Inc., he said:

"The treaty Great Britain signed with the Emir Abdullah is a violation of the agreement Great Britain has with this country and it is a violation of international law. It also violated the laws as contained in the United Nations Charter. It is illegal."

Washington, May 14 (A. P.).—Dr. Philip S. Bernstein of Rochester, N. Y., rabbi of Temple B'rith Kobesh, has been appointed special adviser on Jewish affairs to the European theater commander by Gen. Joseph T. McNarney, commander in chief of the United States forces in the ETO, the War Department announced today.

Dr. Bernstein succeeds Judge Simon H. Rifkind, who returned to this country a month ago.

During the war Dr. Bernstein was executive director of the committee on Army and Navy religious activities of the National Jewish Welfare Board, which placed him in charge of recruiting Jewish chaplains.

SAILORS FEEL FOOD PRICE RISE

Aboard U. S. S. Franklin D. Roosevelt Off Puerto Rico, May 14 (A. P.).—The impact of rising food prices was felt aboard this aircraft carrier today when the supply officer was notified he may spend 63 cents a day to feed each crew member henceforth—a 3-cent increase.

However, recalling the menu of the battleship Nevada in 1941—when the daily allowance was 50 cents—the officer said it would cost 79 cents at present food prices to match it.

Among other economies, the crew members receive butter only once a day.

EDITORS BACK U.S. RADIO PLAN

Trio Indorses Proposed Cultural Relations Program

Washington, May 14 (AP)—Three newspaper editors today indorsed the State Department's proposed cultural relations program. They particularly urged an effort by the Government to "tell the world about America."

Those who testified before the House Foreign Affairs Committee were Wilbur Forrest, assistant editor of the New York *Herald Tribune;* Ralph McGill, editor of the Atlanta, *Constitution,* and Mark Ethridge, publisher of the Louisville *Courier - Journal* and *Times.*

Broadcasts, Pamphlets

The legislation asked by the State Department would provide for radio broadcasts and sending reports and publications to other nations throughout the world. It also would authorize interchange of students and of other projects carried on through the embassies for the promotion of better cultural relations between the nations.

The witnesses said that in recent trips abroad they found a great desire for news about America. They testified that particular need exists for short-wave radio broadcasts by this Government. Only in this manner, they said, can the "iron curtain" of censorship around many countries be overcome.

The three urged Congress to establish the State Department's program on a permanent basis. The House has voted $10,000,000 of the $19,000,000 the department asked for the next fiscal year for the program, but has not acted on permanent legislation. The Senate has not yet acted on either the funds or the authorization.

Points To AP And UP

McGill and Ethridge said the State Department program was threatened by the action of the Associated Press and United Press in withdrawing their news services from the department.

"The whole thing is being misunderstood and colored by a commercial fight going on between the two press services," McGill asserted.

Forrest recommended that in all State Department broadcasts of spot news the items be attributed to the agency reporting them. William Benton, Assistant Secretary of State, commented he would be willing to do this, but that the AP and UP didn't like the idea, "fearing that it would identify them too closely with the Government."

McGill also said:

"This bill is very necessary to the country and its future and it is utterly ridiculous that it should be endangered by the attitude of the agencies.

Supported By Ethridge

"These two agencies are engaged in a very cut-throat competition and there is not an ounce of altruism to a ton in their effort.

"As soon as the AP and UP quit cutting each others' throats they will be amenable and we'll get somewhere."

Ethridge said "I subscribe heartily to what Mr. McGill has said, and added:

"It is absurd for the AP and UP to assume they are the sole guardian of press freedom. They are exceedingly smug in the idea that they are pure, but actually the confidence in news broadcast abroad is in the American Government and the AP and UP enjoy this confidence only by reflection."

Panama Leader Ends Fast

PANAMA, May 14 (AP).—Arnulfo Arias, former President of Panama, who has been under arrest since last December in connection with an armed uprising in Colon, last night ended a hunger strike he began on May 2 in protest against an alleged delay in bringing his case to trial. Arias has denied all connection with the Colon uprising.

30.24-2817

LONDON, MAY 13-(AP)-THE MOSCOW RADIO, CALLING FOR "GENUINE INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION" AT THE FOREIGN MINISTERS CONFERENCE IN PARIS, DECLARED TODAY THAT "ATTEMPTS TO FOIST UNILATERAL DECISIONS UPON THE SOVIET UNION ARE DOOMED TO FAILURE."

THE COMMENTATOR, BORIS ISAKOV, SAID THAT SOME OBSERVERS "INVARIABLY ASCRIBE ANY DIFFICULTIES ARISING IN THE TALKS TO SOVIET OBSTINACY.'"

"APPARENTLY," HE ADDED, "SOME PEOPLE EXPECT THE U.S.S.R. TO ACCEPT ANYTHING THE ANGLO-AMERICAN DELEGATIONS PROPOSE WITHOUT OBJECTION."

THE COMMENTATOR ADDED THAT RUSSIA WAS "SETTING AN EXAMPLE OF READINESS TO SETTLE OUTSTANDING PROBLEMS IN A SPIRIT OF GENUINE COOPERATION AND MUTUAL CONCESSIONS."

BY FLORA LEWIS

PARIS, MAY 14-(AP)-BRITISH AND FRENCH DELEGATIONS ARE WILLING TO ACCEPT THE INTERNATIONALIZATION OF THE CITY OF TRIESTE AS A COMPROMISE TO RESCUE THE STALEMATED FOREIGN MINISTERS CONFERENCE, RELIABLE SOURCES SAID TODAY.

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BOTH THE UNITED STATES AND RUSSIA WERE REPORTED STANDING PAT, HOWEVER, ON OPPOSITE SIDES OF THE FENCE IN REGARD TO TRIESTE, HISTORIC ADRIATIC GATEWAY TO CENTRAL EUROPE.

THE UNITED STATES, WHICH ORIGINALLY HAS BEEN SUPPORTED BY BRITAIN AND FRANCE, HAS INSISTED THAT TRIESTE REMAIN ITALIAN. RUSSIA HAS BEEN EQUALLY INSISTENT THAT THE CITY BE GIVEN TO YUGOSLAVIA. AMERICAN SOURCES SAID THE ISSUE WAS THE PRINCIPAL STUMBLING BLOCK PREVENTING THE MINISTERS FROM AGREEING ON AN ITALIAN PEACE TREATY.

THE MINISTERS, MEETING AGAIN TODAY, EXPECTED THAT THE CONFERENCE WOULD END BY SATURDAY OR SUNDAY, TURNED TODAY TO DISCUSSION OF THE FRENCH-ITALIAN FRONTIER. THE GERMAN PROBLEM, INCLUDING FRENCH DEMANDS FOR THE DETACHMENT OF THE RUHR AND RHINELAND, IS SCHEDULED TO BE CONSIDERED TOMORROW.

U.S. SECRETARY OF STATE JAMES F. BYRNES WAS REPORTED TO HAVE USED THE MOST VIGOROUS LANGUAGE HE HAS EMPLOYED TO DATE AT THE CONFERENCE IN REITERATING YESTERDAY THAT THE UNITED STATES WOULD NOT YIELD TO RUSSIAN DEMANDS ON TRIESTE.

AUTHORITATIVE INFORMANTS SAID, HOWEVER, THAT BYRNES HAD ANNOUNCED HE WAS WILLING TO ACCEPT THE ITALIAN-YUGOSLAVIA BORDER PREVIOUSLY PROPOSED BY THE FRENCH. THIS LINE, WHILE CONSIDERABLY WEST OF THE BORDER WHICH THE UNITED STATES HAS ADVOCATED, STILL WOULD ALLOW ITALY TO RETAIN TRIESTE AND A PORTION OF THE ISTRIAN PENINSULA.

THESE INFORMANTS SAID THAT V.M. MOLOTOV, RUSSIAN FOREIGN MINISTER, PROBABLY WOULD NOT AGREE TO BYRNES' PROPOSAL TO CALL A 24-NATION PEACE CONFERENCE, UNLESS RUSSIA GOT HER WAY ON TRIESTE.

BY NOLAND NORGAARD

NUERNBERG, MAY 13-(AP)-ADM. GERHARD WAGNER, FORMER CHIEF OF THE NAZI NAVAL COMMAND STAFF, TESTIFIED BEFORE THE INTERNATIONAL MILITARY TRIBUNAL TODAY THAT THE GERMAN NAVY DRAFTED NO PREWAR PLAN OF OPERATIONS AGAINST BRITAIN "BECAUSE SUCH A WAR APPEARED ABSOLUTELY HOPELESS."

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THE WITNESS, WHO APPEARED IN BEHALF OF GRAND ADM. KARL DOENITZ, FORMER NAVAL COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF, SAID BRITAIN'S SEA MIGHT WAS SO OVERWHELMING THAT SUBMARINE WARFARE "WAS THE ONLY MEANS WE HAD TO DAMAGE ENGLAND, AND IT WAS NOT GIVEN PREFERENTIAL TREATMENT" IN PREWAR PLANNING.

AS A RESULT, HE CONTINUED, GERMANY ENTERED THE WAR WITH ONLY ABOUT 20 SUBMARINES FIT FOR ATLANTIC SERVICE, "WHEREAS BRITAIN AND FRANCE EACH HAD OVER 100."

WAGNER DECLARED THE NAZI NAVAL COMMAND DECIDED, ON THE ADVICE OF THE FOREIGN OFFICE, TO ADHERE STRICTLY TO THE 1935 LONDON AGREEMENT ON U-BOAT WARFARE UNTIL IT WAS CLEAR THAT BRITAIN WAS VIOLATING ITS TERMS, BECAUSE "WE RECOGNIZED THE POWER OF ENEMY PROPAGANDA IN THE LAST WAR AND DIDN'T PROPOSE TO GIVE THE ENEMY CAUSE TO SPEAK AGAINST US AGAIN IN THE WORST POSSIBLE WAY."

WAGNER SAID IT WAS ALMOST IMMEDIATELY APPARENT THAT THE BRITISH WERE CONVERTING MERCHANT SHIPS INTO ARMED WARSHIPS WHICH ENGAGED IN NUMEROUS ARTILLERY DUELS WITH U-BOATS.

HE SAID THE GERMAN NAVY CONSIDERED THE OLD RULES OF SUBMARINE WARFARE HAD BEEN OUTMODED BY TWO NEW FACTORS--THE USE OF PLANES AGAINST U-BOATS AND THE DEVELOPMENT OF RADAR AND OTHER ELECTRICAL DETECTION DEVICES.

JKJUWEAED

NUERNBERG, MAY 13-(AP)-SIX GERMAN CIVILIANS, ALL MEN, HAVE BEEN ARRESTED BY MILITARY POLICE SCOURING THE SUBURBAN ERLENSTEGEN AREA FOR CLUES IN THE FATAL SHOOTING OF TWO AMERICAN SOLDIERS IN A JEEP LAST FRIDAY NIGHT.

THE SIX ARE BEING HELD FOR FURTHER INQUIRY, SECURITY OFFICERS ANNOUNCED, BECAUSE THEIR IDENTITY PAPERS WERE INCOMPLETE AND THEY WERE UNABLE TO EXPLAIN THEIR PRESENCE IN THE AREA. IT WAS NOT IMMEDIATELY APPARENT WHETHER ANY OF THEM WERE CONNECTED WITH THE MYSTERIOUS SHOOTING.

MILITARY POLICE WHO SEARCHED A FOUR-SQUARE MILE SECTOR ON SUNDAY FOUND SMALL QUANTITIES OF AMERICAN RATIONS AND CIGARETS IN GERMAN HOMES.

THE IDENTITY OF THE TWO VICTIMS, BOTH MEMBERS OF THE STARS AND STRIPES ARMY NEWSPAPER STAFF, HAVE NOT YET BEEN RELEASED.

ONE HIGH RANKING X X X SECOND GRAF PREVIOUS.

TU748AED

NUERNBERG, MAY 13-(AP)-U.S.ARMY OFFICERS SAID TODAY A HOUSE-TO-HOUSE SEARCH OF A FOUR-SQUARE MILE AREA IN NUERNBERG, CONDUCTED YESTERDAY BY 100 MILITARY POLICEMEN, HAD FAILED TO PRODUCE ANY NEW CLUES IN THE AMBUSH KILLING OF TWO AMERICAN SOLDIERS FRIDAY NIGHT.

ONE HIGH RANKING OFFICER TOLD NEWSMEN HE WAS NOT CONVINCED ANY GERMAN WAS IMPLICATED IN THE SLAYING OF THE TWO MEN, WHO WERE SHOT WHILE RIDING IN A JEEP WITH ANOTHER SOLDIER AND THREE YOUNG WOMEN.

WW321AED

PARIS, MAY 13-(AP)-GEN.CHARLES DE GAULLE, WHO RETIRED LAST JANUARY AS PRESIDENT OF THE FRENCH PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT, SAYS HE HAS NO INTENTION OF RUNNING FOR ELECTION TO THE NEW CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY WHICH FRANCE WILL CHOOSE NEXT MONTH.

DE GAULLE MADE HIS STATEMENT IN AN INTERVIEW YESTERDAY AFTER LAYING A WREATH ON THE TOMB OF GEORGES CLEMENCEAU IN COLOMBIER DURING VICTORY ANNIVERSARY CEREMONIES AT WHICH A CROWD OF 5,000 HEARD HIM GIVE A BRIEF, NON-POLITICAL SPEECH. HE BRUSHED ASIDE ALL OTHER QUESTIONS CONCERNING HIS FUTURE ROLE IN FRENCH PLITICIS.

FRANKFURT, MAY 13-(AP)-RUSSIAN SENTRIES FIRED "OVER" THE AUTOMOBILE OF MAJ. GEN. CECIL R. MOORE WHILE HE WAS EN ROUTE TO THE LEIPZIG FAIR ON THE ANNIVERSARY OF V-E DAY, MOORE SAID YESTERDAY.

THE GENERAL EXPLAINED, HOWEVER, THAT "WE WERE GOING THE WRONG WAY AND THEY WISHED TO ATTRACT OUR ATTENTION."

HE SAID THE SHOTS WERE FIRED AFTER HIS CAR HAD MISTAKEN A RUSSIAN SENTRY POST FOR A BARRIER, AND ADDED:

"WE WERE NOT DETAINED AND THE RUSSIANS WERE VERY DECENT WHEN WE EXPLAINED WE HAD BEEN CONFUSED."

ATHENS, MAY 13-(AP)-THE GOVERNMENT'S DECISION TO HOLD A PLEBESCITE SEPT. 1 ON THE RETURN OF THE MONARCHY WAS EXPECTED TO DRAW STRONG OPPOSITION FROM LIBERAL PARTY LEADERS TODAY AS THE GREEK PARLIAMENT WAS CONVOKED FOR THE FIRST TIME IN 10 YEARS.

THE DATE WAS FIXED BY THE CABINET YESTERDAY AFTER IT HAD RECEIVED FROM KING GEORGE II, NOW IN EXILE IN LONDON, A FAVORABLE REPLY ON THE PLEBISCITE PROPOSAL.

THE LIBERALS, HEADED BY FORMER PREMIER THEMISTOKLES SOPHOULIS, HAVE CONTENDED THAT THE PLEBISCITE SHOULD BE DELAYED UNTIL THE ELECTIONS LISTS CAN BE REVISED AND THE PEOPLE ASSURED OF "FREE VOTING."

EXTREME LEFTWING ELEMENTS WHICH BOYCOTTED THE MARCH 31 GENERAL ELECTIONS, ALSO HAVE URGED DELAY.

PARLIAMENT, HOWEVER, IS CONTROLLED BY THE POPULIST PARTY, HEADED BY PREMIER CONSTANTIN TSALDARIS, WHICH EMERGED FROM THE ELECTIONS AS THE MOST POWERFUL PARTY IN GREECE. THE POPULISTS HAVE STRONGLY FAVORED AN EARLY PLEBISCITE.

IN ADDITION TO THE PLEBISCITE ISSUE, THE NEW PARLIAMENT WILL TACKLE THE VITAL PROBLEMS OF RECONSTRUCTION, STABILIZING THE NATIONAL ECONOMY, CLARIFYING NATIONAL ASPIRATIONS AND ADOPTING A POLICY TOWARD PEACE SETTLEMENTS.

Krakow, May 14--(AP)--A U.S. Army private, Curtis Bagley, 19, of Larose St., Gloucester, Mass., was being held in jail here today pending an investigation by Polish authorities of the wounding of a Polish militiaman on May 4.

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Bagley was one of the American honor guard accompanying the famous high altar, formerly installed at the Gothic Church of St. Mary here, transferred here from Nuernberg, where the Nazis had taken it. THE ALTAR WAS CARVED IN THE 15TH CENTURY BY VEIT STOSS.

BACK TO KRAKOW

Although four witnesses said Bagley was aboard a train at the time Poles charge one of two militiamen responding to the screams of a woman was shot in the arm, the authorities insisted that Bagley be turned over to them before the special train with the honor guard was allowed to return to Nuernberg.

FOR US

American officials here were trying to obtain Bagley's release, since a Polish official later announced that another American soldier had confessed to the shooting and his arrest was expected upon the (Caela.) train's arrival in Nuernberg.

30.24-2819

VIENNA, MAY 14--(AP)--A SERIES OF WORK STOPPAGES IN AUSTRIAN FACTORIES IN PROTEST AGAINST THE EXTREMELY DIFFICULT FOOD CONDITIONS LED THE NATIONAL TRADE UNION COUNCIL TODAY TO REQUEST AN END TO SUCH ACTIONS BUT GREATER UNION ACTIONS IS SEEN TO BE UNAVOIDABLE BY THE UNIONS TO MAINTAIN DISCIPLINE.

MAY 15 1946

THE COUNCIL URGED WORKERS TO NOT TO LAY DOWN THEIR TOOLS UNTIL SUCH TIME AS GREATER UNION ACTIONS WITHOUT AUTHORITY OF THE UNION LEADERSHIP AND TO EXERCISE RESTRAINT "UNTIL GREATER UNION ACTIONS IS SHOWN TO BE UNAVOIDABLE."

Rome, May 14--(AP)--S. M. Keeny, UNRRA representative in Italy, told a group of relief agency representatives here today that Italy would get through 1946 "without major starvation."

He added, however, that 1947 would be "something else again," explaining that the situation "is too grave for this year's harvest to cure.

Brussels, May 14--(ap)--Prices of all Belgian goods and services will be reduced 10 per cent in two weeks by government order, it was announced today.

The announcement was made following discussions between Socialist Premier Achille Van Acker, employers and trade union representatives.

forthcoming
Observers described the price reduction as part of the government's program to maintain the stability of the Belgian franc and said it constituted an answer to the communist party's demands for higher salaries.

ARMED BRITISH MARINES ARE ABOARD, THREE OFFICIALS OF THE JEWISH AGENCY BOARDED FROM A LAUNCH THIS MORNING. THEY WERE HEADED BY ELIAZA DOSTROVSKY, AGENCY IMMIGRATION CHIEFTAIN AT HAIFA.

THE REFUGEES' PRESENCE IN PALESTINE WILL CAUSE JUGGLING OF THE ISSUANCE OF IMMIGRAATION CERTIFICATES, ALTHOUGH THE JEWISH AGENCY SPOKESMAN SAID IT WOULD NOT AFFECT THE SCHEDULED LANDING FRIDAY OF THE PASSENGERS ABOARD THE FEDE AND FENICE, WHO HAVE BEEN AT LA SPEZIA, ITALY.

BADLY IN NEED OF CLEANING UP AND OBVIOUSLY SUFFERING FROM POOR FARE ABOARD THE SMYRNI FOR A WEEK, THE REFUGEES--SOME 200 OF THEM BABIES--NEVERTHELESS APPEARED HOPEFUL.

BY PRESTON GROVER

SIMLA, INDIA, MAY 13-(AP)-THE BRITISH CABINET MISSION, ADMITTING FAILURE OF AN EIGHT-DAY CONFERENCE WITH MOSLEM AND HINDU LEADERS ON INDEPENDENCE FOR INDIA, MADE IT PLAIN TODAY THAT IT STILL HAD HOPES OF SOLVING THE INDIAN PROBLEM.

THE CONFERENCE ENDED IN COMPLETE BREAKDOWN YESTERDAY, THUS DEALING A SEVERE BLOW TO THE HOPES OF THOSE WHO HAD EXPECTED A QUICK TRANSITION FROM BRITISH CONTROL TO INDIAN SELF-GOVERNMENT.

TWO COMMUNIQUES ISSUED AFTER THE BREAKDOWN--ONE JOINTLY BY THE CABINET MISSION, THE MOSLEM LEAGUE AND THE CONGRESS PARTY; THE OTHER BY THE CABINET MISSION ALONE--GAVE NO REASON FOR COLLAPSE OF THE NEGOTIATIONS.

IT SEEMED APPARENT, HOWEVER, THAT THE CONFERENCE HAD FOUNDERED ON DEMANDS OF THE MOSELM LEAGUE FOR AN INDEPENDENT MOSLEM STATE (PAKISTAN) THESE DEMANDS HAVE BEEN BITTERLY OPPOSED BY THE CONGRESS PARTY, WHICH FAVORS AN INDIA UNIFIED AT LEAST INSOFAR AS FOREIGN AFFAIRS, DEFENSE AND COMMUNICATIONS ARE CONCERNED.

THE COMMUNIQUE BY THE MISSION SAID THE CONFERENCE HAD NOT "LED TO ANY AGREED PLAN BETWEEN THE LEADERS OF THE CONGRESS AND THE MOSLEM LEAGUE."

IT ADDED, HOWEVER, THAT THE BREAKDOWN "DOES NOT IN ANY WAY BRING TO AN END THE MISSION WITH WHICH WE WERE CHARGED BY HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT AND THE BRITISH PEOPLE."

THE STATEMENT ADDED THAT THE MISSION AND THE VICEROY, LORD WAVELL, WOULD GO TO DELHI TOMORROW AND WOULD ISSUE A STATEMENT IN A FEW DAYS ON "THE NEXT STEPS TO BE TAKEN."

THE JOINT COMMUNIQUE BY THE MISSION AND THE TWO INDIAN FACTIONS SAID THAT THE CONFERENCE HAD CONCLUDED THAT "NO USE WOULD BE SERVED BY FURTHER DISCUSSIONS AND THAT THEREFORE THE CONFERENCE SHOULD BE BROUGHT TO A CONCLUSION. THE CABINET MISSION DESIRES TO EMPHASIZE THE FACT THAT NO BLAME CAN BE PLACED ON EITHER PARTY FOR THE BREAKDOWN X X X."

EVEN A FACE-TO-FACE TALK BETWEEN M.A.JINNAH, MOSELM LEAGUE PRESI-

DENT, AND JAWAHARLAL NEHRU, PRESIDENT-ELECT OF THE CONGRESS PARTY, FAILED TO SAVE THE CONFERENCE.

THE NEGOTIATORS HAD COME TO SIMLA FROM NEW DELHI TO ESCAPE THE SPRING HEAT, AND HAD BEEN MEETING IN A LODGE OF LORD WAVELL, ON A HIGH HILL OVERLOOKING THE CITY.

NEHRU WAS THE LAST OF THE CONGRESS DELEGATION TO LEAVE THE LODGE LAST NIGHT. HE PAUSED LONG ENOUGH TO TELL NEWSMEN THAT "THE NEGOTIATIONS GO ON FOREVER, BUT THIS PARTICULAR CONFERENCE IS ENDED."

APPROXIMATELY 500 PERSONS WERE WAITING FOR HIM AT HIS QUARTERS.

"IT IS NOT BY CURSING OR BLAMING THE MISSION OR THE MOSELM LEAGUE THAT YOU CAN WIN YOUR OBJECTIVE," HE TOLD THEM. "IT IS BY SILENTLY PREPARING TO SHOULDER YOUR RESPONSIBILITIES THAT YOU WILL HELP THE CAUSE OF INDIAN FREEDOM."

IN NEW DELHI, DR. N.B.KHARE, COMMONWEALTH MEMBER OF THE VICEROY'S EXECUTIVE COUNCIL, TERMED FAILURE OF THE CONFERENCE "DISHEARTENING BUT NOT UNEXPECTED."

HE PROPOSED IN A STATEMENT THAT, IF ALL FURTHER STEPS FAIL, BRITAIN IMPOSE UPON INDIA A FEDERAL CONSTITUTION ENACTED BY PARLIAMENT IN 1935 BUT HELD IN ABEYANCE SINCE THAT TIME.

MAY 15 1946

THE BRITISH PEOPLE SHOULD NOT FIGHT SHY OF IMPOSING A CONSTITUTION "PROVIDING IT IS JUST AND FAIR TO ALL COMMUNITIES WITH ADEQUATE AND REASONABLE SAFEGUARDS TO MINORITIES, BUT PROVIDED ALSO THAT RIGHTS OF MAJORITIES ARE NOT ASSAILED," KHARE SAID.

FOLLOW SIMLA

CALCUTTA, MAY 13-(AP)-THE PRO-BRITISH NEWSPAPER, STATESMAN, COMMENTING EDITORIALLY TODAY ON THE BREAK-DOWN OF THE SIMLA CONFERENCE SAID "DESPITE THE SOOTHING STATESMANLIKE WORDS ISSUED ON BEHALF OF THE PARTICIPANTS IN THE CONFERENCE... AND THE COMMENDABLE REFUSAL TO APPORTION BLAME, ANY VIEW OF WHAT HAS OCCURRED BUT A VERY GRAVE ONE WOULD BE FOLLY."

DECLARING THAT "SUNDAY'S BREAKDOWN DOES NOT IN ANY WAY BRING THE CABINET MISSION TO AN END," THE PAPER WENT ON TO SAY THAT "THE SCOPE PERHAPS REMAINS FOR POSITIVE BRITISH STATESMANSHIP TO HELP GREATLY TOWARD ENABLING THE AFFAIR OF A COUNTRY OF 400,000,000 TO BE AMICABLY CONDUCTED UNTIL ITS TWO MAJOR POLITICAL GROUPS CAN BE BROUGHT TOGETHER AGAIN."

THE HINDUSTAN PRO-CONGRESS PUBLICATION COMMENTED THAT IT WAS NOT "SORRY FOR ITS (THE CONFERENCE) FAILURE" BECAUSE "WE HAVE ALL ALONG FELT IT COULD SUCCEED ONLY AT THE COST OF CONGRESS AND COUNTRY."

TU814AED

H NANKING, MAY 14-(AP)-DR.K.C.WU RESIGNED TODAY AS CHINESE INFORMATION MINISTER AND WAS NAMED MAYOR OF SHANGHAI IN A WHOLESALE SHAKE-UP OF THAT CITY'S ADMINISTRATIVE POSTS.

AT THE SAME TIME, YU FEI PENG, MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS, WAS REPORTED TO HAVE RESIGNED HIS GOVERNMENTAL POST, AND WONG WEN HAO, MINISTER OF ECONOMIC AFFAIRS, RESIGNED HIS CHAIRMANSHIP OF THE IMPORTANT COMMITTEE OF NATIONAL RESOURCES.

DR.WU--AMERICAN EDUCATED--SUCCEEDS CHIEN TA CHUNG AS THE MAYOR OF CHINA'S LARGEST CITY. HE SAID HIS SUCCESSOR AS INFORMATION MINISTER WOULD BE ANNOUNCED TOMORROW.

SHANGHAI'S VICE MAYOR HO TEH KUEI WAS TRANSFERRED TO THE POST OF SECRETARY GENERAL, WHILE HEADS OF SANITARY AND LAND DEPARTMENTS WERE ALSO REPLACED.

THE SHIFTS FOLLOWED WIDESPREAD CRITICISM BY FOREIGNERS AND CHINESE OVER THE MANAGEMENT OF THE CITY.

WONG WAS SUCCEEDED BY CHIEN CHANG CHAO, VICE CHAIRMAN OF THE NATIONAL RESOURCES COMMITTEE, WHICH HAS BEEN PLACED DIRECTLY UNDER THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL INSTEAD OF THE ECONOMIC AFFAIRS MINISTRY.

DR.WU WAS FORMERLY THE MAYOR OF HANKOW AND CHUNGKING. HE HAS A BACHELOR OF ARTS DEGREE FROM GRINNELL COLLEGE, IOWA, AND A PH.D. FROM PRINCETON UNIVERSITY.

SEOUL,KOREA,WEDNESDAY,MAY 15-(AP)-FOUR MEMBERS OF THE KOREAN INDEPENDENCE PROMOTION SOCIETY WERE ARRESTED TODAY BY KOREAN POLICE AND CHARGED WITH PERMITTING SPEAKERS TO MAKE DEROGATORY STATEMENTS "AGAINST A MEMBER OF THE UNITED NATIONS", AND INFLAMMATORY REMARKS AGAINST THE COMMUNIST PARTY.

THE REMARKS, MADE AT A PUBLIC MEETING OF THE SOCIETY SUNDAY, VIOLATED INSTRUCTIONS OF THE AMERICAN MILITARY GOVERNMENT, THE POLICE REPORTED.

ARRESTED WERE OH HAI YOUNG, KIM SANG WHAN, WON SANG SHIK AND WOO GAW NIM, WHO COMPRISED THE COMMITTEE IN CHARGE OF THE MEETING. CHU KYUNG SU ALSO WAS HELD, ON A CHARGE OF LEADING AN UNAUTHORIZED PARADE THROUGH SEOUL STREETS AFTER THE MEETING.

ALL WILL BE TRIED BEFORE THE U.S. PROVOST COURT.

MANILA, WEDNESDAY, MAY 15-(AP)-THE PHILIPPINE GOVERNMENT IS NEGOTIATING FOR TWO HUGE "INVASION BASES" OF THE U.S. ARMY, AND ACQUISITION OF THE PROPERTY WOULD ENABLE SEVERAL THOUSAND AMERICAN TROOPS TO GO HOME, PRESIDENTIAL SECRETARY JOSE REYES SAID TODAY.

REYES SAID THAT THE TRANSFER WAS BEING NEGOTIATED UNDER THE $100,000,000 (M) SURPLUS-GOODS CREDIT ESTABLISHED FOR THE PHILIPPINES BY THE TYDINGS WAR-DAMAGE ACT.

INVOLVED ARE BASE M, AT SAN FERNANDO LA UNION, ON THE LINGAYEN GULF, AND BASE R, AT BATANGAS CITY, ON SOUTHERN LUZON. THEY CONTAIN SURPLUS PROPERTIES VALUED AT MORE THAN $107,000,000, REYES REPORTED.

TOKYO,MAY 14-(AP)-COL.I.G.WALKER, SAN ANTONIO,TEX., TODAY RELIEVED COL.HAROLD DOUD, NORTH LONG BRANCH,N.J., AS COORDINATOR OF THE ALLIED TRANSLATOR AND INTERPRETER SECTION.

CHINESE

TOKYO, WEDNESDAY, MAY 15-(AP)-THE CHINESE COMMUNIST RADIO AT YENAN, NORTH CHINA, SAID TODAY THAT A RENEWAL OF SHARP FIGHTING WAS IMMINENT BETWEEN COMMUNIST DEFENDERS OF THE MANCHURIAN CITY OF SZEPINGKAI AND CHINESE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT TROOPS SEEKING TO ADVANCE PAST IT TOWARD CHANGCHUN.

THE BROADCAST WAS MONITORED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS STATION IN TOKYO.

MAY 15 1946

YENAN RADIO SAID THE KUOMINTANG'S NEW FIRST ARMY HAD ISSUED ORDERS "TO HUSBAND AMMUNITION FOR THE COMING PITCHED BATTLE" WHILE NATIONALIST REINFORCEMENTS ARE ON THE WAY FROM MUKDEN. SZEPINGKAI IS MIDWAY BETWEEN MUKDEN, CHINESE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT STRONGHOLD, AND THE COMMUNIST-HELD CAPITAL OF CHANGCHUN.

YENAN RADIO SAID "SEVEN CRACK KUOMINTANG, AMERICAN-TRAINED AND EQUIPPED DIVISIONS" ARE ASSAULTING SZEPINGKAI AND THAT AN AVERAGE OF 30 SHELLS A MINUTE IS BEING RAINED ON THE CITY.

THE COMMUNIST VERSION OF THE SIEGE WAS SPRINKLED WITH ALLEGATIONS OF SUFFERING BY CIVILIANS DUE TO "LAND AND AIR" BOMBARDMENT.

THE BROADCAST IDENTIFIED THE COMMUNIST DEFENSE COMMANDER AS GEN. LIN PIAO.

JQ907PCS NM

30.24-2821

TOKYO, WEDNESDAY, MAY 15-(AP)-THE TOKYO OFFICE OF THE NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK WAS GRANTED PERMISSION TODAY BY GENERAL MACARTHUR'S HEADQUARTERS TO WITHDRAW 200,000 YEN (MORE THAN $13,000) MONTHLY FOR MAY, JUNE AND JULY FROM ITS ACCOUNTS IN THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK TO MEET OPERATING EXPENSES. PERMISSION WAS NECESSARY DUE TO JAPANESE GOVERNMENT EMERGENCY MEASURES FREEZING BANK ACCOUNTS.

NIGHT LEAD JAPANESE POLITICS

TOKYO, WEDNESDAY, MAY 15-(AP)-FOREIGN MINISTER SHIGERU YOSHIDA ACCEPTED PRESIDENCY OF THE LIBERAL PARTY TODAY. PARTY LEADERS SAID HIS ACTION MAY BREAK THE FOUR-WEEKS DEADLOCK OVER SELECTION OF A NEW CABINET.

MAY 15 1946

YOSHIDA'S ACCEPTANCE WAS ANNOUNCED AS MEMBERS OF THE NEWLY ELECTED DIET PREPARED FOR OPENING CEREMONIES THURSDAY. HE HAD HESITATED NEARLY A WEEK BEFORE ACCEPTING LEADERSHIP OF THE NUMERICALLY DOMINANT, RIGHT-WING PARTY, AND HE EMPHASIZED IN TAKING THE POST THAT HE DESIRED COOPERATION AMONG ALL PARTIES.

SELECTION OF A CONSERVATIVE CABINET SEEMED MUCH MORE PROBABLE AS A RESULT OF YOSHIDA'S APPOINTMENT, AND HE HIMSELF WAS CONSIDERED A POSSIBLE CHOICE FOR PREMIER. AS PARTY PRESIDENT HE SUCCEEDS ICHIRO HATOYAMA, PURGED AS AN ULTRA-NATIONALIST.

NIGHT LEAD DEMONSTRATIONS

TOKYO, WEDNESDAY, MAY 15-(AP)-A COMMUNIST LED GROUP OF TOKYO MEN AND WOMEN TODAY DEMANDED CONTROL OVER IMPERIAL FAMILY FOODSTUFFS. THEY HAD FAILED YESTERDAY TO OBTAIN AN IMPERIAL REPLY TO THEIR DEMAND FOR FOOD FOR THEMSELVES.

LEADERS SAID THEY WOULD RETURN TO THE PALACE GROUNDS NEXT SUNDAY SEEKING ANSWERS TO THEIR DEMANDS. THEY ALREADY HAVE STAGED TWO RED-BANNERED MARCHES INTO THE IMPERIAL COMPOUND, AND SOME OBSERVERS SAID THE INSTRUSIONS MIGHT PROVOKE REACTIONARY REPRISALS.

A COMMITTEE OF FIVE, INCLUDING COMMUNIST PARTY OFFICIAL EICHI IWATA, HAGGLED FOR FIVE HOURS YESTERDAY WITH HOUSEHOLD MINISTRY OFFICIALS. THE TOKYO PRESS SAID THAT WHEN THEY RETURNED FROM THE PALACE COMPOUND WITH A "NO PROGRESS" REPORT, THEIR WAITING FOLLOWERS PASSED A RESOLUTION DEMANDING RELEASE OF FOOD STOCKS OF THE IMPERIAL COURT, TO COMPENSATE FOR THE FAILURE OF MUNICIPAL RATIONING. CONTROL OF ALL FOOD WITHIN THE PALACE SHOULD BE SHIFTED TO THE HANDS OF THE PEOPLE, THE RESOLUTION INSISTED.

IT ALSO DEMANDED PUBLICATION OF THE IMPERIAL PALACE MENUS AND--AS ITS FINAL ITEM--"ESTABLISHMENT OF A DEMOCRATIC GOVERNMENT."

HUNDREDS OF POLICE WERE ON HAND, BUT THERE WERE NO REPORTS OF ANY VIOLENCE. MOST OF THE BYSTANDERS SAID THEY WERE NOT COMMUNISTS BUT "JUST PEOPLE WHO ARE HUNGRY."

LEADERS, HOWEVER, ACKNOWLEDGED THEIR COMMUNIST PARTY AFFILIATION.

JQ112PCS

TOKYO, TUESDAY, MAY 13-(AP)-THE QUESTION OF WHETHER AUSTRALIANS VIEW EMPEROR HIROHITO AS A WAR CRIMINAL WAS LEFT UNANSWERED BY AUSTRALIAN PRIME MINISTER JOSEPH B. CHIFLEY.

"ANYTHING I MIGHT BE MISCHIEVOUS RATHER THAN HELPFUL," HE TOLD A NEWS CONFERENCE YESTERDAY.

CHIFLEY IS HERE TO THANK GENERAL MACARTHUR FOR HIS CONDUCT OF THE PACIFIC CAMPAIGN AND FOR ASSISTANCE GIVEN AUSTRALIA IN REPATRIATING JAPANESE PRISONERS OF WAR. HE PLANS TO VISIT AUSTRALIAN UNITS OF THE OCCUPATION FORCE AT KURE BEFORE LEAVING THERE THURSDAY BY PLANE FOR AUSTRALIA.

MAY 15 1946

THE PRIME MINISTER SAID HIS GOVERNMENT DESIRED THAT "THE DEFENSE OF THE PACIFIC BE CONSIDERED IN AN OVERALL MANNER AND NOT FROM THE VIEW OF ANY ONE PARTICULAR ISLAND." HE ADDED THAT AUSTRALIA HOPES THE UNITED STATES WILL CONTINUE ASSOCIATIONS WITH HIS COUNTRY AND NEW ZEALAND IN A "REGIONAL SECURITY AREA," IF NECESSARY.

CHIFLEY SKIRTED A QUERY ON THE AUSTRALIAN VIEW OF THE JAPANESE FOOD SITUATION. HE REPLIED THAT HIS COUNTRY WOULD MEET ALL COMMITMENTS IT POSSIBLY COULD WITHOUT QUESTIONING THE AREAS OR COUNTRIES TO WHICH THE FOOD WAS CONSIGNED.

THE GREATER PART OF AUSTRALIAN GROWN RICE IS BEING SHIPPED OVERSEAS, CHIFLEY REPORTED, BUT AS MUCH WHEAT AS POSSIBLE IS BEING KEPT AT HOME. HOWEVER, HE ADDED THAT AUSTRALIA WAS SENDING SOME 200,000 TONS OF FLOUR TO INDIA.

BY FRANCIS W. CARPENTER

NEW YORK, MAY 14-(AP)-THE SPANISH REPUBLICAN GOVERNMENT-IN-EXILE SUBMITTED TO THE UNITED NATIONS TODAY A 350-PAGE ARRAIGNMENT OF GENERALISSIMO FRANCISCO FRANCO DECLARING THAT HE MENACED WORLD PEACE AND ENCOURAGED ATOMIC BOMB EXPERIMENTS BY GERMANS.

FIVE COPIES OF THE BULKY CHARGES WERE GIVEN TO U.N. SECRETARY-GENERAL TRYGVE LIE IN HIS OFFICE AT HUNTER COLLEGE BY DR. JOSE GIRAL, PREMIER OF THE SPANISH REPUBLICAN GOVERNMENT-IN-EXILE. AFTER A 10-MINUTE TALK WITH THE SECRETARY-GENERAL AND ARKADY SOBOLEV, LIE'S ASSISTANT IN CHARGE OF SECURITY COUNCIL MATTERS, DR. GIRAL TOLD NEWSMEN:

"NOW THE DOCUMENTS ARE IN THE HANDS OF THE UNITED NATIONS AND IT IS UP TO THAT ORGANIZATION TO DECIDE WHAT IS GOING TO BE DONE ABOUT THE SPANISH CASE."

WITH DR. GIRAL ON HIS VISIT TO LIE WERE FERNANDO DE LOS RIOS, FORMER REPUBLICAN FOREIGN MINISTER, AND JOSE ANTONIO AGUIRRE, PRESIDENT OF THE BASQUE REPUBLIC IN EXILE. GIRAL BROUGHT THE DOCUMENTS WITH HIM FROM PARIS LAST WEEK-END.

THERE WAS NO OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE CONTENTS BUT INFORMED SPANISH REPUBLICANS SAID THE HIGH POINTS WERE ALLEGATIONS THAT FRANCO WAS A MENACE TO INTERNATIONAL PEACE AND SECURITY; THAT GERMAN SCIENTISTS WERE EXPERIMENTING ON ATOMIC FISSURE IN GRANADA AND MURCIA PROVINCES WITH THE ENCOURAGEMENT OF THE FRANCO GOVERNMENT, AND THAT GERMAN GASTAPO AGENTS WERE OPERATING IN SPAIN.

THESE CHARGES FOLLOWED THE LINE LAID DOWN BY THE POLISH DELEGATE, DR. OSCAR LANGE, APRIL 17. HE BROUGHT UP THE FRANCO CASE IN THE SECURITY COUNCIL AND DEMANDED A COMPLETE BREAK WITH SPAIN BY THE UNITED NATIONS.

UNITED NATIONS OFFICIALS SAID THE DOCUMENTS PROBABLY WOULD BE MADE PUBLIC ONCE THEY ARE THOROUGHLY STUDIED BY THE U.N. SECURITY COUNCIL SUB-COMMITTEE INVESTIGATING SPAIN.

MEANWHILE, THE SECURITY COUNCIL COMMITTEE OF EXPERTS TOLD NEWSMEN IT HAD AGREED UPON A RULE WHICH WOULD ALLOW THE COUNCIL TO GO INTO EXECUTIVE SESSION AT ANY TIME.

MAY 15 1946

THERE HAS BEEN NO SET RULE EITHER WAY, BUT THE COUNCIL ESTABLISHED PRECEDENT BY MEETING IN SECRET ON THE RUSSIAN-IRANIAN CASE. AT THAT TIME THE AUSTRLIAN DELEGATION PROTESTED.

THE RULE MUST COME BEFORE THE SECURITY COUNCIL. THERE ARE REPORTS IT WILL BE CALLED THURSDAY TO TAKE UP THE COMMITTEE OF EXPERTS REPORT AND A RESOLUTION BY THE UNITED STATES DELEGATION PROPOSING THAT THE COUNCIL NOT ACT ON REQUESTS FOR U.N. MEMBERSHIP UNTIL A SUB-COMMITTEE HAS STUDIED QUALIFICATIONS AND PROCEDURE.

THE UNITED STATES RESOLUTION WOULD HAVE THE EFFECT OF HOLDING UP ACTION ON ADMITTING ALBANIA. YUGOSLAVIA IS SPONSORING ALBANIA AND RUSSIA FAVORS THE APPLICATION.

THE COMMITTEE OF EXPERTS TOOK NO ACTION ON THE CONTROVERSIAL QUESTION OF THE VETO, WHICH THE AUSTRALIAN DELEGATE, PAUL HASLUCK, HAS SAID MUST BE DECIDED BY COMPETENT AUTHORITY IF THE COUNCIL IS TO FUNCTION EFFECTIVELY.

ON THE PROBLEM OF A DELEGATE ABSENTING HIMSELF FROM COUNCIL SESSIONS, DR. SABA SAID THAT, "BECAUSE OF THE DIFFICULTIES OF THE QUESTION AS TO WHAT CONSTITUTES A QUORUM, WE WILL RETURN TO IT LATER."

THE QUESTION HAS ARISEN BECAUSE OF THE ABSENCE OF THE SOVIET DELEGATE, ANDREI A. GROMYKO, FROM DISCUSSIONS OF THE RUSSIAN-IRANIAN CASE.

THE COMMITTEE ALSO DECIDED THAT AN APPLICANT FOR UNITED NATIONS MEMBERSHIP SHOULD BE REQUIRED TO SIGN A DOCUMENT AFFIRMING ITS INTENTION OF CONFORMING WITH ALL THE PRINCIPLES OF THE ORGANIZATION. THE BID THEN WOULD BE REFERRED TO A COMMITTEE OF THE COUNCIL FOR STUDY AND RECOMMENDATION TO THE COUNCIL WHICH WOULD DECIDE WHETHER THE APPLICANT WAS A "PEACE LOVING STATE."

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NEW YORK, MAY14-(AP)-AN INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON TRADE AND EMPLOYMENT WILL BE CALLED AS "ONE OF THE FIRST POSITIVE STEPS" OF THE UNITED NATIONS ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL WHICH MEETS HERE MAY 25, TRYGVE LIE, U.N. SECRETARY-GENERAL, SAID TONIGHT.

"THE CONFERENCE HAS BEEN CALLED TO PROMOTE THE EXPANSION OF PRODUCTION AND THE EXCHANGE AND CONSUMPTION OF GOODS," LIE TOLD 1,000 BUSINESS LEADERS AT THE ANNUAL DINNER OF THE UNITED STATES ASSOCIATES OF THE INTERNATIONAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

NEW YORK, MAY 14-(AP)-ACTING SECRETARY OF STATE DEAN ACHESON DECLARED LAST NIGHT "WE FACE FIVE YEARS OF FAMINE; THESE ARE THE DRY AND BARREN STATISTICS OF CATASTROPHE."

HE TOLD THE BIENNIAL CONVENTION OF THE WOMEN'S AMERICAN ORGANIZATION FOR REHABILITATION THROUGH TRAINING THAT "TODAY THE QUESTION THAT IS OVERWHELMING IN ITS IMPLICATIONS IS WHETHER MANKIND CAN SURVIVE, WHETHER CIVILIZATION CAN SURVIVE."

ACHESON CONTINUED:

"THE EFFECTS OF PROLONGED HUNGER IN COUNTRIES WHICH SUFFER FROM CONDITIONS LEFT UNSTABLE BY THE COURSE OF WAR, AND THE IMPACT OF A CONTINUING FOOD CRISIS ON A WORLD ECONOMIC SYSTEM, STILL SHUDDERING FROM ASSAULTS UPON IT, ARE FRIGHTENING TO CONTEMPLATE.

"THE COMPULSIONS OF MERE SURVIVAL SHAPE AND GUIDE MUCH OF OUR FOREIGN POLICY TODAY."

ON MANEUVERS WITH THE EIGHTH FLEET OFF PUERTO RICO, MAY 14-(AP)-WARSHIPS OF THE EIGHTH FLEET TOOK ABOARD FUEL, FOOD AND OTHER STORES TODAY FOR A FOUR-DAY MOCK WAR OPERATION BEGINNING TOMORROW.

THE FLEET, SIMULATING SUPPORT OF AN AMPHIBIOUS LANDING ON PUERTO RICO, SWUNG OUT OF THE CARIBBEAN, SAILED NORTH THROUGH THE MONA PASSAGE AND RENDEZVOUSED WITH SUPPLY VESSELS IN THE ATLANTIC OFF PUERTO RICO.

MEANWHILE, ADMIRALS AS WELL AS SAILORS ARE GETTING TRAINING IN THE FLEET MANEUVERS.

ADMIRAL MARC A.MITSCHER, FLEET COMMANDER, IS THE TEACHER AND REAR ADMIRALS JOHN H.CASSADY AND ERNEST W.LITCH ARE THE PUPILS ALONG WITH STAFF OFFICERS.

MITSCHER RETAINED FULL COMMAND OF THE FLEET DURING THE FIRST 12 DAYS OF THE CRUISE, THEN TURNED OVER THE TACTICAL COMMAND TO CASSADY FOR SIX DAYS. WHEN THE FLEET SAILED FROM GUANTANAMO HARBOR, CUBA ON SUNDAY, LITCH TOOK OVER THE TACTICAL COMMAND.

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WHEN THE FLEET LEAVES ROOSEVELT ROADS OFF THE EAST COAST OF PUERTO RICO NEXT SUNDAY FOR NEW YORK, CASSADY AGAIN WILL BE TACTICAL COMMANDER.

MITSCHER AND HIS STAFF WATCH THE STUDENTS' PERFORMANCE AND AT THE END OF EACH PERIOD THE ADMIRAL DISCUSSES IT WITH THEM. ACTUALLY THE TRAINING IS MORE FOR THE STAFFS THAN THE TWO REAR ADMIRALS, BOTH OF WHOM COMMANDED CARRIERS IN THE PACIFIC. CASSADY NOW IS COMMANDER OF CARRIER DIVISION ONE AND HAS HIS FLAG ON THE MIDWAY WHICH HE RECENTLY TOOK ON AN ARCTIC OPERATION. LITCH, WHOSE HOME IS SOUTH WEYMOUTH, MASS., COMMANDS CARRIER DIVISION FOUR AND HAS HIS FLAG ON THE PRINCETON.

MITSCHER'S STAFF COMPRISES 20 OFFICERS. THE OTHER FLAG STAFFS HAVE ABOUT 15 OFFICERS.

OTTAWA, MAY 14-(AP)-CHIEF JUSTICE J.C.MCRUER OF THE ONTARIO SUPREME COURT REPRIMANDED A DEFENSE LAWYER IN THE SOVIET ESPIONAGE CASE BEFORE HIM TODAY FOR SENDING TWO PERSONS TO INTERVIEW POTENTIAL JURORS. HE SAID THIS WAS "HIGHLY IMPROPER."

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BY JAMES D.STREBIG

(WX)-ON BOARD USS FRANKLIN D.ROOSEVELT IN THE CARIBBEAN, MAY 13-(AP)-NEW CARRIER TACTICS MAY BE DEVELOPED AND OLD ONES ARE LIKELY TO BE MODIFIED AS A RESULT OF EIGHTH FLEET EXPERIENCES DURING CURRENT TRAINING MANEUVERS.

CAPTAIN CHARLES D.GRIFFIN, FLEET OPERATIONS OFFICER, SAID TODAY THAT TACTICS USED IN THE PACIFIC ARE NEW IN THE ATLANTIC AND SINCE CONDITIONS VARY IN THE TWO OCEANS, THE FLEET STAFF WILL PREPARE A REPORT WITH RECOMMENDATIONS FOR MODIFICATION OF TACTICS TO FIT THEM TO THE SITUATION.

NEW METHODS OF FIGHTING WITH CARRIERS MUST WAIT "UNTIL A CHANGE IS INDICATED" BUT VARIATIONS ARE LIKELY, GRIFFIN SAID.

AIRCRAFT CARRIERS ALSO WILL BE CHANGED, BUT ONLY PARTLY DUE TO EXPERIENCES DURING THIS MANEUVER.

ONE CHANGE IN THIS CLASS OF CARRIER, RATED AT 45,000 TONS, WILL BE IN THE BOW. THE SIDES OF THE FORWARD SECTION WILL BE MADE HIGHER ON THE CORAL SEA, NOW NEARING COMPLETION AT NORFOLK, TO AVOID SOME OF THE WATER DAMAGE INFLICTED ON THE MIDWAY DURING AN ARCTIC STORM ON "OPERATION FROSTBITE".

SOME LESS IMPORTANT CHANGES SUCH AS RELOCATION OF LIFE RAFT STATIONS, WILL BE MADE IN THE CORAL SEA AS A RESULT OF THE MIDWAY'S EXPERIENCE. HANGAR DECK DOORS WILL BE MODIFIED TO STRENGTHEN THEM AGAINST THE POUNDING OF HIGH SEAS.

ANOTHER CHANGE IN THIS CLASS WILL BE MODIFICATION OF THE ISLAND -- THE RAISED PORTION ON THE STARBOARD SIDE OF THE FLIGHT DECK WHICH HOUSES THE PRIMARY CONTROL CENTERS OF THE SHIP -- SO THAT THE ADMIRAL'S BRIDGE (KNOWN AS THE FLAG BRIDGE) WILL BE LOCATED AT THE FORWARD PART OF THE ISLAND JUST BELOW THE NAVIGATING BRIDGE AS IT IS ON THE ESSEX CLASS CARRIER.

THE NAVIGATING BRIDGE IS THE SHIP CAPTAIN'S HEADQUARTERS. AS THE MIDWAY CLASS IS ARRANGED, THE TACTICAL CONTROL CENTER FOR THE FLAG -- THE ADMIRAL IS RESPONSIBLE FOR THE ENTIRE TASK FORCE WHILE THE CAPTAIN COMMANDS THE SHIP -- IS SEPARATED FROM THE FLAG BRIDGE.

THE FORTHCOMING MODIFICATION WILL PUT THE FLAG BRIDGE AND FLAG PLOT, AS THE CONTROL CENTER IS CALLED, TOGETHER INSTEAD OF REQUIRING THEM TO DO BUSINESS THROUGH A COMMUNICATIONS SYSTEM.

THE EIGHTH FLEET STEAMED EASTWARD TODAY TOWARD A RENDEZVOUS NEAR PUERTO RICO WITH ITS SUPPLY SHIPS FOR REPLENISHMENT AT SEA. DURING THE DAY, ADMIRAL MARC MITSCHER, COMMANDING THE EIGHTH FLEET, ORDERED REHEARSALS OF THE CARRIER'S ROLE IN THE AMPHIBIOUS LANDING OPERATION SCHEDULED FOR THE LAST FOUR DAYS OF THE WEEK.

DURING THE INITIAL GUNNERY PRACTICE YESTERDAY, THE FIVE-INCH BATTERIES DAMAGED A RADIO-CONTROL LED FIGHTER PLANE KNOWN AS A GHOST HELLCAT SO THAT IT SPUN INTO THE SEA OUT OF CONTROL WHILE ITS MOTHER PLANE WAS GUIDING IT BACK TO THE FIELD AT GUANTANAMO HARBOR.

THIS WAS UNUSUAL BECAUSE THE SHELLS FIRED AGAINST THE DRONES CARRY ONLY A VERY LIGHT EXPLOSIVE CHARGE TO PROTECT THE TARGET PLANE FROM DAMAGE. THE IDEA IS MERELY TO SHOW BY THE BURST HOW CLOSE THE GUNNERS ARE GETTING.

THE ROOSEVELT AND THE MIDWAY CARRY A NEW TYPE FIVE-INCH GUN WHICH FIRES A CONSIDERABLY LARGER SHELL AT GREATER RANGE AND MUCH MORE ACCURATELY THAN THE OLDER FIVE INCHES. THE NEW GUN HAS A BARREL 270 INCHES LONG COMPARED WITH 190 INCHES FOR THE OLDER TYPE.

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German Peace Parley Nov. 12 Proposed By Byrnes

Paris, May 15 (AP)—United States Secretary of State Byrnes proposed to the Foreign Ministers Council today that a peace conference be called November 12 to draft peace treaty for Germany, an American informant said.

In a session completely taken up with discussion of critical German problems, Byrnes proposed that representatives of Britain, Russia, France and the United States start meeting immediately to draw up a treaty draft for Germany which the Foreign Ministers could present to the peace conference, the informant said.

Economic Report Favored

Byrnes was reported to have proposed that the Foreign Ministers' representatives first report on the economic status of Germany to the Foreign Ministers Council at its next meeting, possibly June 15.

Byrnes's three colleagues, the Foreign Ministers of Russia, France and Britain, said they wanted to study the proposal before committing themselves.

French Demand Presented

The three-hour meeting today began with French Foreign Minister Bidault presenting France's demand for complete separation of the Ruhr and Rhineland from Germany and for French control of the Saar.

Referring to the number of times France has had to fight Germany, Bidault said economic measures to control these territories were not enough, that there must be political separation.

Sources close to the Russian delegation predicted today that Foreign Minister Molotov would agree to a United States proposal for a 21-nation peace conference in July following another four-power conference in June.

These sources expressed the belief that while Molotov would accede to three of the four suggestions made by Byrnes last night he definitely would not agree to place the Austrian treaty on the agenda for a suggested June 15 session.

It appeared, meanwhile, that the present conference might end tomorrow without basic agreement on peace treaties. President Truman's personal plane was reported on its way to Paris to take the United States delegation home.

Byrnes's Proposals

Byrnes proposed, in a formal statement last night, that the Ministers frankly recognize the differences that exist in drafting peace treaties, and that they adjourn until June 15, trying in the meantime to reconcile the differences.

He also proposed that the Ministers convoke the 21-nation peace conference either for July 1 or July 15 but added that if the date is not set now, it should be fixed at the June 15 meeting. He asked for immediate signature of a liberalized armistice for Italy—already agreed to in principle—and for the addition of Austria to the agenda.

The British and French delegations immediately concurred with Byrnes's program, but the Russian delegation sought time before giving an answer.

'BIG FOUR' PARLEY TO ADJOURN TODAY

Foreign Ministers, Deadlocked Now, Will Meet Again June 15.

PARIS, May 15 — (AP) The foreign ministers of the four major Allied powers agreed tonight to meet again June 15 and probably will adjourn their current deadlocked conference tomorrow.

In deciding on the month-long adjournment, the ministers also accepted a proposal by U. S. Secretary of State James F. Byrnes to attempt in the interim to work out their present disagreements.

Byrnes Discouraged

Byrnes, reported by his associates as "very discouraged" over the results of this conference, lost in his attempt to have the foreign ministers set a definite date now for the European peace conference and to have the Austrian treaty included on the conference agenda. Russia objected to both, the America informants said.

Soviet Foreign Minister Vyacheslav M. Molotov and the others agreed, however, to revise the terms of the Italian armistice. This was agreed to in principle less than two weeks ago and Byrnes suggested last night that the four powers sign the revision.

Byrnes at a conference session this morning proposed that American, British, Russian and French representatives begin immediately to draft terms for a German treaty to be presented to a peace conference on Germany next Nov. 12, American sources said, but no action was taken on this immediately.

Will Leave Friday

His associates said Byrnes would leave Friday morning for Washington aboard a C-54 plane.

Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg, (R.-Mich.) minority leader of the Senate Foreign Relations committee, told the Associated Press after tonight's session:

"I will not come back to Paris for the June 15 meeting."

Asked who would represent the Republican party at the next foreign ministers session, Vandenberg replied, "as the Russians would say, we'll cross that bridge when we come to it."

Vandenberg and Senator Tom Connally, (D.-Tex.), majority leader of the Foreign Relations committee, attended this conference as advisers to Byrnes.

Molotov, French Foreign Minister Georges Bidault and British Foreign Secretary Bevin were said to have asked time to study Byrnes' proposal for a German peace conference, and it was expected the matter would discussed further tomorrow.

Agree on Recess

American sources said there was immediate and complete agreement among the four powers on recessing the present meetings to June 15. The Russians, however, continued to object to setting any peace conference date as long as the major powers were not in agreement on the treaty drafts.

Byrnes said the foreign ministers would give the world a bad impression if they failed to set a date for a peace conference. According to British informants, he added:

"We didn't hesitate to ask for assistance from other nations during the war, and we shouldn't hesitate to ask their views now."

Replying to Soviet arguments that 21 nations would not be able to agree on treaties if the four foreign ministers were unable to achieve an accord, Byrnes said the other nations should be invited to contribute their opinions on treaties and not merely be asked to ratify texts.

Molotov, according to British quarters, objected that this procedure would be contrary to decisions taken at the Moscow foreign ministers' meeting last December, and said that while the Soviet Union attached importance to the views of other nations the four powers had to agree among themselves on the texts first.

Molotov Protests

The ministers clashed again on Byrnes' proposal to add Austria to the council agenda, with Molotov protesting that Austria was not included in the procedure established at the big-three meeting at Potsdam.

Bevin, disagreeing with Byrnes' proposal to have the deputies of the foreign ministers draft a proposed treaty with Austria for the June 15 session, suggested instead that the ministers exchange views on the subject through normal diplomatic channels. Byrnes and Bidault agreed, but Molotov protested that the Russian delegation did not have time to work on the Austrian draft in the month before June 15.

Bevin, according to British sources, appealed to the Russian minister to accede to world opinion. The world, the British foreign secretary said, would not understand further delays when it was important to clear the Danube area of Allied troops, return nations to normal, and reopen peacetime commercial channels. Bevin said Britain, working through diplomatic channels between now and June 15, would press to have Austria added to the agenda for the forthcoming meeting.

American informants said the conference approved British and Russian motions to add two Balkan frontier claims to the June agenda. Both were referred to the deputies for interim study. They were Greek claims to sections of Epirus along the Albanian frontier and Czechoslovak claims against Hungary. Bevin propcsed addin the Greek case and Molotc brought up the Czechoslovz claims.

Byrnes' proposal that American, Russian, British and French representatives begin immediately to draft terms for a German treaty was made in a session devoted to German problems. France repeated her demands for severance of the Ruhr and Rhineland and for French control of the Saar. The discussion also brought a clash between Bevin and Molotov on British occupation policies in the Ruhr.

PLANE FOR BYRNES TO FLY TO PARIS

Washington, May 15 (A. P.).—The White House said today that a C-54 plane—not the Sacred Cow, however—will be sent to Paris today or tomorrow to bring home delegates from the four-Power conference.

Charles G. Ross, press secretary, said, however, that the dispatching of the plane "does not mean an immediate adjournment of the conference." It is to be held in readiness for Secretary Byrnes and his party whenever it is needed.

Ross said the presidential plane, commonly known as the Sacred Cow, will be used by the President himself when he travels this week end to Liberty, Mo., where he will receive a degree on Monday from William Jewell College.

Libyan Cables Protest.

Cairo, May 15 (A. P.).—Sayed Mohamed Idris-as-Senussi, leader of the Senussi tribes of Libya, cabled a protest to the Foreign Ministers' Conference in Paris today against proposals to place Tripolitania under an Italian trusteeship.

Exiled by the Italians to Egypt twenty-five years ago, he said the Italians tortured Libyans who fought for liberty, and added: "I demand for Tripolitania a free plebiscite according to the United Nations charter. Anything short of this will be considered usurpation of Libyan rights and a gross injustice."

Thus f 942 dependents of occupation soldiers and civilian workers have arrived in Germany. Nearly half the new arrivals are children.

SAYS NAZIS FACED ATTACK BY POLAND

Nuernberg, May 15 (A. P.).—Grand Admiral Erich Raeder, who guided the reconstruction of the German Navy, opened his defense before the International Military Tribunal today by testifying that before the last war Germany "faced an attack by Poland on East Prussia and our efforts therefore were aimed at organizing to oppose such an invasion."

He rebuilt the navy "within the framework of the Versailles Treaty," he declared, and emphasized that all his work was subject to the approval of President von Hindenberg and, later, Adolf Hitler. He said the German navy had men "who were respected at home and abroad because they fought in an exemplary manner and participated in no atrocities."

Raeder's counsel, introducing more than 600 pages of documents, attempted to show that Raeder not only had observed the Versailles terms, but had built less ships than the treaty allowed. The documents purported to show that Germany built three armored battleships instead of eight permitted by the treaty; six of eight cruisers and 12 of 32 destroyers.

Before Hitler's accession to power, Raeder said, the Reichstag was not inclined to approve any larger program and "we had to fight for the ships we got."

The 70-year-old admiral was commander-in-chief of the German navy at the outset of World War II.

Raeder was succeedeed in command of the navy on January 30, 1943, by Grand Admiral Karl Doenitz, whose defense has just been concluded.

Shots Fired at German Train Carrying Wives of U. S. Troops

FRANKFURT, Germany, May 15.—(AP) Two shots were fired last night at a trainload of American women and children on their way to join U. S. occupation soldiers in Germany, the Army announced tonight. No one was injured.

The Army, which kept the incident secret for 23 hours, said the shots struck an upper compartment of the train, which was en route from Bremerhaven to Frankfurt. The names of the occupants of the compartment were not disclosed.

Army authorities began an immediate investigation.

This was the first reported attack on dependents of American soldiers. The fatal shooting last Friday of two U. S. soldiers near Nuernberg still is under investigation by military authorities.

The Army's intelligence branch said the shots were fired at 9:44 p. m., as the train was approaching Bad Nauheim, about 30 miles north of Frankfurt. The bullets came from the right side of the train, the officers said.

Bicycle tracks were found leading from a mound, behind which intelligence officers believe the attacker may have been hiding.

The dependents arrived yesterday aboard the transport ship Henry Gibbons, third vessel to arrive in Germany with American families.

MURDER OF 200 YANKS REVEALED

Washington, May 15 (A. P.).—Evidence that approximately 200 American prisoners of war were murdered by Nazis in a hitherto unrecorded incident of the 1944 battle of the bulge was reported today by Army officials. Members of the Civil Affairs Division, War Crimes Branch, said the Americans were slain December 23, 1944, at Le Gleize, Belgium. This was ten miles west of Malmedy, where 115 American soldier-prisoners were massacred six days earlier.

Officials said evidence of the newly discovered war crimes was uncovered during preparations for the trial of seventy-four wehrmacht veterans at Dachau, Germany, for the Malmedy slayings. Some of the evidence resulted from work of American graves registration companies searching for the bodies of American soldiers who were killed when the Nazis smashed through the ardennes in a vain attempt to break Allied lines.

They are Frank Stanley, editor of the Louisville *Defender* and president of the association, Downdall Davis of the Kansas City *Call* and William Walker, editor of the Cleveland *Call* and *Post*.

Guests of the War Department, they toured the city then were dinner guests at the Berlin Press Club. Tomorrow they will leave for Mannheim, later visiting the war crimes trial at Nuernberg, Munich, Vienna and Rome.

Gen. Dietrich in Dock

DACHAU, Germany, May 15 (AP).—S. S. (Elite Guard) Colonel General Sepp Dietrich and seventy-three of his subordinates will go on trial here tomorrow on charges of slaughtering hundreds of American prisoners in the Battle of the Bulge.

A war crimes court of eight American generals and colonels will hear evidence of "the killing, shooting, ill treatment, abuse and torture" of unarmed Americans after their capture by Dietrich's sixth S. S. Panzer Army.

SOVIET KEEPS KALTENBACH

American Efforts to Extradite Broadcaster Are Fruitless

BERLIN, May 15 (AP)—A high intelligence officer said today that American authorities had "practically given up hope" of obtaining delivery from the Russians of Fred W. Kaltenbach, of Waterloo, Iowa, wanted for treason for broadcasting for the Germans during the war.

The officer said that repeated American requests during the last eight months for the custody of Kaltenbach were unsuccessful "and now they are just ignoring our letters." The officer said that he had been making his requests to the chief of the Russian Secret Police (NKVD) in Berlin.

Kaltenbach's wife, who still lives in Berlin, and other witnesses said the Russians arrested the broadcaster last July 14.

Three Negro Editors Touring War Sectors

Berlin, May 15 (AP)—Three editors, representing the Negro Publishers Association of America arrived today on a tour of the European and Mediterranean war theaters during which thew will investigate problems of Negro troops.

JEWS CELEBRATE

Frankfurt, May 15 (A. P.).—Thousands of Jews throughout Germany today celebrated with festivals and meetings their liberation from Nazi persecution. The new "Anniversary of Liberation" was observed as a holiday by all German Jewish congregations and by Jews in displaced persons' camps.

Rahn said he had emphasized that the "legitimate requirements" of Field-Marshal Kesselring's army must be safeguarded, that senseless inflation must be stopped and that, since Mussolini had only about four divisions of his own, though he claimed 700,000 troops on paper, the Italian armament industry must be turned over completely to German control.

Mussolini, knowing that the banks in northern Italy already were occupied by German troops, agreed to place seven billion lire a month at Rahn's disposal through the Bank of Italy. For this, Rahn undertook that the Germans would keep rigorous order and help to strengthen Mussolini's hand.

Red Writer Scores U. S. in Iceland

Moscow, May 15 (A. P.).—P. Rysakov, a Red Star writer, charged today that published comment in the United States showed some Americans wanted to keep permanent military bases in Iceland as part of a program to dominate Europe. Rysakov said that newspapers in Denmark, Sweden and Norway had declared "many times that retention of American military forces in Iceland contradicts the wishes of the Icelandic people and violates their sovereignty, no matter on what motives it is based."

Says Duce Paid for Protection

Nazi Diplomat Reveals Mussolini Turned Over 7 Billion Lire a Month After Capture.

Asperg, Germany, May 15 (A. P.).—Benito Mussolini paid "protection money" at the rate of seven billion lire a month to Adolf Hitler after his rescue by Nazi paratroopers, on the word of Rudolf Hermann Rahn, who was German Ambassador in Rome at the time of Italy's armistice.

This 46-year-old, bushy-browed diplomat, a member of the party since 1933 though he now claims he always tried to use his "sobering liberal influence" against his fellow-Nazis, is interned in the moated mountain citadel of Hohen-Asperg with other Nazi diplomats from Italy and Portugal and Spain.

He told how he went to see Mussolini after the Fascist leader's rescue from atop Gran Sasso mountain in the Abruzzo, and asked him on orders from Berlin what he now proposed to do to help secure order behind the German lines.

Red Papers Feature Mission To Argentina

Moscow, May 15 (AP)—*Izvestia* and other Russian newspapers published today a Tass dispatch headlined "Newspapers in Buenos Aires Demand Establishment of Diplomatic Relations Between Argentina and the Soviet Union."

The dispatch said all newspapers in Buenos Aires published detailed articles about the visit of the Soviet trade mission.

DEMOBILIZED REDS ARRIVE IN MOSCOW

Moscow, May 15 (A. P.).—The vanguard of several million Red Army men who will be demobilized between now and September have begun to arrive in Moscow and other large cities of the Soviet Union. Special food ration bureaus, clothing stations and employment agencies have been set up to take care of the new arrivals.

Privates and non-commissioned officers in six age classes are being returned to civilian life under the demobilization decree, which was adopted March 20 last. It was the third such demobilization ordered since the end of the war in Europe, affecting in all a total of twenty-nine age groups.

Russian transportation officials announced today that extra trains would be placed tonight on all lines under a new summer schedule. All wartime travel restrictions will be lifted June 1. Before the war, Russians could travel freely within the Soviet Union. During the war, travel passes were required.

Poles Raid Peasant Party

Security Police Step Up Drive on "Fascist Elements"

WARSAW, May 15 (AP).—Security police raided district organizations of Vice-Premier Stanislaw Mikolajczyk's Peasant party today as the government stepped up its drive to rid Poland of what it described as anti-democratic Fascist elements.

Reports from Krakow said that 8,000 university students had boycoted classes in protest against the arrest of more than 1,000 classmates after demonstrations in which they shouted "Long live Mikolajczyk." The demonstrators, reports said, were dispersed by militia men and security police, aided by three armored cars.

CHURCH FREEDOM URGED

World Council Makes Appeal to Big 4 for Guarantees

GENEVA, Switzerland, May 15 (AP)—The World Council of Churches disclosed today that it had petitioned the Foreign Ministers' conference in Paris to guarantee "real spiritual freedom" to all churches in any peace treaties drawn up.

The Council statement said that leaders of the Protestant churches

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of Italy were found to be "greatly exercised as to the future of spiritual freedom in their country, especially in view of the situation taken up by most of the political parties in the matter of the concordat between the Church of Rome and the state."

At a recent meeting of international leaders of the World Council, the Italian delegate charged that the Protestant Church program had met interference.

FRANCO SAYS SPAIN CARES FOR ITSELF

Madrid, May 15 (A.P.).—Generalissimo Francisco Franco, defending his regime before a cheering Cortes (Parliament) last night, asserted that Spain's problems were her own and not those of other States.

"I deny that there are any political problems in Spain to be solved," Franco said. "We have solved our political problems with our blood and our effort."

"Great political problems are still being debated in many countries which took part in the great conflict and whose regimes are incapable of solving the urgent difficulties accumulated," Franco added.

"Spain solved and arranged her difficulties seven years ago and . . . is developing through successive stages with rigorous exactitude."

Franco made a veiled reference to the monarchy question when he said his Government, like a building, was erected from the foundation up and that "we will finish this building when we are not pushed from the outside."

Reign Of Terror Said To Rule In Albania

Vatican City, May 15 (AP)—*L'Osservatore Romano*, Vatican City newspaper, charged today that a "reign of terror and persecution rules Albania."

The article listed numerous instances of alleged mistreatment of the Catholic clergy. It cited the execution of four seminarists March 5 and sentencing of four others to life imprisonment after what it called "the monstrous fakery" of trial on terrorist charges and the expulsion of the Papal delegate in July, 1945. It said:

"In Albania the most elementary civil and human rights are trampled upon and, under the pretext of 'political action,' the Government has proceeded to the expulsion of missionaries and nuns and breeds real hate for everything religious and especially Catholic."

Magyar Banknote Worth Billion Pengos—It Says

Budapest, May 14 [AP—Delayed]—A single banknote worth 1,000,000,000 pengös went into general circulation today as Hungary's inflation-wrecked currency plunged on in an apparently winning race to equal nothing.

Before the war, when 5 pengös were equal to one United States dollar, this new billion-pengö note—significantly displaying cheaper engraving on cheaper paper than any previous currency—would have been worth $200,000,000.

Today, with the dollar bringing 2,500,000,000 pengös, it is worth less than 50 cents.

Earnings: $1 A Month

The average worker reportedly earns about a dollar a month. The average black market dinner costs about three. But the hardest thing to find in Budapest is a man who lives on his dollar-a-month earnings. Everyone mournfully admits that the dollar-a-month figure is correct, but no one seems able to point out any man who lives on it.

There are undoubtedly suffering people in Hungary but they are not to be seen in Budapest's crowded theaters and opera house, or dining lavishly at Gundel's or quietly and expensively in the Colonial's shadows or noisily the Derby Club.

Nor are they standing lobby of the American Astoria Hotel, holding a sackful of cameras, binoculars and pistols.

No Anti-Inflation Action

The Government still has announced no anti-inflation action. Government circles once threatened to punish all those caught with foreign currency, but nothing ever came of it.

Most Government sources now say the Government does not intend to do anything about inflation until after the peace treaty has been negotiated. One Hungarian financier reiterated his prediction of two months ago that the dollar would be worth 200,000,000,00 pengös by June.

There has, however, been some progress. A new word has been announced officially. It is "milpengö" and means 1,000,000 pengös. It is intended primarily for the use of bookkeepers, who are running off the page to the right, and for the owners of adding machines, who are seeing ciphers in their dreams.

Succession Of Notes

The printing of a 100,000,000-pengö note was announced April 29, with the prediction that the billion-pengö note would be issued within 30 days if inflation was not halted. A 100,000-pengö note was withdrawn at that time because its printing cost more than the note was worth.

Danes Uncover Werewolf Arsenal

Copenhagen, May 15 (A. P.).—Danish police announced today the discovery of a German werewolf arsenal near the German border. The town of Toender and the nearby frontier have been placed under strict military patrol.

Italy Approves Amnesties

ROME, May 15 (AP)—The Council of Ministers has approved two amnesty measures, the Italian news agency ANSA said tonight. The first, effective immediately, will free persons sentenced to six months or less. The second, of broader scope, will apply to other lawbreakers exlusive of those convicted of the gravest crimes, political offenses, black marketing and illegal financial transactions.

Grenades In Italy Wound 31

Naples, Italy, May 15 (AP)—Thirty-one persons were wounded tonight when two hand grenades were tossed from a balcony into a group of Italian war veterans and monarchists who reportedly were planning to attack a group of Communists.

ITALY'S FARM LOSSES

ROME, (AP)—Damage to Italian agriculture during the war has been set by the Ministry of Agriculture at 386 billion lire, based upon the 1945 rate of 100 lire to the dollar.

for Patton

many, May 15 30-foot British- bridge er the Rhine at gne will be named "Patton Bridge" in memory of the late Gen. George S. Patton Jr., and "in fitting recognition of his brilliant dash to the Rhine," the British Military Government said tonight.

Arm to Shut London Office.

London, May 15 (A. P.).—An authoritative military informant said today the London area office, United States Army headquarters in Great Britain since December, would be deactivated May 25.

Says U. S. Seeks Indies Workers

London, May 15 (A. P.).—The recruiting of up to 20,000 agricultural workers from the British West Indies for labor in the United States is being considered, George Hall, secretary for colonies, told the House of Commons today.

U. S. Planes to Fight Locusts.

London, May 15 (A. P.).—Five American C47 planes will leave Germany tomorrow to fight the Sardinian locust plague. UNRRA headquarters, which chartered the planes, said the locusts are moving toward grain fields in a column thirty miles long and two and a half miles wide.

British to Publish India Plan Tomorrow

New Delhi, May 15 (A. P.).—The British Cabinet delegation said today that its "Plan for India" would be released tomorrow both here and in London. Prime Minister Attlee will disclose the independence plan to Parliament. Lord Pethick-Lawrence, Secretary of State for India, and Field Marshal Lord Wavell, the Viceroy, will broadcast over the All-India radio.

The Central Government yesterday reaffirmed that it was determined to avoid civil war and Pishevari in his broadcast described Qavam as a "wise and patriotic man," adding "he knows our strength."

Pishevari blamed the breakdown of Azerbaijan-Central Government negotiations on "reactionary elements" in the Tehran Government. He made no reference to any possibility of returning to Tehran for further conversations looking toward Azerbaijan's return to the authority of the Central Government. Qavam earlier said Pishevari had returned to Tabriz only "for new instructions."

Tells of Oil Prospecting.

London, May 15 (A. P.).—The Moscow Radio quoted a Tehran newspaper today as reporting that representatives of the American-owned Sinclair Oil Corporation were prospecting for oil in the vicinity of Iranshahr in southeastern Iran.

Azerbaijan 'Not Afraid'

Premier of Separatists Tells of Iranian Army on Border of Province.

Joseph Goodwin

Tehran, May 15 (A. P.).—Central Iranian Government troops were reported by the Tabriz Radio to have reached the borders of Azerbaijan today, but Premier Jafar Pishevari of the separatist regime in that northern province declared: "We are not afraid of an attack."

Broadcasting from his capital at Tabriz last night, Pishevari asserted that Premier Ahmed Qavam of the Central Government was "aware that our army is made up of fighting men who will not be defeated."

He said any attack by the Central Government troops would constitute a violation of the agreement Qavam made with Russia. Previously an observer returning from Tabriz said troops of the self-proclaimed autonomous regime in Azerbaijan were wearing Russian uniforms and holding warlike maneuvers.

ARABS TO DEMAND PALESTINE ACTION AS CURB ON JEWS

Carter Haydon

JERUSALEM, May 15. — (AP) The Arab Higher committee will demand government dissolution of the Jewish Agency on grounds that it is aiding illegal immigration of Jews into Palestine and "is a source of trouble," Dr. Izzat Tannous, committee secretary, announced tonight.

He said the committee also had decided to lodge a "very strong" protest against Jewish immigration with the high commissioner, Lt. Gen. Sir Alan Cunningham.

The committee approved constitution of a new Arab national fund calling for voluntary taxation of Palestine Arabs to raise $800,000 for a campaign against the recommendations of the British-American committee of inquiry, Tannous said.

The recommendations, particularly one urging immigration of 100,000 Jews into Palestine this year, have aroused violent Arab protests.

(In London, the British government announced it would defer decision on the recommendations until after conferences with the United States and with Jewish and Arab leaders. A statement said Britain took note that the United States also had promised not to act until after consultations with Arab and Jewish leaders.

[In Cairo, the powerful Arab League postponed for four days an extraordinary session originally scheduled for Saturday in Damascus to discuss the joint report. The meeting will be held Wednesday, May 22. The league's secretary general said the reasons for the delay would be announced soon, and added: "I can only say it is in the interests of Palestine."]

Tannous said the Arab Higher Committee had talked over the contemplated protest to Cunningham during a five-hour session and had decided that immigration was "a most sensitive point to Arabs and may cause trouble at any moment."

To Demand Repatriation

The committee further decided to demand repatriation of Arab political prisoners who were exiled from Palestine in the late thirties.

It announced that a committee of two Moslems and three Christians would leave for the Vatican soon to seek Pope Pius XII's support of the Arab cause.

The five are: Amin Abdul Hadi, of the Supreme Moslem Council; Ahmed Raz Abdul Rahmin, also a Moslem, and Nahli Cattan, Youssef Atalla and Dr. Hanna Atalla, all Christians.

Answering a question, Tannous said the Arabs were not planning demonstrations to protest Jewish immigration, but "there is every likelihood that demonstrations may be staged by small groups spontaneously."

"We of the higher committee are decidedly against such manifestations," he said, "because we feel they lead to clashes and set off widespread troubles."

[In a broadcast picked up at New York by NBC, the British radio quoted reports from Tel Aviv as saying that five armed Jews seriousl yinjured a British paratrooper today and escaped.]

London to Confer.

London, May 15 (A. P.).—The British Government announced today that it would defer decision on the Anglo-American Palestine Committee's report until it had conferred with leaders of both Arabs and Jews and consulted with the United States.

"This procedure is in accordance with pledges given by his Majesty's Government when the formation of the committee was announced," the Foreign Office said.

Its statement added that Britain took note that the United States also had promised to defer action until it had consulted Arab and Jewish leaders.

The committee's report, recommending among other things immediate authorization for the admission of 100,000 Jews to Palestine, has stirred protests throughout the Arab world.

Arabs Postpone Meeting

Cairo, May 15 (AP)—The Arab League's extraordinary session to discuss the Anglo-American Palestine Committee's report, scheduled for Saturday in Damascus, has been postponed until May 22. The reason was not disclosed.

Egypt Supports Arabs.

Cairo, May 15 (A. P.).—Egyptian Foreign Minister Lutfi El Said Pasha told the Chamber of Deputies last night that his Government "and nation denounce the Palestine report and support the Arabs in Palestine."

Speaking at the close of a debate on recommendations of the British-American Inquiry Committe, El Said Pasha said his Government had instructed its diplomatic representatives in Washington and London to explain to the two Governments that "the report has caused tension in all the Middle Eastern States and needs complete rejection." The report recommended that 100,000 European Jews be permitted to enter Palestine.

During the debate, Deputy Hefny El Sherif Bey of the Wafdist opposition party demanded that Egypt bring the Palestine question before the United Nations Security Council.

Meanwhile the Arab League's extraordinary session to discuss

the Anglo-American report, scheduled for Saturday in Damascus, has been postponed to May 22. Reasons for the postponement were not disclosed.

PLEAD IN SPY CASE

Ottawa, May 14 (A. P.).—Five Canadians accused of conspiracy to violate the official secrets act in connection with the activities of a Moscow-directed spy ring in Canada have entered pleas of not guilty to the charges before the Ontario Supreme Court.

They were: Capt. Gordon Lunan, 30 years old, Edward W. Mazerall, 30, former National Research Council engineer; James Scotland Eaching, 38, and Harold Emanuel Gerson, 43, former Munitions Department officials; and Matt Simons Nightengale, 40, former R.C.A.F. communications expert.

Two others accused, Eric Adams, Industrial Development Bank official; and F. W. Poland, formerly connected with the Canadian Information Service are scheduled to be arraigned later.

MRS. ROOSEVELT AND RUSSIAN CLASH

Soviet Delegate Blocks Report Of Human Rights Committee

Mark S. Watson says veto issue may be discussed by Security Council.....Page 14

New York, May 15 (AP)—The Soviet delegate to the United Nations Commission on Human Rights, in a clash with Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, today blocked approval of the group's final report to the Economic and Social Council.

Alexander Broisov, who took his seat only two days ago, remained adamant in rejecting a recommendation for nongovernmental delegates despite an explanation of the commission's majority views by Mrs. Roosevelt, the chairman.

"This is my opinion and I will stick to it to the end," Broisov said.

After several exchanges, Mrs. Roosevelt adjourned the meeting until tomorrow.

Has Two Objections

The Soviet representative objected specifically to two points:

That all members of the commission should serve as nongovernmental representatives and that United Nations member states, which each would nominate two experts, could nominate a national of another member state if they desired.

In calling for direct governmental representation, he said:

"Under your plan we would have plenty of speeches and documents, but the commission would be unable to secure any action. This would affect implementation of any decisions taken.

"I could nominate a quisling or some such person who brought about the last war."

Regarding nations nominating other than their own citizens, he said, "why resort to such artificiality? We certainly could find two experts in the Soviet."

Mrs. Roosevelt observed that she saw "no danger that any government would nominate a quisling."

Feels Point Is Useful

She said the commission felt that the point of allowing governments to nominate outside their own borders would be useful in case several nations agreed on some outstanding expert.

Broisov retorted that he was sure the commission could always "find enough qualified members."

Before adjourning, Mrs. Roosevelt advised the Russian to "go over it more carefully."

The commission still has to approve finally the methods and details for setting up a subcommission on freedom of information and of the press but early in today's session gave final approval to a recommendation that the Economic and Social Council should consider the appointment of such a subcommission.

U.N. Studies Plan For Secrecy

New York, May 15 (AP)—Security Council members today were studying recommendations from their rules experts that would give the Council ultraprivacy in deliberations at any time and the power to withhold selected "top secret" intelligence from the 40 United Nations not represented in the Council.

The experts' proposals, and a United States resolution whose adoption would block Albania's immediate effort toward membership in the United Nations, come up for debate in the Council tomorrow.

In the new section of 34 rules for adoption by the Council, the committee of experts on procedure proposed that the United Nations' peace-keeping arm should meet privately whenever it desired and also adopt a classification of information along military intelligence lines.

Single Copy Of Record

The proposed rules provide that the Council, in meeting privately, may order the record restricted to a "single copy alone" which would be handed to the United Nations secretary general for safekeeping, but "the Security Council may at any time grant access to this record to authorized representatives of other members of the United Nations."

Council observers widely interpreted this to mean that the Council may—or may not—give information on private evidence and proceedings to any outside the eleven governments represented in the Council and the secretary general.

Earlier Private Meetings

The Council has already met in private under provisional rules.

The committee of experts, anticipating action tomorrow on the United States proposal to defer consideration of any new members for the United Nations until late summer, decided an applicant should be required to sign a document affirming its intentions of conforming with all the principles of United Nations.

Albania is the only current applicant.

PUSH BUTTON PARLEY

NEW YORK, May 15.—(AP) A United Nations Security council delegate wishing to speak out in meeting now will push a button.

The U.N. has installed an electrical system on the crescent-shaped council table. A member's push will light a small bulb denoting the member on a panel in front of the chairman.

If the chairman is willing, he will push a button and a bulb in front of the member will give him the go ahead signal.

B-29 Sets Fourth Load-Altitude World Mark

Tokyo, May 15 (AP)—A B-29 piloted by Col. E. D. Reynolds, of Beaumont, Texas, set a new world load-to-altitude record Monday at Guam when it carried a payload of 2,000 kilograms (4,400 pounds) to an altitude of 44,200 feet.

The announcement was made today by headquarters of the Pacific Air Command of the United States Army.

It was the fourth load-altitude record established this month by B-29's of the PACUSA.

Russian Record Broken

The previous record in the 2,000-kilogram load category was established in September, 1936, by Vlatimir Kokkinski, of Russia, at 36,105 feet.

The three other records set at Guam in the PACUSA's marathon project, directed by Col. C. S. Irvine, are:

Capt. Arthur A. Pearson, of Tucson, Ariz., took a B-29 to 39,360 feet with 10,000 kilograms May 8.

Col. Beverly Warren, of Plainview, Texas, piloted the same ship with a 15,000-kilogram load to 37,400 feet May 11.

Two-Way Mark

Warren's flight also smashed the world record for maximum load taken to an altitude of 2,000 meters set by Major C. V. Haynes, who in 1939 took an experimental B-15 to 6,562 feet with 31,162 pounds. Warren's load was about 34,000 pounds.

Headquarters said attempts would be made soon in the 1,000 and 5,000 kilogram classes to complete the project, aimed at improving the peacetime efficiency of B-29's and obtaining for the United States a number of records previously held by other countries.

Reynolds's especially selected crew included Corporal Leonard A. Lentowski, of Baltimore, assistant crew chief.

Jap Plea Forces Court Recess

Tokyo, May 15 (AP)—The international war-crimes tribunal, which is to try ex-Premier Hideki Tojo and other high-ranking Japanese for war crimes, adjourned indefinitely today to study the extensive demands of an American defense attorney for a bill of particulars.

Capt. Samuel J. Kleiman, New York, had asked on behalf of five of the defendants that the prosecution:

Specify the times, places and manner in which the defendants conspired to wage aggressive war.

Supply a list of all witnesses and persons questioned by the prosecution, also all statements, including those of the defendants, on which the 55-count indictment was based.

The tribunal, confronted with such an exhaustive request, first recessed to talk it over privately, then decided to adjourn indefinitely.

Defense attorneys previously had countered charges of murder against defendants for such misdeeds as the sneak Pearl Harbor attack by contending the atomic bomb attacks on two Japanese cities also constituted murder.

Yoshida Approved By Allied Leader

Tokyo, *Thursday*, May 16 (AP)—A headquarters spokesman said today that General MacArthur has notified the Japanese government he has "no objection" to the appointment of Foreign Minister Shigeru Yoshida as premier.

The government formally asked MacArthur's opinion as it moved toward a right-wing coalition government, probably under Yoshida.

Diet members meanwhile prepared to meet for the first time today.

Successor To Hatoyama

Yoshida accepted the presidency of the Liberal party, strongest in the Diet—and Premier Kijuro Shidehara was expected to advise the emperor to command him to form a new government.

The previous Liberal party president, Ichiro Hatoyama, was disqualified by General MacArthur on the ground of his past pro-Axis record. Efforts of other parties to form a coalition failed.

Shidehara went to the Imperial Palace after a day-long series of conferences with political leaders, but Takeshige Ishiguro, cabinet minister without portfolio, cautioned that the visit "should not be considered as the informal recommendation of Yoshida as premier."

Ishiguro conceded that "there is no one else" in line for the premiership, but said Yoshida still needed time to consider the Liberal party conditions and also wanted to be sure of the full co-operation of the Progressives.

May Give Shidehara Post

Japanese political observers thought it possible that if Yoshida assumes the premiership he would name Shidehara as Minister of State.

The problem of finding a new premier has deadlocked governmental action for nearly four weeks, since the Shidehara cabinet resigned amid mounting protests over its failure to solve food, housing and other postwar problems. Shidehara has continued in office pending selection of a successor.

The Diet meeting was called primarily to fulfill lega requirements under the present constitution calling for a new session within five months after dissolution of the previous Diet.

It will go through the routine of organizing, and then is expected to recess until the new cabinet can develop a progrem—probably in about three weeks.

open tomorrow the ninetieth extraordinary session.

The Diet must organize tomorrow to comply with the law providing a meeting within five months of the dissolution of the previous Diet. It then is expected to recess until the new Cabinet can develop a program, probably in about three weeks.

Shidehara Reports To Throne

Shidehara was expected to recommend to Emperor Hirohito that Yoshida be commanded to form a new government. The Foreign Minister accepted the Liberal party presidency on the urging of the present Premier.

The problem of finding a Premier has deadlocked governmental action 24 days, since the Shidehara Cabinet resigned under fire for having failed to solve food, housing and other postwar problems.

The same momentous problems, plus the responsibility of approving a new constitution and developing a new budget, when they are presented by the incoming Cabinet, face the neophyte Diet.

Hirohito will not personally open the Diet session, Japanese sources said, but will reserve his appearance for the more formal inaugural ceremony when the legislature is ready to get down to business.

Yoshida, 68, is a career diplomat. He returned to political prominence last October when he was considered seriously for Premier in the postsurrender Cabinet. He declined and was instrumental in obtaining the appointment of Shidehara, his political and diplomatic mentor.

U.S. Delegate Clashes With Red On Propaganda Issue in Tokyo

Atcheson Tells Allied Council This Country Does Not Favor Communism in Japan—Bars Aid to Any Party There.

Tokyo, May 15 (A. P.).—George Atcheson Jr., Gen. MacArthur's political adviser, today told the Allied Council for Japan that a Japanese May Day message placed before it by the Russian member was an attempt to spread communistic propaganda.

The message, addressed separately to the four Council members and to MacArthur, called the Japanese Government "enemies of Democratic revolution" and asked the Allies for co-operation and assistance to achieve freedom. The message was not signed. The Russian delegate, Lieut.-Gen. Kuzma Derevyanko, brought the message to the Council with a request to MacArthur for information on the statements made therein.

States U. S. Position

"According to translators, the document was not written in idiomatic Japanese, but rather gives the impression that the original had been drawn up in a foreign language and then translated into Japanese for presentation," said Atcheson, who is the American member and chairman of the Council as well as MacArthur's aid.

"I need not tell you that the United States does not favor Communism in the United States—or Japan," Atcheson continued. "It is my opinion that the efforts of the members of this council should be toward the democratization of Japan and it is not consistent with our clear duty in that respect for any member of the council to give support in public meetings of the council or otherwise to any one Japanese political party."

Atcheson's remarks were made in the course of a verbal battle with Derevyanko on the authenticity of the facts alleged in the message and whether it represented the views of an estimated

Yoshida Appears Likely Next Premier Of Japan

Tokyo, May 15 (AP)—Foreign Minister Shigeru Yoshida, who today became president of the Liberal party, appeared tonight to be on the way to the premiership of Japan.

Political leaders conferred on plans for a right-wing Cabinet to succeed that of Premier Shidehara as the new, and mostly untried members of the Diet prepared to

500,000 Japanese who took part in a May Day demonstration here. The discussion was concluded with a Russian request for information at the next meeting May 29, on the inquiry that is being made, Atcheson said, into the allegations set forth in the document. The latter charges suppression of a rice ration protest movement, control of speech on Shikoku Island, perversion of Allied purge directives, and diversion by influential groups of food and other necessities allotted by the Allies to the Japanese Government.

Defines Council's Job.

Earlier today Atcheson told the council that its sole function is to advise MacArthur on the carrying out of policies already agreed upon by the Allies. He was replying then to a Russian demand that council business be conducted in accordance with Paragraph 5 of the Moscow communique that established the council. This states that the Supreme Commander, MacArthur, will "consult and advise with the council in advance of the issuance of orders on matters of substance, exigencies of the situation permitting."

Derevyanko demanded that the advance consultation be seven days. Atcheson held firmly to MacArthur's previously stated stand that forty-eight hours' notice—the current practice—is sufficient.

W. MacMahon Ball, the British member, countered with a proposal that the council be advised when the Supreme Commander is making a study of a topic on which a directive may be forthcoming. Atcheson replied: "It is not intended that the Allied Council should become part of the Headquarters organization."

If the council were familiar with the basic policies of the occupation it could prophesy as well as the American authorities what directives were to be issued, he explained.

"Why guess at directives if headquarters can inform us?" Ball inquired with a thin smile. He was not suggesting that the council be incorporated into headquarters, he continued, but he inquired: "What is the objection to the council's being informed when a staff study is being made?"

U.S., RUSSIA IN JAP CLASH

American In Council Assails Communist Propaganda

Tokyo, May 15 (AP)—Russia and the United States clashed today in the Allied Council and the Soviet member was told "the United States does not favor communism in the United States or Japan."

George Atcheson, Jr., Council chairman and General MacArthur's adviser, took exception to a Japanese May Day message presented to the Council officially by Lieut. Gen. Kuzma Derevyanko.

Derevyanko asked supreme headquarters to furnish information on statements in the unsigned message, which styled the Japanese Government "enemies of democratic revolution."

Called Propaganda Attempt

Atcheson spoke up, saying the message was "an attempt to spread communistic propaganda."

"According to translators," he continued, "the document was not written in idiomatic Japanese but rather gives the impression that the original has been drawn up in a foreign language, then translated into Japanese for presentation.

"I do not need to tell you the United States does not favor communism in the United States or Japan."

The veteran United States diplomat declared that it was inconsistent "with our clear duty" for any member of the Council to give open support "to any one Japanese political party."

Points Made In Document

The pertinent statements in the message, purporting to voice the views of 500,000 Japanese participants in a May Day demonstration, included allegations that freedom of speech was being restricted on Shikoku island and that food and other necessities allotted by the Allies to the Japanese government were being diverted by influential groups. It also alleged suppression of a movement protesting the rice ration, and perversion of Allied purge directives.

After Atcheson said an investigation of the allegations already was in progress, the Russian asked for information at the next Council meeting May 29.

Earlier, Atcheson opposed another Russian request for more advance notice of MacArthur's directives along with a compromise offered by W. MacMahon Ball, British Commonwealth member.

Declares 48 Hours Enough

Derevyanko wanted Supreme Headquarters to submit drafts of occupation directives to the Council well in advance of issuance, but Atcheson argued that the present 48 hours notice was enough.

Ball then proposed that headquarters advise the Council when its staff began making a study of the topic on which the next directive would be forthcoming.

Atcheson replied that it was "not intended that the Allied Council should become a part of headquarters," and that if it were familiar with basic policy the Council could tell what orders were coming.

"Why guess at directives?" asked Ball with a faint smile, "if headquarters can inform us."

5 GI's In Japan Hurt As Barracks Burn

Showa Airfield, Japan, May 15 (AP)—Five American soldiers were hospitalized here today for shock and burns after fire swept through their barracks last night.

Several others were treated for minor burns.

Army and Japanese firemen put out the fire after it had forced barracks residents to leap through the windows to escape and had destroyed all personal effects in the building.

National City Bank Has Funds Freed

Tokyo, May 15 (A. P.).—The Tokyo office of the National City Bank of New York was granted permission today by Gen. MacArthur's headquarters to withdraw 200,000 yen (more than $13,000) monthly for May, June and July from its accounts in the Yokohama Specie Bank to meet operating expenses. Permission was necessary due to Japanese Government emergency measures freezing bank accounts.

3 Japs Get 15 Years For Camp Crimes

Yokohama, May 15 (A. P.).—Three former Japanese employees of the Fukuoka war prison camp were convicted today of mistreating American prisoners and sentenced by an Eighth Army tribunal to fifteen years each in prison. They were Yoshiyuki Ikeda, Yoshika Nagi and Tadashi Takano.

First, Catch Your Ostrich

Yokohama, May 15 (AP)—The United States 8th Army today granted GI's permission to take ostriches home as pets. Nobody knows who asked. There aren't any ostriches here.

The army circular also said donkeys can be taken home on Government ships "if free from exposure to epizootic lymphangitis." (No use looking; the dictionary just say's it's a disease caused by *Cryptococcus farciminosus.*)

Also approved: Dogs, cats, monkeys, swine, some parrots and "domestic wild ruminants." (A ruminant seems to be anything with hoofs and an even number of toes that chews its cud.)

That's as far as the Army will go. Still barred are flying foxes, live insects, birds of Paradise and mongeese. (Or is it mongooses?)

French Cruiser To Japan

Yokosuka, May 15 (AP)—The cruiser Emile Bertin is expected to arrive from Manila today, the first French ship in Japanese waters since the start of the war, with Lieut. Gen. Zinovi Pechkoff and members of his French liaison mission.

Shanghai Moves Clocks Up

Shanghai, May 15 (AP)—Shanghai went on daylight-saving time today and will continue that schedule until September 30.

Jap-Mined Copper Coming to U. S.

Manila, May 15 (A. P.).—Eight thousand tons of copper concentrate mined in northern Luzon by the Japanese during their occupation are bound for San Francisco. The concentrate was prepared for shipment to Japan by the Mitsui Mining Company but never left the islands because of the shipping blockade.

Torture Of Filipino Peasants Is Claimed

Manila, May 15 (AP)—Mass roundups of Hukbalahaps in central Luzon by Filipino military police was reported today by the Manila *Evening News*, which charged that the peasants were being given the choice of joining the MP organization or going to jail.

Provost Marshal General Federico Oboza denied the charge and scoffed at reports from Cabanatuan that the MP's had imposed an 8 P.M. curfew on the farmers of Nueva Ecija province.

"There is plenty that Oboza doesn't know about what his men are doing in central Luzon," retorted Cipriano Cid, *Evening News* editor. "I will stick by my reporters. We'll have more to say later about the MP's.

Torture Is Alleged

An *Evening News* reporter said that the police were seizing and torturing suspected Hukbalahaps.

An old peasant at Aliaga, Nueva Ecija, scene of a clash between police and Huks yesterday, was quoted as saying that the present situation is "worse than when the Hukbalahaps" were in control.

No trace has been found of 200 suspected Huks who raided the town of Balungao, Pangasinan province, and forced officials to hand over $500 of town funds.

5 NAVAL OFFICERS ARE SUSPENDED

Manila, May 15 (A. P.).—Five naval officers, up to the rank of commander, have been suspended from duty at the Subic Bay submarine base pending completion of an investigation of suspected black market activities, Vice-Admiral J. L. Kauffman, Philippine Sea Front commander, announced today.

"Preliminary investigation indicates black market activity involving the illegal use of Government property amounting to a relatively few thousand dollars," Kauffman stated, and added that no charges have been filed against the officers, pending completion of the inquiry.

Kauffman said that earlier reports of diversion of Government property valued at $2,000,000 were a "gross exaggeration." Some erroneous stories had placed the suspected theft ring at the Olongapo naval base instead of at the Subic Bay station.

PAULEY PLANS TO ENTER RED ZONE IN KOREA

Reparations Chief Expects to Be Admitted North of 38th Parallel.

TO SURVEY EX-JAP INDUSTRY

Izvestia Accuses U. S. of Trying to Aid Reactionaries in Recent Talks.

Tokyo, May 15 (A. P.).—Reparations Commissioner Edwin W. Pauley said today that he will go to the Russian occupation boundary in Korea, "knock at the door," and expects to be admitted to the Soviet zone although Moscow has failed to answer his request.

"I shall be there physically," Pauley told a press conference. "I don't think I am going to be denied."

Reminded that Moscow never has replied to his October request to visit northern Korea to survey Japanese assets, Pauley said merely: "We expect to go north of 38." The thirty-eighth parallel is the boundary between American and Russian occupation zones. Americans freely have admitted Russian observers in southern Korea, but Russians have permitted very few Americans in their zone.

"Sees No Harm In It."

Asked what Russia could gain by permitting him and his staff to survey former Japanese industry, he remarked "I don't see any harm in it."

"My trip is an exchange of courtesy, such as we are allowing them. I assume that their desire is the same as ours—to continue these relations."

Pauley doubted that members of Lieut.-Gen. John R. Hodges's American occupation staff in southern Korea would accompany his party north "as we are not going in on the basis of wanting a military escort." The Pauley party will fly to Seoul tomorrow and proceed north by automobile or train.

He said "I will discuss the border if I get an opportunity and if it is thought that will advance a solution of the Korean problem." The Russians repeatedly have rejected American suggestions to do away with the occupation boundary.

Forerunner Of Treaty

Pauley told a Japanese questioner that reparations are a forerunner of an ultimate peace treaty and undoubtedly would become a part of treaties when written.

"But peace treaties with Germany and Japan are not on anyone's agenda now and will not be in the next two years," he said. "By that time we intend to be well done with our work."

Commenting on a Washington announcement that the Far Eastern Commission had approved certain reparations removals from Japan, he said these were in accordance with his December 7 report to the President.

He said he expected early action by the commission on the balance of his report, which dealt with machine tools, shipbuilding and certain chemical industries, all classified as war potential.

Izvestia Assails U.S. Korean Plan

Moscow, May 15 (AP)—The Government newspaper *Izvestia* charged today that American representatives at the recent meeting of the joint Russian-United States Commission for Korea had tried to open a path for reactionaries to capture power over the Korean people.

The meeting broke down after six weeks, it said, because the Americans failed to show an understanding of the meaning of the Korean decisions reached at the Moscow conference of the Foreign Ministers last December.

[Lieut. Gen. John R. Hodge, United States commander in Korea, has offered to resume the joint commission negotiations, held at Seoul, Korea.]

First Account In Soviet Press

A 3,000-word article signed "B.K." was the first comprehensive account in the Soviet press about the meetings which started March 20.

It said the Americans had proposed calling off the meeting after a deadlock developed over their proposal for ending the Soviet-American zonal demarcation line at the thirty-eighth parallel and of unifying Korea economically.

The Soviet delegation rejected the proposal on grounds that "such a question would have to be raised first and discussed by the Koreans themselves and their provisional government after its formation, and that the joint commission lacks authority to engage in questions about the economic unification of Korea."

Points To Speech By Hodge

"The Soviet delegation looked upon the Moscow decisions as a document having limited aims, as a single document in which was expounded the program of the Allies toward Korea," it said. "For this reason, the Soviet delegation exerted all its effort toward creating conditions which would have guaranteed the exact fulfillment of the Moscow decision."

The American delegate, General Hodge, made a speech April 27 showing that he wrongly interpreted the Moscow decision about the participation of democratic elements in the formation of a provisional Korean government, *Izvestia* continued.

"This speech cannot be looked upon otherwise than as a stimulation and direct counsel to reactionary parties to take the path of violating the consultative conditions with the joint commission," *Izvestia* said.

Soviet Press Carries Blast At Hong Hong

Moscow, May 15 (AP)—Russian newspapers published a Tass dispatch from Shanghai today quoting the newspaper *Sin Wan Pao* as asserting that the British occupation of Hong Kong violated China's sovereignty. The newspaper said the city, a British crown colony, should be turned over to China.

Shanghai, May 15 (A. P.).—Gen. Marshall and his wife, accompanied by Mme. Chiang Kai-shek, arrived today from Nanking for a two-day visit at Mme. Chiang's home. An aid said the General was "just resting."

MARINE LANDING DENIED

NANKING, May 15 — (AP) The newspaper Hsin Min Pao said today a government source had denied a Russian Tass agency report that U. S. Marines had landed at the southern Manchurian port of Hulutao to assist Chinese army troops moving up into Manchuria.

The newspaper "Hsin Min Pao" carried a wholly unconfirmed dispatch that government troops had captured Szepingkai, bitterly contested railway center south of Changchun, the Manchurian capital. Communist sources quickly denied the report.

COMMUNIST UNITS MENACE SHANGHAI, SAYS CHINA REPORT

NANKING, May 1. — (AP) A Government dispatch asserted today that 100,000 Chinese Communist troops were massing on the eastern seaboard for a smash at Nantung, only 70 miles northwest of Shanghai.

This purported challenge to this keystone of government power in east China was reported by the Government's official organ, the Central Daily News, which said some fighting already had broken out around Nantung.

Meanwhile Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek began "demilitarizing" China's cabinet in a bid for unity.

CHANGES ARE MADE IN CHINA'S CABINET

More Liberal Line Is Achieved as Non-Party Members Are Named to Two Posts

NANKING, May 15 (AP)—The Chinese Government today reorganized and liberalized its Cabinet in an obvious bid for national solidarity in the face of an increasingly grave political and military situation.

The Government named two non-party members to two of the three Ministries filled, but neither Communists nor Democratic League members were chosen. The Cabinet continues therefore under the control of the Kuomintang.

In addition to naming three new civilian Ministers, the Government appointed Pai Chung-Hsi, assistant chief of staff, as head of the new Ministry of Defense and Chen Cheng, the Minister of War, to replace Gen. Ho Ying-chin as chief of staff.

Premier T. V. Soong announced the Cabinet appointments and said that the changes were made "to liberalize the Government and in accordance with a policy of abandoning military administration as rapidly as transitional conditions permit."

It was the first shuffle of the Cabinet in more than a year.

Mr. Soong reported these appointments to succeed three Ministers who resigned yesterday:

Yui Tai-wei, Minister of Communications, succeeding Gen. Yui Fei-peng.

Peng Hsueh-pei, Minister of Information, succeeding K. C. Wu, who was appointed Mayor of Shanghai.

Wong Yun-wu, managing director and editor of the Commercial Press of Shanghai, appointed Minister of Economics, succeeding Wong Wen-hao.

In addition to the three civilian ministers, the government appointed Pai Chung-hsi, assistant chief of staff, as head of the new Ministry of Defense, and Chen Cheng, the Minister of War, to replace General Ho Ying-chin as chief of staff.

Suspends Publication.

Seoul, May 15 (A. P.).—Lieut.-Gen. John R. Hodge today suspended the Dai Dong Press from publication for three weeks. The American occupation commander told the daily that "in spite of repeated specific warnings over a period of several weeks" it had "signally failed to show an understanding of its responsibilities as a member of the fraternity of the press."

Meanwhile four members of the Korean Independence Promotion Society were arrested by the Korean Police and charged with permitting speakers to make derogatory statements "against a member of the United Nations," and inflammatory remarks against the Communist party.

The remarks, made at a public meeting of the society Sunday, violated instructions of the American Military Government, the police reported.

Russia, U. S. in Sharp Dispute On Right of Diplomatic Immunity

WASHINGTON, May 15—(AP) The American State department and the Russian foreign office, already in numerous disagreements over policy, were disclosed today to be at loggerheads over the case of a United States embassy clerk charged with "hooliganism" in Moscow.

The rights of the clerk as a diplomatic employe of the American government already have been the subject of two emphatic exchanges between the Russians and embassy officials. The affair promises more fireworks before it is settled.

The clerk is Waldo Ruess of Hollywood, Calif., a junior employe of the embassy. The charges allegedly were brought against him on behalf of an actress of the Soviet State theater.

At the moment, according to information coming to Washington, Ruess is sticking close to embassy premises in Moscow. So long as he is on embassy property under American flag protection the Russians may not under international usage arrest him even if they desire to do so.

Meanwhile, State department officials are drafting new instructions to the embassy. These seem certain to follow a policy of stout defiance of Russian efforts to hail Ruess into the Moscow city prosecutor's office.

Essentially the issue is one of diplomatic immunity. The United States accords diplomatic immunity to the clerks and similar employes of foreign missions when people are natives of the countries they serve. This country contends that the Russians should extend a comparable right.

But this legal position is complicated with other things. Mainly, there appears to be strong belief among officials here that the Russians actually brought the charge against Ruess to counterbalance the American charge of espionage preferred against Soviet Naval Lieutenant Nicolai G. Redin.

The charge against Ruess was filed in late April with the allegation that the action occurred in February. He was summoned to appear before the Moscow city prosecutor May 4.

He did not show up. The embassy argued to the Foreign office that he was not subject to legal action of this sort. The Russians denied that he had diplomatic immunity and the embassy then demanded that the charge be dropped and that Ruess, who had been planning a trip home anyway, be given an exit visa.

That also was rejected by the Russians and the Foreign office then issued a new summons for Reuss which the embassy again rejected. The State department backed the embassy fully.

One unusual aspect of the case was that the charge was played up in the Moscow newspaper "Trud." Normally the newspaper does not print such news, officials here said.

Language experts at the State department said that the Russian word for the charge against Ruess actually is taken from the English "hooligan." Officials here said that it is a charge often brought against American sailors arrested by Russian waterfront police and may cover almost any activity from tossing a rock through a tavern window to getting too fresh with the local girls.

Ruling In Redin Case Due Today

Seattle, May 15 (AP)—Federal Judge Lloyd L. Black heard arguments today on a defense motion to dismiss conspiracy and espionage charges against Soviet Naval Lieut. Nicolai G. Redin and said he would announce his decision tomorrow.

Redin was accused in a grand jury indictment of obtaining information on the destroyer tender U. S. S. Yellowstone while he was Soviet purchasing commission representative here. He was arrested at Portland, Ore., late in March.

Inflation Seen As Danger In Sweden

Omaha, May 15 (AP)—Sweden has built up an export surplus estimated at $250,000,000 since the end of the war, and "the inflationary danger is evident," Herman Eriksson, Swedish Minister to the United States, said here.

In an address prepared for the annual dinner of the Swedish Noon-Bay Club of Omaha, Eriksson attributed this surplus to "granting credits amounting to close to $500,000,000 to several countries in Europe, thereby enabling exports to countries desperately in need of them but as yet not in a position to pay for them with goods in return."

"However, Sweden certainly does not regret the policy she has adopted, which she intends to continue to the limit of her responsibilities," Eriksson added.

2 BLOCS OR 3: VINSON ON LOAN

Soviet Economic Separatism Present Fact, He Says

Washington, May 15 (AP)—Fred H. Vinson, Secretary of the Treasury, conceded today that the $3,750,000,000 American loan to Britain is likely to range the two English-speaking powers against Russia in two opposing economic blocs.

He contended, however, that such a result is greatly preferable to what he pictured as the alternative—three such conflicting groups centering around the United States, the United Kingdom and the Soviet Union.

And he told the House Banking Committee he hopes that the loan agreement will help make the division temporary and generally lessen all economic conflicts for the billions in world commerce.

Called Aid To Peace

The Cabinet member was led into a discussion of possible economic conflict with Russia as he appeared on Capitol Hill to plead again for congressional approval of the loan agreement. He said it not only would aid Britain but facilitate world commerce and help maintain world peace.

Representative Crawford (R., Mich.), Banking Committee member, predicted the loan legislation would pass the House by an "overwhelming majority."

Then, turning to the world economic rivalries, Crawford asked Vinson:

"Instead of three economic blocs, aren't we in effect creating two economic blocs, with Anglo-American capitalism on one side and Russian communism on the other?"

Vinson: "As I see it we must take this situation as it is."

Two Blocs Or Three

Crawford: "There is no way we can avoid two economic blocs?"

Vinson: "At this time that is right."

Crawford: "In making the British loan, will we not be creating ground for international economic conflict?"

Vinson: "The Russians have had an opportunity for months to avail themselves of an Export-Import Bank loan, but they have not availed themselves of that opportunity."

Recalling Premier Stalin's recent speech on capitalism, Crawford commented, "It seems that Russia is taking the position that she is going to isolate herself from this Anglo-American arrangement."

Vinson observed that he thought the British loan "is in the interest of the capitalistic system, free enterprise and in the interest of the kind of country we want here."

Potential Empty Victory

He said if the loan were not approved and America and Britain engaged in an economic war, America probably would win, but it would be an empty victory.

"The great danger before us," Vinson said, "is division of the world into conflicting blocs. In the economic sphere, we are trying to meet this problem through cooperation in the World Fund and Bank (Bretton Woods). . . . If England finds it necessary to keep her wartime restrictions, it will result in a British bloc and an American bloc. And it will also act as an encouragement to a Russian bloc. . . .

"Such a development would be a menace to peace and prosperity everywhere."

House Loan Okay Now Predicted

Washington, May 15 (AP)—Weathering the first storm in the House, the $3,750,000,000 British loan showed strength today in Republican as well as Democratic ranks.

Representative Claire Boothe Luce (R., Conn.) told newsmen "I am for it," and predicted that it would pass the House by a "a narrow margin." Mrs. Luce was one of the first House Republicans to announce publicly for the legislation.

Meanwhile, Representative Sparkman (Ala.), the Democratic whip, said partial returns from a poll of House Democrats indicated that two thirds would vote for the loan, and he estimated that one third of the Republican members would also support it.

Speaker Rayburn (D., Texas) flatly predicted victory for the legislation.

Opposition Move Beaten

Loan supporters generally felt better about the outlook because of the failure of the opposition's first maneuver. This was a resolution by Representative Knutson (R., Minn.) that would have had the effect of canceling Senate approval of the credit. The House shelved his proposal by a voice vote yesterday.

The action eliminated the threat that the loan legislation might be taken out of the hands of the House Banking Committee, which is already holding hearings on the bill.

The committee thus was able to call Secretary of the Treasury Vinson today for further testimony on his contention that the credit should be approved, not only as an aid to Britain, but for the benefit of world commerce and peace.

Draft May Call On 26-To-30 Age Group

Washington, May 15 (AP)—Childless men 26 through 29 years old came back into the draft picture today as President Truman's choice of "the lesser of two evils" kept selective service legally alive but crippled.

For the moment, however, only men 20 to 25 will be inducted.

Mr. Truman chose last night to sign a 45-day stopgap extension of the draft law—but with an outright ban on inductions of either fathers or teen-age youths—rather than let the act expire at midnight.

Four Hours Before Deadline

The Chief Executive affixed his signature just four hours before the deadline. Less than two hours earlier the Senate rammed through the extender after Senator Langer (R., N.D.) abandoned his threat to talk selective service to death.

Draft Director Lewis B. Hershey immediately wired local boards to confine inductions to men in the under-26 group Mr. Truman designated when Japan fell last August, but army officials said this would have to be changed.

Noting that the new law specifically permits men 20 through 29 to be drafted, one official said, "Of course, that's what we'll have to

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do." At draft headquarters, spokesmen said any raise in the top limit was up to the Army.

Bottom Of The Barrel

These spokesmen said selective service now has a pool of only about 59,000 eligibles aged 20 through 25 from which to meet monthly calls. They estimated 50 per cent of these may be physically unfit.

Raising the limit to include men 26, 27, 28 and 29 would provide only an additional 13,000 registrants for possible induction, they added.

Mr. Truman left no doubt that he was displeased with the way the draft extension was brought about. His press secretary, Charles G. Ross, said the President regarded it as a "bad bill."

Executive Order Signed

While Langer was speaking, Mr. Truman signed an executive order preserving selective service machinery but permitting no actual inductions. Final enactment of the bill, however, made this unnecessary.

Several senators complained at being forced by pressure of time to accept the House ban on drafting teen-agers. But it was Langer who carried the brunt of the fight.

Sharply critical of conscription in peacetime, the hoarse-voiced North Dakotan talked for more than four hours in an effort to block a vote. Democratic and Republican leaders appealed to him time and again to give up the floor.

Bill Rushed Through

Finally Langer sat down and at once Senator O'Mahoney (D., Wyo.), acting as presiding officer, gaveled the measure through. Then O'Mahoney and Speaker Rayburn (D., Texas) of the House affixed their signatures along with that of Senate Secretary Biffle, who hurried the bill to the White House.

There Mr. Truman signed it in his second-floor study.

Langer said later he had plenty of material prepared "to talk way past midnight."

"But when you are one of 96 senators and if three or four others are not willing to help you out, there is not much use," he added.

New Battle In Store

Langer and other senators promised that another word battle faces Administration attempts to extend selective service beyond July 1.

Secretary of War Patterson, in a statement last night, said: "I hope that before July 1 an extension of selective service for one year will be adopted by the Congress in such form as to permit the War Department to carry out the tasks expected of it by the nation."

Selective service said youths turning 18 will still be required to register.

"Footrace" Foreseen

During yesterday's debate in the Senate, Majority Leader Barkley (Ky.) reminded his colleagues that under the extension bill both the draft law and OPA now will expire June 30.

"I don't want a foot race between the draft and OPA," Barkley asserted.

SENATORS VOTE OPA EXTENSION

Banking Committee Approves Continuance For One Year

Washington, May 15 (AP) — The Senate Banking Committee voted, 11 to 5, today for a year's extension of the OPA, then took a four-day recess to enable members to prepare amendments to the extension bill.

Chairman Wagner (D., N.Y.) expressed hope that all the amendments will be presented by Monday, the next meeting day, so they can be voted upon Tuesday. He hopes to get final committee action by the following Friday and call the bill up in the Senate on May 27

Not all members are convinced that Wagner's schedule can be met, in view of the wide differences of opinion on vital elements of the legislation.

Present Law Expires June 30

The present price-control law expires June 30. The House voted for an extension of only nine months, until March 31, 1947, and amended the bill in such a way that Chester Bowles, economic stabilizer, called it hardly more than a chart for "a joyride toward economic disaster."

Paul Porter, price administrator, declared it "amounts to repeal of price control."

Before approving the year's extension, the Senate committee rejected, 10 to 7, a motion by Senator Butler (R., Neb.) to hold the extension to nine months.

While the extension vote was the only one taken by the committee today, numerous proposed changes came under discussion. One of these involved the best way to assure the lifting of controls on items as they come into ample supply.

The House formula calls for "decontrol" of commodities when it is ascertained that the output rate is equivalent to that in the 1941 fiscal year.

Farmers Oppose Subsidies

Other House provisions awaiting Senate action include the so-called Wolcott amendment, which would require the OPA to fix prices that would yield cost plus a "reasonable profit" on each item produced or handled; the scrapping of food subsidies, with accompanying ceiling-price increases, and abolition of the maximum average-price order, which requires manufacturers to produce low-priced clothing.

Meanwhile, the Senate Agriculture Committee heard representatives of dairy farmers demand "a fair price instead of subsidies," and urge removal of price controls on milk, butter, cheese, cream and other dairy products.

Charles W. Holman, secretary of the Co-operative Milk Producers, was one of the principal spokesmen. He declared that from 60 to 80 per cent of all butter produced is going into the black market.

Butter Output Slashed

Butter production, he declared, has dropped to about half the 1941 level. He said producers now are getting only about $4.40 per 100 pounds for milk, including subsidy payments, and estimated that the price would have to be raised to $5 or $6 a hundredweight to keep production going.

Holman said removal of price control and subsidy payments on milk would cause a rise of 3 to 4 cents a quart in the retail price.

Halt Of 6 Weeks In Flour Milling Threatened

Washington, May 15 (AP)—Fast-dwindling wheat supplies at the mills threatened today to force a six-week suspension in the output of flour for domestic consumption.

This possibility arose as the House Agriculture Committee announced a comprehensive investigation of both the domestic and world food situations, beginning tomorrow.

Chairman Flannagan (D., Va.) said that if evidence warranted, the committee would also consider the need for renewed food rationing. Most legislators, however, apparently remained unconvinced that there was need for this now.

Flour Situation

The flour situation was:

On May 1, mills were required to cut their stocks to a 21-day supply. Few, if any, have been able to obtain wheat in the meantime, because the Government is offering farmers a bonus of 30 cents a bushel above the ceiling price. And the 1946 wheat will not start moving to market until July.

Some mills have already shut down and a survey last night indicated that many others will either close or curtail operations sharply.

Two Problems

This prospect posed two problems for the Government:

1. Will flour on hand be sufficient to supply consumers until the new wheat crop becomes available?

2. Should the Government divert some of the famine-relief wheat it is buying to American mills in order to keep them operating until the new harvest?

Chester C. Davis, chairman of President Truman's Famine Emergency Committee, said he believes the flour now in distribution channels will meet domestic needs until new wheat is available, if consumption is voluntarily cut 40 per cent, as his committee has urged. Davis said surveys indicate that about one-third of the people are not complying with the "eat-less-bread" program.

Would Keep Mills Running

Davis said he believes the Government should divert export wheat to the mills to keep them operating. He said, however, that all the flour milled from Government wheat should go for relief overseas. "I believe Secretary Anderson will adopt such a policy," Davis said.

Davis warmly approved a program announced by Anderson yesterday for controlling the use and distribution of the 1946 wheat crop. The program calls for continued limitations on domestic consumption of wheat products by both humans and livestock, and for Government requisitioning of 250,000,000 bushels from commercial supplies to meet overseas needs.

"Confusing Reports"

Chairman Flannagan and other members of the Agriculture Committee have complained of what they described as confusing reports on food conditions.

"First we have a report there is mass starvation," Flannagan said. "Now we have a report that Mr. Hoover sees only a threat of mass starvation.

"We hear there is plenty of grain for our own needs and to meet commitments abroad, but that it isn't getting to market. Then we hear there isn't enough grain.

"What's more, we'd like to learn what our commitments abroad are, who made them and on what information this country's promises were based."

Flannagan said the committee also is anxious to learn why the Government hasn't urged the growing of more grain instead of campaigning to cut down on feed to livestock.

Representative Wickersham (D., Okla.) suggested today that the Government halt wheat buying May 25 and raise ceiling prices on wheat 45 cents a bushel for the next 90 days, so that the increase will apply to the new crop. The 30-cent-a-bushel bonus to obtain wheat for famine relief is scheduled to end May 25.

Wickersham contended that if the ceiling on the new crop were increased 45 cents a bushel, the grain would move promptly from harvest field to elevators, terminals and mills.

STILL DARKER BREAD PLANNED

LaGuardia Would "Require" Farmers To Market Wheat

Washington, May 15 (AP) — UNRRA Director Fiorello LaGuardia proposed today still darker bread and no pastry for all Americans and suggested that farmers be "required" to market their wheat.

The international relief chief shied away from urging outright "seizure" of wheat on the farms. He told a press conference it would not be that because farmers would be paid for the grain.

LaGuardia recommended that millers be compelled to extract 90 per cent of the wheat kernel in manufacturing flour. The Government now requires 80 per cent, compared with 72 before the world food shortage became severe and 85 per cent suggested by Stabilization Director Chester Bowles.

For Cutting Out Pastry

As for no pastry, the UNRRA chief declared: "I'm for that. We could all save enough to buy ourselves smaller girdles."

As LaGuardia was advancing his ideas as a means of assuring more food for famine areas abroad, Agriculture Department officials were uneasily eying prospects of a six-week shutdown of flour mills. And they were uncertain whether flour stocks are big enough to tide the country over until the new wheat crop starts coming on the market in July.

Secretary of Agriculture Anderson is known to be considering the possibility of diverting to the mills some wheat bought by the Government for shipment overseas. While that would keep the mills grinding it, it would not necessarily increase flour for home consumption, since the finished products still might be exported.

Plight Of Flour Mills

The plight of the mills results from the fact that they were required on May 1 to cut wheat stocks to a 21-day supply. Many have been unable to get wheat since because they can offer only the ceiling price for it while the Government will pay farmers a bonus of 30 cents a bushel over the ceiling to obtain wheat to meet foreign commitments

Caught in the squeeze, some millers already have quit operations.

Along with this development, the House Agriculture Committee arranged to begin tomorrow a thorough investigation of both the domestic and world food conditions.

And from the Weather Bureau came reports that insects, diseases and bad weather continue to beset the winter wheat crop.

Praises Hoover Report

At his news conference, LaGuardia praised the objectives set forth in the report on world food conditions submitted to President Truman by former President Herbert Hoover.

While goals for April and May will not be met, LaGuardia was more hopeful for June. He said Hoover had estimated that UNRRA countries would require 685,000 tons of grain in that month, adding, "I'll settle for that and go down on my knees and thank God for these people if I can get it."

The UNRRA director urged that a specific percentage of crop yield be set aside for exports. He noted that Secretary Anderson had proposed a wheat program for the year beginning July 1 which would requisition for export 25 per cent of all wheat delivered by farmers to elevators or commercial buyers.

Would Require Deliveries

"A set-aside at the elevator is good and fine," LaGuardia said. "But if it doesn't come to the elevator, it doesn't do you much good. You have to go back of that and see that it is not fed to animals."

Then, answering questions, he said that could be done by "requiring deliveries."

LaGuardia said he had talked with Herbert Morrison, Lord President of the Council of the British Cabinet, who is in this country to discuss the international food crisis. He replied in the negative to a question to whether the British official had offered to release 300,000 tons of grain "in the pipelines." Then, to a question whether that matter came up in his conversation with Morrison, LaGuardia replied he thought "we can depend on the people of Great Britain to give us full and complete co-operation."

Morrison Gives Reason

Morrison, in a nation-wide broadcast tonight, said that if people die of starvation "it will not be because there is too little food to go around" but because "we are short of the will to get the right shares of it into the right mouths at the right time."

Morrison said it was "a grim possibility" that future historians would record that "the first full year of peace, 1946, brought more death, more disease and more suffering to humanity than all the terrible years of war."

"The real deep-down problem is not strictly a food problem at all. It is a problem of how people will behave about food as producers, as distributors, as transporters and as consumers," he said.

German Relief Limit Lifted

Supplies From Private Groups May Exceed 2,000 Tons a Month

WASHINGTON, May 15 (AP).—The War Department announced today it has lifted a limitation of 2,000 tons a month imposed by the Army on the shipment of relief supplies by private organizations to the American occupied zone of Germany.

The limitation was imposed in February because of a shortage of shipping facilities.

The War Department said American Military Government authorities in Germany were currently trying to remove obstacles to handling individually addressed parcels for delivery in Germany.

Demobilization Totals Given

Washington, May 15 (AP) — The Navy announced today it has demobilized 2,327,206 men and women from V-J day through May 11. Totals for the Marine Corps and the Coast Guard for the same period were 337,383 and 132,528, respectively.

Three Tests At Bikini To Be Made As Planned

Pearl Harbor, May 15 (AP)—Vice Admiral H. P. Blandy arrived today to take command of the atomic bomb task force and announced that all three tests would be made at Bikini as originally planned.

Most of joint Army-Navy Task Force No. 1 already is assembled here. Blandy will sail aboard his flagship for Bikini next week.

DISEASE SLEUTHS TO COMB ARMY

Washington, May 15 (A. P.), —The War Department announced today that it will send a score of "disease detectives" to ferret out the causes of illness among Army men in Korea, Japan, Germany and the United States.

The detectives will be medical officers who have just completed thirty-two-week courses in preventive medicine at Harvard and Johns Hopkins. They will concentrate, the announcement said, on stamping out "venereal-breeding dens" and will serve too as "courts of inquiry in eliminating foci of disease."

Underground Plant Sites Listed

Army and Navy Also Surveying Coal Mines for Storing Vital War Material.

Washington, May 15 (A. P.).—The Army and Navy reported today that coal mines are being surveyed with a view to storing underground machine tools and other equipment which would be vital in the event of war.

There is no present intention of recommending that any industry be placed underground, it was said.

An official statement added, however: "The survey may develop certain sites which, in the event of an emergency, would be particularly adaptable for housing vital industries if this step becomes necessary.

Factors Considered.

Army engineers have been assigned to do the actual cataloguing of the underground areas. Among characteristics to be recorded are floor space, ceiling, humidity, overhead cover, soil and rock conditions, access approaches and general interior conditions. Other factors to be considered include concealment from aerial observation and proximity to transportation, communication, utilities.

Widespread public speculation as to whether the United States was planning to follow the example of wartime Nazi Germany in placing industries underground prompted the statement, officials said.

The survey was described as only one phase of extensive planning for industrial mobilization to meet a possible war emergency. The plans are being carried out by the Army and Navy Munitions Board.

WAR ORPHANS ARRIVE

Detroit, May 15 (A. P.).—A group of twenty-five Polish war orphans, all girls, found haven today in Detroit after a journey that took them from Siberia to India, then to Mexico for four years before arriving in the United States.

The children, from 9 to 18 years old, are in the care of the Felician Sisters, who brought them here from Poland. None of the girls speaks English. They converse in either Polish or Spanish, acquired during a four-year stay in Mexico while awaiting Government permission to enter this country. The group is part of an original 250 orphans being cared for by Felician Sisters in New York, New Jersey, Michigan and Illinois.

WORLD WARS LAID TO FEAR

Cardinal Griffin Points Way To Tranquillity

Chicago, May 15 (AP)—Fear that has led to strikes, revolutions and two world wars "has arisen from the real lack of security in public life," Bernard Cardinal Griffin told the English Speaking Union today.

Cardinal Griffin, who holds the see of Westminster, England, and is the youngest prince of the church, said "the fear from which we want to be free is the fear of all those evils that impede the fulfillment of our duty to God and our neighbor." He aded:

"In one generation we have witnessed two world wars. We have witnessed strikes, social unrest and revolution. Much of this fear has arisen from the real lack of security in public life, and if men are to live in freedom from fear, social unrest and international strife must be eliminated.

Points Way To Tranquillity

"Only if equitable conditions of life have been secured for all social classes of the community by a system based on Christian principles of social justice; only when men have learned to live together in a spirit of true Christian brotherhood, only then shall we enjoy perfect tranquility at home."

Cardinal Griffin said "freedom from fear will beget freedom from want. Nature supplies goods in superabundance. They need only to be properly distributed. It is the duty of those countries which have a superabundance of the goods of this world to share them with those nations whose peoples are starving.

"This is a task not for one country, but for the whole world. Even at the risk of delaying our own trade at home and abroad, we should put all our efforts into solving this great human tragedy and problem."

Cites Persecution

At a news conference prior to addressing the luncheon, Cardinal Griffin said the Catholic Church's position "has deteriorated within the Russian zone of Europe because the church is persecuted in those zones. I see no hope of an accord between Russia and the Vatican as long as the Soviet persists in its anti-Vatican attitude."

He said he had noted a religious revival in the Catholic Church as a result of the war, "especially among members of the Army and air forces."

The cardinal arrived by airliner this morning and will stay in Chicago until Friday, visiting Catholic institutions in the Chicago archdiocese.

Nimitz Urges Patience With U. N.

South Bend, Ind., May 15 (A. P.).—Fleet Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, told a University of Notre Dame convocation today that "peace will be only an interlude between wars unless all of us learn the art of living in global community." The Chief of Naval Operations spoke after receiving an honorary degree of doctor of laws from the Rev. Hugh O'Donnell, Notre Dame president.

He called for patience with the United Nations "as it struggles with diverse speech and radically differing economic systems to produce an organization dedicated to the maintenance of peace—of peace by example and co-operation if possible; of peace maintained by police force if necessary."

Welles Asks U. N. Action.

Baltimore, May 15.—The United Nations should take authority over the Arab-Jewish situation in Palestine and safeguard immigration into that country, according to Sumner Welles, former Under-Secretary of State.

Welles spoke here last night as chairman of the Maryland chapter of the American Christian Committee, which concluded a two-day conference here. Other speakers included Senator Owen Brewster of Maine, Dr. Henry A. Atkinson, general secretary of the Church Peace Union, and Prof. William E. Rappard of Geneva, Switzerland.

Welles said in part:

"To all those who, like myself, believe that Palestine must become not only the promised National Jewish Homeland, but also an independent commonwealth into which the entrance of the Jewish people who wish to make that Holy Land their permanent home must never be restricted, save in so far as economic limitations may require, the report of the committee represents inevitably a matter for deep disappointment and for even deeper concern."

ASSURE RUSSIA, BAPTISTS TOLD

Convention Warned Against Contributing To War Talk

Miami, Fla., May 15 (AP)—Dr. J. H. Rushbrooke, of London, president of the Baptist World Alliance, today warned the Southern Baptist convention against taking an anti-Russian viewpoint.

"While we mourn the anti-religious attitude prevailing in Russia, we must not contribute to the forces which would launch another world struggle," he said in an address to the one hundred and first annual meeting of the convention which opened here today.

Dr. Rushbrooke declared that "we must be understanding of the Russians . . . we must wish them well and give assurance that we would not deprive them of the fruits of their labors."

They "Came Preaching"

Tonight's program was dedicated to the one hundredth anniversary of the convention, which was celebrated last year. Wartime regulations prohibited the annual meeting scheduled for 1945 at Atlanta.

Dr. Louie D. Newton, of Atlanta, in an address prepared for delivery tonight reviewed the work of the churches during the century following the founding of the convention at Augusta, Ga., May 8, 1845.

Dr. Newton stressed that the Baptists through history "came preaching."

"Preaching," he said, "has . . . made the Baptists what they are."

World Relief Drive Suggested

He warned that "recent trends in our country indicate clearly that Baptists and other evangelists must again face frankly and courageously the sinister effort to involve our nation in political ecclesiasticism.

In business sessions today the convention refused to act on recommendations of its executive committee because one messenger, as the delegates are called, asked that they be presented in printed form. They will be printed and presented again tomorrow.

Most sweeping of the suggestions is that the convention raise $3,500,000 for world relief and rehabilitation to be administered by the foreign mission board

CONSIDERATION IN THE

INTS:

TION OF THE RUHR AND THE RENCH.

USTRIAL OUTPUT SHOULD GO HER MINIMUM REQUIREMENTS, R EXPORT TO PAY FOR GERMAN

FRONTIERS.

TUDY THE POSSIBILITY OF RMITTING GERMANY TO OPERATE UCH A COMMISSION WEIGH WHETHER THESE WOULD CONTINUE UNTRY.

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N OF THE WHOLE GERMAN OLOTOV, AN AMERICAN GOING ON IN THE RUHR

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SURE, WHICH SHOULD WORK ANTS SAID, AND ALSO HOULD BE OCCUPIED

THE THREE-HOUR SESSION ON GERMAN PROBLEMS WA
PRESENTATION OF THE FRENCH DEMAND FOR COMPLETE
INDUSTRIAL RUHR AND THE RHINELAND FROM GERMANY,
OF THE RICH SAAR BASIN.
BIDAULT REFERRED TO THE SUCCESSIVE GERMAN IN
TO SUPPORT HIS THESIS THAT ECONOMIC MEASURES A
TO INSURE AGAINST FURTHER AGGRESSION.
AT THIS POINT BEVIN CALLED FOR DISCUSSION OF
PROBLEM RATHER THAN DISCUSSION BY ZONES. MOLOTOV
SOURCE SAID, THEN DEMANDED TO KNOW WHAT WAS GOI
PRESENT.
MOLOTOV WAS QUOTED AS SAYING HE UNDERSTOOD T
OCCUPATION AUTHORITIES IN THE RUHR HAD PUT INTO
MEASURES CONCERNING WHICH THE RUSSIANS HAVE BE
ANY INFORMATION. BEVIN RETORTED THAT THE BRITI
QUESTIONS ASKED BY THE ALLIED CONTROL AUTHORITY
INFORMANT SAID.
BIDAULT SAID THE RUHR WAS "EUROPE'S TREASURE
FOR THE BENEFIT OF EUROPE," AMERICAN INFORMANTS
CONTENDED THAT THE EAST BANK OF THE RHINE SHOULD BE OCCUPIED

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PERMANENTLY BY BRITISH, FRENCH, DUTCH AND BELGIAN TROOPS.
MOLOTOV WAS SAID TO HAVE REMARKED THAT FRANCE'S PROPOSAL SHOULD BE STUDIED CAREFULLY.
THE FOREIGN MINISTERS DECIDED THAT THESE CURRENT DISCUSSIONS OF GERMANY WERE PRELIMINARY AND THUS THE CHINESE DELEGATION WAS NOT INVITED, AMERICAN INFORMANTS SAID. CHINA CLAIMS REPRESENTATION IN THE DISCUSSION BECAUSE OF HER MEMBERSHIP IN THE FIVE-POWER COUNCIL. MOLOTOV WAS QUOTED AS SAYING THAT IF ANY OTHER NATION SAT IN ON

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THESE DISCUSSIONS, POLAND AND CZECHOSLOVAKIA SHOULD BE THE FIRST TO BE ADMITTED.
SIR WILLIAM STRANG AND GEN.SIR BRYAN ROBERTSON, BRITISH MEMBERS OF THE ALLIED CONTROL AUTHORITY IN BERLIN, ARRIVED TODAY, JOINING LT. GEN.LUCIUS D.CLAY, U.S.CLAY, U.S. DEPUTY MILITARY GOVERNOR IN GERMANY, AND U.S. POLITICAL ADVISER ROBERT D.MURPHY, WHO ARRIVED YESTERDAY TO TAKE PART IN THE DISCUSSIONS.
EJ&BJ233PED

LONDON, MAY 15-(AP)-LABORITE R.R. STOKES ASSERTED IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS TODAY THAT BRITISH FOOD STOCKS ARE "MUCH MORE THAN TWICE THE NORMAL RESERVES BEFORE THE WAR." HE DEMANDED THAT THE GOVERNMENT SEND 500,000 TONS OF FOOD "TO THE STARVING PEOPLE IN EUROPE."

FOOD MINISTER SIR BEN SMITH SAID HE DECLINED "TO DEPLETE OUR STOCKS FURTHER." SMITH SAID THAT, ALTHOUGH GREAT BRITAIN STILL HAS FOOD STORES TOTALING 3,500,000 TONS, THE COUNTRY'S STOCKS HAD DECLINED 1,000,000 TONS SINCE JAN. 1.

(Advance) London, May 15--(AP)--Britain will send 70,000 tons of barley and 80,000 tons of potatoes to the British zone of Germany in the next five weeks in an effort to reduce the threat of starvation, the government announced.

LONDON, MAY 15-(AP)-E.H.KEELING, CONSERVATIVE, TOLD THE HOUSE OF COMMONS TODAY A NEW AMERICAN-BRITISH AGREEMENT FOR CONSTRUCTION OF AN AMERICAN-OWNED PIPELINE THROUGH PALESTINE WAS "ONE SIDED" IN FAVOR OF THE UNITED STATES.

KEELING ASKED WHY THE TRANS-ARABIAN PIPELINE CO. OF DELAWARE RECEIVED A CONCESSION TO BUILD THE LINE, LINKING ARABIAN OIL FIELDS WITH THE MEDITERRANEAN AND TO ERECT REFINERIES "FREE OF ALL TAXES AND DUTIES."

HE ASKED WHETHER A SIMILAR CONCESSION HAD BEEN GRANTED BY THE UNITED STATES TO BRITAIN IN SOME OTHER PART OF THE WORLD AS COMPENSATION.

"I DO NOT THINK SO," REPLIED COLONIAL SECRETARY GEORGE HALL. "THIS IS A VERY COMPLICATED QUESTION. IT INVOLVES LEAGUE OF NATIONS CONVENTIONS AND OTHER THINGS." #

LONDON, MAY 15-(AP)-THE PRICE OF PLATINUM ON THE LONDON MARKET WAS INCREASED $9.60 PER OUNCE TODAY AND FIXED AT THE EQUIVALENT OF $56, THE NEW YORK QUOTATION.

THE INCREASE, ANNOUNCED SHORTLY AFTER A 60 PERCENT RISE IN PRICES OFFERED BY AMERICAN BULLION DEALERS, IS EXPECTED TO ATTRACT GREATER OFFERS FROM THE SOVIET UNION, GREATEST PRODUCER OF THE metal

SHANNON, EIRE, MAY 15--(AP)--DAN BREEN, PROMINENT MEMBER OF

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PRIME MINISTER EAMON DE VALERA'S PARTY IN THE DAIL, LEFT BY PLANE TODAY FOR NEW YORK ~~XXXXXXXXXXXX~~ ON A MISSION WHICH HE SAID IS "SEMI-PRIVATE.

War

Merchant — Electric ××× Army

A MAJOR PHASE OF THE CASE WILL CONCERN THE MALMEDY MASSACRE, IN WHICH 71 AMERICANS WERE KNOWN TO HAVE BEEN SLAIN AND 43 WOUNDED BY SS MACHINE-GUNS. SIX G.I. SURVIVORS--FIVE OF WHOM WERE WOUNDED AND LEFT FOR DEAD BY THE ENEMY AT MALMEDY--HAVE BEEN BROUGHT FROM THE UNITED STATES AS PROSECUTION WITNESSES.

OTHER CRIMES CHARGED IN THE INDICTMENT INCLUDE THE SHOOTING OF BETWEEN 175 AND 311 AMERICAN PRISONERS AT LA GLEISE AND 104 AT STOUMONT DURING THE GERMAN PUSH INTO BELGIUM.

Frankfurt, Germany, May 15-(AP)-The University of Pennsylvania has returned to the city of Gross Gerau a volume of manuscripts dating from 1583 to 1642 which had been sent to the Philadelphia institution by an American soldier.

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The American-controlled Dana news agency said Charles David, the university's director of libraries, told the Gross Gerau military government, that the manuscripts were"taken from a prisoner in a Nazi camp by an American who sent them to us." The manuscripts consisted of civic records. (O'Reg.)

Warsaw, May 15--(AP)--Aides of Karol Popiel, whose Labor Party is closely allied with the Peasant Party of Vice-Premier Stanislaw Mikolajczyk, announced today that Wieslw Chrzanowski, president of (Aelen) labor Student Youth Organization, had been seized by secret police.

CAIRO, MAY 15-(AP)-THE BRITISH ADMIRALTY'S HUGE FLOATING DRYDOCK NUMBER FIVE IN WHICH MANY FAMOUS FIGHTING SHIPS RECOVERED FROM WOUNDS DURING WORLD WAR TWO LEFT ALEXANDRIA TODAY FOR BERMUDA VIA GIBRALTAR.

DEPARTURE OF THE 40,000-TON DOCK WAS INTERPRETED WIDELY AS BEING PART OF BRITAIN'S PROMISED MILITARY EVACUATION FROM EGYPT. USUALLY RELIABLE SOURCES WHO CANNOT BE NAMED SAID THE BRITISH NAVY'S DOCKYARDS AT ALEXANDRIA ALSO WERE BEING REDUCED.

THE SPEED BY WHICH ALL BRITISH MILITARY, NAVAL AND AIR FORCES WILL LEAVE EGYPT IS NOW BEING NEGOTIATED BY DELEGATIONS REPRESENTING THE TWO COUNTRIES.

BUDAPEST, MAY 14-(DELAYED)-(AP)-THE NEWSPAPER VILAGOSSAG SAID TODAY THAT MINISTER OF JUSTICE ISTVAN RIES WOULD ASK U.S. AUTHORITIES TO EXTRADITE ARCHDUKE JOSEF OF HAPSBURG, 74, FORMER HUNGARIAN FIELD MARSHAL WHO IS OFFICIALLY CHARGED WITH BEGING A WAR CRIMINAL.

THE FIVE-MEMBER HUNGARIAN PEOPLE'S PROSECUTION BOARD FILED CHARGES WITH THE MINISTER OF JUSTICE ACCUSING THE ARCHDUKE, A COUSIN OF THE LATE EMPEROR FRANZ JOSEF I, OF CONNIVING WITH THE LATE FERENC SZALASI, NAZI PREMIER OF HUNGARY, TO FURTHER NAZI AIMS. SZALASI RECENTLY WAS HANGED AS A WAR CRIMINAL.

THE CHARGES SAID THE ARCHDUKE ONCE SERVED AS PRESIDENT OF THE HUNGARIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION TO PREVENT AN ARMISTICE DURING WORLD WAR 11. HE WAS CHARGED WITH HAVING STOOD BEFORE THE UPPER HOUSE OF PARLIAMENT ONCE TO EXHORT ALL MEMBERS TO JOIN HIS GROUP.

THE ARCHDUKE WAS BELIEVED TO BE SOMEWHERE IN THE AMERICAN ZONE OF OCCUPIED EUROPE.

THIRD NIGHT LEAD JAPANESE POLITICS (120)
BY RUSSELL BRINES

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TOKYO, THURSDAY, MAY 16-(AP)-PROBABLE SELECTION OF FORMER FOREIGN MINISTER SHIGERU YOSHIDA AS JAPAN'S NEW PREMIER BROUGHT PROTESTS FROM LEFT WING ELEMENTS TODAY SHORTLY AFTER GENERAL MACARTHUR SAID HE WOULD HAVE "NO OBJECTION" TO YOSHIDA'S APPOINTMENT.

SEVERAL HUNDRED MEMBERS OF THE TOKYO TRANSPORT WORKERS UNION PARADED PAST THE DIET TO RETIRING PREMIER SHIDEHARA'S RESIDENCE TO PRESENT A PROTEST AGAINST "THE SHIDEHARA-YOSHIDA COALITION" AND TO DEMAND FORMATION OF A "DEMOCRATIC PEOPLES'" CABINET.

SANNI NOZAKA, COMMUNIST MEMBER OF THE HOUSE AND A PARTY LEADER, DECLARED THAT THE PARTY WAS INVESTIGATING YOSHIDA'S PAST RECORD, WHICH HE ASSERTED HAS "BLACK CLOUDS."

THE GOVERNMENT FORMALLY ASKED MACARTHUR'S OPINION ON YOSHIDA AS IT MOVED TOWARD A RIGHT WING COALITION GOVERNMENT, AND MACARTHUR GAVE HIM CLEARANCE.

ACTING PREMIER SHIDEHARA CONFERRED WITH YOSHIDA FOR TWO AND ONE HALF HOURS THIS MORNING, PRESUMABLY TO CONVINCE HIM HE SHOULD ACCEPT LEADERSHIP OF A CONSERVATIVE NEW GOVERNMENT.

YOSHIDA IS PRESIDENT OF THE LIBERAL PARTY.

VIENNA, MAY 15--(AP)--FIRE DESTROYED A U. S. ARMY MOTOR MAINTENANCE SHOP TODAY, BURNING AN UNDISCLOSED NUMBER OF TRUCKS AND JEEPS IN ADDITION TO PARTS AND SUPPLIES. IT IS NOT YET KNOWN WHETHER THERE WERE ANY CASUALTIES, THE ARMY SAID.

LONDON, MAY 15-(AP)-A REUTERS DISPATCH FROM JERUSALEM REPORTED TONIGHT THE PALESTINE ARAB HIGHER COMMITTEE HAD DECIDED TO DEMAND IMMEDIATE DISSOLUTION OF THE JEWISH AGENCY ON THE GROUND THAT IT SPONSORED ILLEGAL JEWISH IMMIGRATION TO PALESTINE.

A COMMITTEE SPOKESMAN WAS QUOTED AS SAYING THAT THIS DEMAND WOULD BE COUPLED WITH THE "STRONGEST PROTEST" AGAINST CONTINUANCE OF JEWISH IMMIGRATION. HE SAID THE COMMITTEE'S VIEWS WOULD BE SENT TO THE BRITISH HIGH COMMISSIONER, LT.GEN.SIR ALAN CUNNINGHAM.

TOKYO, THURSDAY, MAY 16-(AP)-U.S. REAR ADM.C.B.MOMSEN ACKNOWLEDGED TO INQUIRING NEWSMEN TODAY THAT RUSSIAN PATROL CRAFT LATE LAST MONTH HAILED, HALTED AND BOARDED OFF DAIREN A JAPANESE-MANNED LANDING SHIP RETURNING JAPANESE REPATRIATES FROM CHINA, BUT SAID THE INCIDENT WAS "NO CAUSE FOR COMPLAINT."

MOMSEN, COMMANDING THE SHIPPING CONTROL ADMINISTRATION OF JAPAN, SAID THE LANDING SHIP HAD APPROACHED DAIREN AFTER ENCOUNTERING FOUL WEATHER AND GETTING OFF COURSE. THE RUSSIANS, HE RELATED, BOARDED THE SHIP TO INQUIRE WHAT SHE WAS DOING THERE. AFTERWARD SHE PROCEEDED TOWARD JAPAN.

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TOKYO, MAY 15-(AP)-GENERAL MACARTHUR'S HEADQUARTERS ANNOUNCED THE CONTINUANCE OF A BAN ON MOVEMENT OF JAPANESE FROM RURAL TO URBAN AREAS UNTIL SEPT.30 AS "VITAL TO ADEQUATE CONTROL OF JAPAN'S FOOD, HOUSING AND PUBLIC HEALTH PROBLEMS."

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TOKYO, MAY 15-(AP)-HEALTH PRECAUTIONS AGAINST CHOLERA HAVE BEEN INTENSIFIED BY THE METROPOLITAN HEALTH BUREAU AND OCCUPATION AUTHORITIES SINCE DISCOVERY OF ONE CONFIRMED CASE OF THE DREAD ASIATIC DISEASE IN TOKYO. THE WOMEN VICTIM IS BELIEVED TO HAVE CONTRACTED THE GERM FROM EATING RAW SHELLFISH. OFFICIALS PLAN TO VACCINATE 370,000 JAPANESE AGAINST CHOLERA DURING MAY.

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THE PRISONERS THEY WERE CHARGED WITH MISTREATING INCLUDED CPL. PAUL G.INZER, RFD 12, KNOXVILLE, TENN.; PFC.DALE E.MOEDER, 723 GAMPLE ST., BROOKFIELD, MASS.; SGT. O.MCATEE, 3305 CARPET AVE., MCKEESPORT, PA.

TOKYO, MAY 15-(AP)-JUSTICE R.B.PAL, INDIAN MEMBER OF THE INTERNATIONAL MILITARY TRIBUNAL, IS EXPECTED TO ARRIVE TONIGHT FROM KURE, WHERE HE DISEMBARKED AFTER A VOYAGE FROM HONG KONG.

KURE, JAPAN, MAY 15-(AP)-PRIME MINISTER JOSEPH B.CHIFLEY OF AUSTRALIA TOLD A UNIT OF HIS COUNTRY'S 34TH BRIGADE HERE TODAY THAT THEIR BEARING AND BEHAVIOR MADE HIM "PROUD TO BE AN AUSTRALIAN."

CHIFLEY LUNCHED WITH MEN OF THE UNIT AND THEN WENT TO ETA ISLAND, IN THE KURE HARBOR, TO VISIT AN AUSTRALIAN HOSPITAL. HE WAS SCHEDULED TO DINE WITH LT.GEN.JOHN NORTHCOTT, COMMANDER OF BRITISH COMMONWEALTH OCCUPATION FORCES.

THE PRIME MINISTER PLANNED TO LEAVE THURSDAY FOR OKINAWA, WHERE HE WILL BOARD GENERAL MACARTHUR'S PERSONAL PLANE FOR AUSTRALIA.

KURE, MAY 15-(AP)-AUSTRALIAN CAPT.A.H.KIRKPATRICK OF MELBOURNE AND SISTER ISABELL KENNEDY IRVINE OF BLAIRGOWIE, SCOTLAND, WHO MET HIM IN INDIA AS HIS NURSE, WERE MARRIED YESTERDAY IN JAPAN'S FIRST POSTWAR WEDDING OF A MEMBER OF THE BRITISH OCCUPATION FORCE.

BRITISH AND INDIAN TROOPS CROWDED INTO THE BRINDIV (BRITISH-INDIAN DIVISION) GARRISON CHURCH AT NEARBY HIRO TO WITNESS THE MARRIAGE.

THE COUPLE PLAN TO VISIT SCOTLAND, THEN GO TO AUSTRALIA TO LIVE.

NANKING, MAY 15-(AP)-FOOD MINISTER HSU KAN, POINTING TO THE DAILY WORSENING OF CHINA'S FAMINE SITUATION, APPEALED TO HIS COUNTRYMEN TODAY FOR THE UTMOST CONSERVATION OF AVAILABLE SUPPLIES AND SAID THE NEXT TWO MONTHS WOULD BE CRITICAL ONES.

HIS WORDS WERE GIVEN OMINOUS EMPHASIS BY REPORTS FROM CANTON THAT 600 BODIES OF STARVATION VICTIMS HAD BEEN PICKED UP IN ITS STREETS DURING THE FIRST 10 DAYS OF THIS MONTH, AND THAT THE DEATH TOLL WAS RUNNING AS HIGH AS 170 DAILY.

THE PRICE OF RICE IN CANTON SOARED TO A NEW HIGH OF $10,000 NATIONAL CURRENCY (ABOUT $5 AMERICAN) PER PICUL (133 POUNDS.)

HSU ATTRIBUTED THE ALARMING FAMINE CONDITIONS TO THE PILLAGING OF FARMS AND VILLAGES BY THE JAPANESE DURING EIGHT YEARS OF WAR, PARTICULARLY THE REMOVAL OF FARM EQUIPMENT AND ANIMALS NEEDED FOR RAISING ADEQUATE CROPS.

NIGHT LEAD MANEUVERS
BY JAMES J. STREBIG

ON BOARD USS CARRIER FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT NORTH OF PUERTO RICO, MAY 15-(AP)-ADMIRAL MARC A. MITSCHER, COMMANDING THE EIGHTH FLEET ON TRAINING MANEUVERS, FLEW WITH TORPEDO SQUADRON 75 WHEN IT ATTACKED CULEBRA ISLAND TODAY AND ANNOUNCED LATER THAT "THE BOMBING AND THE ROCKETS WERE GOOD".

IT WAS THE FIRST TIME MITSCHER HAD WATCHED HIS BOYS IN ACTION WITH THIS FLEET. USUALLY HE OBSERVES ONLY FROM HIS LOFTY BRIDGE 118 FEET ABOVE THE SEA BUT THIS TIME HE WANTED NOT ONLY TO SEE THE FLIERS PERFORM BUT ALSO TO STUDY THE TARGET AREA.

"I THINK WE CAN BE WELL SATISFIED WITH THE WAY THE SHIPS OF THIS FLEET ARE WORKING OUT" MITSCHER SAID AFTER HE HAD CLIMBED OUT OF THE REAR SEAT OF CURTISS HELLDIVER PILOTED BY LT. (J.G.) JOHN PAPADAKIS, OF RICHMOND, CALIF, "THE PILOTS ARE GOOD, THEY WOULD BE JUST AS GOOD COMBAT PILOTS AS THOSE I HAD IN THE PACIFIC."

MITSCHER LANDED ON THE CARRIER MIDWAY FOR A CONFERENCE WITH REAR ADMIRAL JOHN H. CASSADY, COMMANDER OF CARRIER DIVISION ONE AND THEN FLEW BACK TO THE FDR. HE WAS OVER THE TARGET AREA ABOUT TWO AND ONE HALF HOURS.

THIS WAS THE FIRST DAY OF A THREE-DAY AERIAL STRIKE IN PREPARATION FOR A LANDING BY 5,000 MARINES AT MEDIO MUNDO BAY ON PUERTO RICO SATURDAY, THE ENTIRE OPERATION IS A DUPLICATE OF THOSE EXECUTED AGAINST THE JAPANESE A YEAR AGO.

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FIGHTER-BOMBERS AND DIVE BOMBERS ARE BLASTING SIMULATED TARGETS ON THE NORTHWEST END OF CULEBRA.

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BY JAMES J.STREBIG

ON BOARD CARRIER FRANKLIN D.ROOSEVELT NORTH OF PUERTO RICO, MAY 15-(AP)-CARRIERS PARTICIPATING IN THIS EIGHTH FLEET TRAINING OPERATION ARE SPACED MUCH FURTHER APART THAN IN WAR TIME PRACTICE --A STEP INTENDED TO MINIMUM DAMAGE FROM THEORETICAL ATTACKS BY ATOMIC BOMBS AND GUIDED MISSILES.

COMMODORE ARLEIGH A.BURKE, CHIEF OF STAFF TO FLEET COMMANDER ADMIRAL MITSCHER, SAID TODAY THE WIDER DISPERSAL WAS MADE POSSIBLE BY USE OF LONGER RANGE GUNS IN THE MAIN DEFENSE BATTERIES AND HEAVIER GUNS IN THE SMALLER CALIBERS.

THE THREE FAST CARRIERS IN THIS OPERATION -- FRANKLIN D.ROOSEVELT, MIDWAY AND PRINCETON--ARE STEAMING ABOUT TWO AND ONE HALF MILES APART. DURING THE WAR THEY SPREAD OUT ONLY ONE AND ONE HALF MILES AND SOMETIMES

CRUISED ONLY A MILE FROM EACH OTHER.

THE WIDER SPACING, BURKE SAID IN AN INTERVIEW, IS DESIGNED TO AVOID DAMAGE TO OTHER SHIPS FROM AN ATOMIC BOMB WHICH MIGHT HIT ONE OF THEM. IT IS CALCULATED ALSO TO PREVENT COLLISIONS WITH A DAMAGED SHIP WHICH MIGHT BE FORCED TO STEAM IN CIRCLES.

ANOTHER ADVANTAGE IN THE LOOSER FORMATION, THE COMMODORE SAID, IS THAT IT IS EASIER TO MANEUVER.

THE BATTLESHIP MISSOURI JOINED THE FLEET YESTERDAY AFTERNOON. IT HAD BEEN ON A CRUISE TO THE MEDITERRANEAN.

AIR OPERATIONS WERE BEGUN TODAY IN PREPARATION FOR A SATURDAY LANDING BY 5.000 MARINES AT MEDIO. MUNDO BAY, PUERTO RICO.

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NIGHT LEAD U.N.

BY FRANCIS W.CARPENTER

NEW YORK, MAY 15-(AP)-A PROPOSED RULE WHICH WOULD PERMIT THE UNITED NATIONS SECURITY COUNCIL TO KEEP ITS PROCEEDINGS SECRET EVEN FROM FELLOW MEMBERS OF THE UNITED NATIONS WILL COME BEFORE THE COUNCIL TOMORROW WITH STRONG INDICATIONS IT WILL BE APPROVED.

A REPORT BY THE COUNCIL'S COMMITTEE OF EXPERTS EMBODYING THIS PROPOSAL AND A RESOLUTION PROPOSED BY THE UNITED STATES ON PROCEDURE REGARDING NEW MEMBERS ARE THE ONLY TWO ITEMS ON THE COUNCIL'S AGENDA FOR THE MEETING AT 11 A.M., EASTERN DAYLIGHT TIME.

THERE WAS NO PROVISION FOR DISCUSSION TOMORROW OF THE IRANIAN SITUATION.

THUS IT IS EXPECTED THAT ANDREI A.GROMYKO, SOVIET DELEGATE WHO HAS REFUSED TO DISCUSS IRAN IN THE COUNCIL AND BOYCOTTED THE LAST COUNCIL MEETING MAY 3, WILL ATTEND.

GROMYKO'S PRESS REPRESENTATIVE SAID "I SUPPOSE THAT HE WILL BE THERE."

THE COMMITTEE OF EXPERTS REPRESENTS, AND SO SPEAKS FOR, EVERY DELEGATE ON THE COUNCIL. THE COMMITTEE WAS UNANIMOUS FOR SECRET COUNCIL SESSIONS.

RULE 45 WOULD GIVE THE COUNCIL POWER TO MEET IN SECRET.

RULE 48 WOULD PERMIT THE COUNCIL TO MAKE ONLY A SINGLE VERBATIM COPY OF SUCH PRIVATE MEETINGS.

RULE 53 PROVIDES THE SNAPPER, UNITED NATIONS OBSERVERS SAID. IT PROPOSES:

"THE REPRESENTATIVES OF THE MEMBERS OF THE UNITED NATIONS WHICH HAVE TAKEN PART IN A PRIVATE MEETING SHALL AT ALL TIMES HAVE THE RIGHT TO CONSULT THE RECORD OF THAT MEETING IN THE OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL. THE SECURITY COUNCIL MAY AT ANY TIME GRANT ACCESS TO THIS RECORD TO AUTHORIZED REPRESENTATIVES OF OTHER MEMBERS OF THE UNITED NATIONS."

INVERSELY, THESE OBSERVERS POINTED OUT, THE COUNCIL COULD DENY THE SECRET RECORD EVEN TO A MEMBER OF THE COUNCIL WHO HAD REFUSED TO SIT IN ON A PRIVATE SESSION. IT WOULD REQUIRE A VOTE OF THE COUNCIL TO PERMIT ANY MEMBER NATION NOT SITTING IN THE MEETING TO SEE THE RECORD.

THE COMMITTEE'S RECOMMENDATIONS ON ADMITTING NEW MEMBERS AND A RESOLUTION WHICH U.S. DELEGATE EDWARD R.STETTINIUS, JR., REQUESTED BE PUT ON THE AGENDA DOVETAIL SOMEWHAT. BUT ARE TWO SEPARATE MATTERS.

THE PROPOSED RULES WOULD HAVE AN APPLICANT APPLY TO THE COUNCIL. A COUNCIL SUB-COMMITTEE WOULD CONSIDER THE APPLICATION AND REPORT BACK. THEN THE COUNCIL WOULD DECIDE WHETHER THE APPLICANT WAS A PEACE LOVING STATE AND MAKE RECOMMENDATIONS TO THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY, WHICH WOULD VOTE FINALLY. AUSTRALIA RESERVED ITS RIGHTS CONCERNING THE RULES ON NEW MEMBERS. THE AUSTRALIANS HAVE INSISTED THAT APPLICATIONS SHOULD BE INITIATED WITH THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

STETTINIUS PROPOSED THAT APPLICATIONS FOR MEMBERSHIP RECEIVED BY JULY 15 BE REFERRED TO A COUNCIL COMMITTEE AND CONSIDERED AT COUNCIL MEETINGS IN AUGUST. THIS WOULD PERMIT THE COUNCIL TO ACT IN TIME FOR THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY MEETING SEPT. 3 IN NEW YORK.

IT ALSO WOULD HAVE THE EFFECT OF DELAYING IMMEDIATE ACTION ON ALBANIA'S APPLICATION FOR MEMBERSHIP. YUGOSLAVIA PROPOSED ALBANIA. RUSSIA SUPPORTS THE APPLICATION, BUT THE BRITISH ARE PRESENTLY OPPOSED.

INFORMED SOURCES SAID THE PURPOSE OF THE UNITED STATES RESOLUTION WAS TO HAVE THE COUNCIL TAKE SOME POSITIVE ACTION ON THE ADMISSION OF MEMBERS SO NON-MEMBERS WOULD KNOW WHAT HAD TO BE DONE TO BE ADMITTED.

SWEDEN, THAILAND AND ICELAND ARE CONSIDERING APPLYING.

THE COUNCIL SUB-COMMITTEE ON SPAIN ANNOUNCED TODAY IRAN AND PERU HAD SAID THEY HAD NO EVIDENCE IN REPLYING TO LETTERS SENT BY THE SECRETARY-GENERAL TO EVERY MEMBER OF THE U.N. ASKING FOR INFORMATION IT POSSESSED ON FRANCO SPAIN.

THE SUB-COMMITTEE DID NOT TAKE UP THE LONG CHARGES HANDED YESTERDAY BY THE DR.JOSE GIRAL, PREMIER OF THE SPANISH REPUBLICAN GOVERNMENT IN EXILE. IT WAS SAID THESE WERE BEING TRANSLATED INTO ENGLISH AND PREPARED FOR FORMAL CONSIDERATION.

THE SUB-COMMITTEE ANNOUNCED IT WOULD MEET AT 3 P.M. EDT TOMORROW.

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(120) WASHINGTON,MAY 15-(AP)-A SENATE JUDICIARY SUBCOMMITTEE TODAY RECEIVED REPORTS CONCERNING UNRRA OPERATIONS IN YUGOSLAVIA WHICH CHAIRMAN EASTLAND (D-MISS) DESCRIBED AS "PRETTY SENSATIONAL".

TALKING WITH REPORTERS AFTER THE PRIVATE MEETING OF THE COMMITTEE, EASTLAND DECLINED, HOWEVER, TO GO INTO DETAILS OF WHAT THE GROUP WAS TOLD. THE WITNESS WAS DESCRIBED AS A FORMER STATE DEPARTMENT EMPLOYE WHO RECENTLY RETURNED FROM YUGOSLAVIA.

THERE HAVE BEEN PUBLISHED REPORTS THAT MARSHAL TITO PREVENTS UNRRA AID TO OPPONENTS OF HIS GOVERNMENT.

EASTLAND SAID THE COMMITTEE MIGHT GO INTO THE WITNESS' STORY FURTHER AT A PUBLIC HEARING.

HIS COMMITTEE IS STUDYING WAYS TO STRENGTHEN THE ESPIONAGE LAWS. HE SAID THE UNRRA REPORTS WERE "A LITTLE OUT OF LINE BUT SOMETHING THAT SOME COMMITTEE SHOULD GO INTO."

BY MILT DEAN HILL (340)

WASHINGTON,MAY 15-(AP)-THE PAN AMERICAN UNION GOVERNING BOARD TREATY COORDINATION COMMITTEE APPROVED UNANIMOUSLY TODAY ITS THREE-NATION SUBCOMMITTEE'S ANALYSIS OF EIGHT PROPOSED MUTUAL DEFENSE TREATIES.

IT ALSO AGREED TO SUBMIT THE STUDY TO THE FULL BOARD NEXT WEDNESDAY.

COMMITTEE CHAIRMAN JULIAN CACERAS, HONDURAN AMBASSADOR, TOLD REPORTERS THAT THE ANALYTICAL REPORT HAD BEEN ADOPTED AFTER BRIEF DISCUSSIONS. THE MEETING WAS ATTENDED BY REPRESENTATIVES OF THE UNITED STATES, BRAZIL, MEXICO, CHILE, CUBA, ECUADOR, PANAMA, BOLIVIA AND HONDURAS.

THE DOCUMENT WAS PREPARED BY THE U.S., BRAZIL AND MEXICO. IT IS A DETAILED BREAKDOWN OF TREATY PROPOSALS PRESENTED BY THE UNITED STATES, BRAZIL, MEXICO, ECUADOR, BOLIVIA, CHILE, PANAMA AND URUGUAY. PAN AMERICAN UNION OFFICIALS SAID THAT THE TEXT OF THAT 12,000-WORD DOCUMENT WOULD NOT BE MADE PUBLIC, AT LEAST UNTIL AFTER IT HAD BEEN SUBMITTED TO THE GOVERNING BOARD.

THE GOVERNING BOARD, ORIGINALLY SCHEDULED TO CONVENE THIS AFTERNOON, DELAYED ITS MEETING UNTIL NEXT WEEK TO PERMIT THE COMMITTEE TO CONSIDER THE SUBCOMMITTEE REPORT.

CACERAS SAID SOME SENTIMENT DEVELOPED DURING TODAY'S DISCUSSION FOR THE SIGNING OF TWO SEPARATE TREATIES, BUT HE BELIEVED THIS WOULD NOT BE APPROVED BY THE GOVERNING BOARD.

THE TWO-TREATY PROPOSAL WAS MADE BY AMBASSADOR LUIS QUINTANILLA, MEXICAN DELEGATE.

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THE FIRST TREATY WOULD ESTABLISH THE PACT FOR MUTUAL DEFENSE AGAINST ANY AGGRESSOR WITHIN OR OUTSIDE THE HEMISPHERE; THE SECOND WOULD PROVIDE MECHANISM FOR PACIFIC SETTLEMENT OF DISPUTES WITHIN THE HEMISPHERE.

THE COMMITTEE CHAIRMAN REPORTED THAT BRAZIL, HOST NATION TO THE PROPOSED RIO DE JANEIRO FOREIGN MINISTERS CONFERENCE, OPPOSED THE MEXICAN SUGGESTION.

HE SAID THAT THE UNITED STATES FAVORED A COMPROMISE BETWEEN THE TWO OPPOSING VIEWS.

CACERAS SAID HIS REPORT TO NEXT WEEK'S GOVERNING BOARD MEETING WOULD INFORM THE GROUP THAT GENERAL SENTIMENT FAVORED A SINGLE TREATY.

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WASHINGTON, MAY 15-(AP)-PRESIDENT TRUMAN HAS INVITED MARIANO OSPINA PEREZ, PRESIDENT-ELECT OF COLOMBIA, TO VISIT THE UNITED STATES AS THE OFFICIAL GUEST OF THE GOVERNMENT, IT WAS LEARNED TODAY.

AMERICAN OFFICIALS SAID THAT ARRANGEMENTS FOR HIS TRIP WERE BEING MADE. THE COLOMBIAN PRESIDENT IS EXPECTED TO MAKE THE TRIP BEFORE HE TAKES OFFICE ON AUG. 7, PROBABLY EARLY IN JUNE.

WHILE DETAILS OF HIS ITINERARY IN WASHINGTON HAD YET TO BE DECIDED UPON, THE PRESIDENT-ELECT IS EXPECTED TO MEET PRESIDENT TRUMAN IMMEDIATELY UPON HIS ARRIVAL HERE AND MAY SPEND A NIGHT AT THE WHITE HOUSE AS HAVE OTHER LATIN-AMERICAN CHIEF EXECUTIVES.

OSPINA PROBABLY WILL STAY AT BLAIR HOUSE, THE OFFICIAL RESIDENCE FOR DISTINGUISHED VISITORS, WHICH IS LOCATED ACROSS THE STREET FROM THE WHITE HOUSE.

AMBASSADOR JOHN WILEY IS EXPECTED TO ACCOMPANY OSPINA TO THE UNITED STATES AND INTRODUCE HIM TO PRESIDENT TRUMAN, SECRETARY OF STATE BYRNES AND OTHER HIGH GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS WITH WHOM HE WILL UNDOUBTEDLY CONFER.

OSPINA WILL HAVE AN OPPORTUNITY TO VISIT THE AMERICAN CONGRESS, THE TOMB OF THE UNKNOWN SOLDIER, MOUNT VERNON, THE HOME OF GEORGE WASHINGTON, AND OTHER HISTORIC SITES IN AND AROUND THE CAPITOL.

IN SIMILAR PREVIOUS CASES PRESIDENT TRUMAN HAS GIVEN AN OFFICIAL DINNER FOR THE VISITING CHIEF EXECUTIVE AT THE WHITE HOUSE, GENERALLY FOLLOWED BY A FORMAL DINNER GIVEN BY THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

AMERICAN OFFICIALS SAID IT WAS NOT KNOWN AT THE MOMENT JUST WHAT ARRANGEMENTS FOR ENTERTAINING OSPINA WOULD BE MADE SINCE MANY DETAILS DEPEND UPON HIS OWN PREFERENCE.

THIS WILL BE THE FIRST TIME HE HAS VISITED THE UNITED STATES IN HIS PRESENT CAPACITY AND HIS TRIP IS EXPECTED AMONG DIPLOMATIC OFFICIALS TO ENABLE THE TWO HEADS OF STATE TO EXCHANGE IDEAS RELATIVE TO COOPERATION BETWEEN THE TWO COUNTRIES AND THE BROADER FIELDS OF INTER-AMERICAN RELATIONS.

Quebec, May 15--(AP)--The part played by observers of voluntary drafting organizations in [redacted] and interpreting the United Nations Charter was stressed by Mrs. James A. Dawson, of New York, editor of The Junior League Magazine, at today's session of the annual conference here of the Association of Junior Leagues of America.

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Mrs. Dawson, who was Junior League observer at the San Francisco United Nations conference, said that conference observers were largely responsible for making the establishment of a commission on human rights mandatory. These observers also took a leading part in [redacted] interpreting the problems and aims of the conference and charter, she said.

Mrs. Dawson spoke at a luncheon meeting, at which Mrs. Charles T. Cownie, of Des Moines, presided.

Yesterday's six concurrent meetings to discuss minimum standards of

the league were continued this morning under the following chairmen:

Miss Dorothy Hackemann, of Boston; Mrs. Walter Boulding, of Birmingham, Ala.; Mrs. Valentine Guenther, Peoria, Ill.; Mrs. J. King Hoyt, Jr., Stamford, Conn.; Mrs. Ralph J. Jones, Charleston, W. Va., and Mrs. Frederick A. Kuser, Trenton, N. M.

op rch 231p.

NEW YORK, MAY 15-(AP)-SIXTY-TWO AMERICAN CITIZENS TODAY ISSUED A "MANCHURIAN MANIFESTO" CALLING UPON THE UNITED STATES TO "LEND OUR SUPPORT TO THE DEMANDS NOW BEING VOICED BY THE CHINESE PEOPLE FOR A COMPLETE REVISION OF THE YALTA AGREEMENTS."

THE "MANIFESTO," RELEASED BY J.B. POWELL, AMERICAN NEWSPAPER EDITOR IN CHINA WHO WAS A VICTIM OF JAPANESE PERSECUTION, SAID CHINA'S FAITH IN AMERICA HAD BEEN "RUDELY SHAKEN BY THE SUDDEN REVELATION OF THE SECRET PROVISIONS OF THE YALTA AGREEMENT WHICH VITALLY AFFECT CHINA AND THE WHOLE FAR EAST."

THE "MANIFESTO," DECLARING "RUSSIA HAD GROSSLY VIOLATED THE VERY TREATY WHICH CHINA HAD BEEN FORCED TO NEGOTIATE UNDER SUCH UNFAVORABLE TERMS," CITED:

FAILURE TO WITHDRAW SOVIET TROOPS FROM ALL OF MANCHURIA (EXCEPT PORT ARTHUR) WITHIN THREE MONTHS OF THE END OF THE WAR WITH JAPAN.

FAILURE TO PERMIT CHINA TO TAKE OVER THE CIVIL ADMINISTRATION IN MANCHURIA IMMEDIATELY AFTER FIGHTING HAD CEASED IN SPECIFIC AREAS.

AMONG THE 62 SIGNERS WERE ADMIRAL HARRY H. YARNELL, RETIRED, FORMER COMMANDER OF THE U.S. ASIATIC FLEET; REP. CLARE BOOTHE LUCE (R-CONN.); GEORGE H. EARLE, FORMER GOVERNOR OF PENNSYLVANIA; WILLIAM GREEN, PRESIDENT OF THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR, AND REP. WALTER H. JUDD (R-MINN.)

CAPETOWN, SOUTH AFRICA, MAY 14-(AP)-THE STEAMSHIP MARINE TIGER ARRIVED AT CAPETOWN TODAY FROM THE UNITED STATES CARRYING 100 AMERICAN MISSIONARIES, REPRESENTING 21 DENOMINATIONS, ON THE FIRST LEG OF THEIR TRIP TO POSTS THROUGHOUT CENTRAL AFRICA.

ONE PARTY OF 17 BAPTISTS WILL START FROM CAPETOWN SHORTLY IN AN AUTOMOBILE AND TWO TRUCKS ON AN ARDUOUS TREK OF 5,500 MILES TO FRENCH EQUATORIAL AFRICA. THE PARTY INCLUDES WOMEN AND CHILDREN, AND MUCH OF THE TRIP WILL BE THROUGH DIFFICULT, LITTLE-KNOWN TERRITORY.
RW723PED

BY FRANK CAREY
ASSOCIATED PRESS SCIENCE REPORTER

PHILADELPHIA, MAY 15-(AP)-IT'S A GOOD THING THAT THE MEN OF CANADA'S RECENTLY-COMPLETED ARCTIC "MUSK OX OPERATION" HAD NO NEED FOR VITAMIN TABLETS--BECAUSE AN ESKIMO "HUSKY DOG" RAIDED AND GOBBLED UP THEIR ENTIRE SUPPLY OF 30,000 TABLETS AT ONE SITTING.

THIS WAS RELATED TODAY BY DR.F.H.L.TAYLOR OF BOSTON, MEMBER OF A HARVARD FATIGUE LABORATORY PARTY WHICH ASSISTED CANADIAN ARMY SCIENTISTS IN MAKING PHYSICAL FITNESS TESTS OF THE ARCTIC ADVENTURERS BEFORE AND AFTER THEIR 84-DAY, 3200-MILE TREK OVER THE COLD COUNTRY.

HE SAID THE MEN CAME THROUGH PHYSICALLY OKAY AND THAT SOME OF THEM HAD PHYSICAL FITNESS SCORES "EQUIVALENT TO THOSE OF HARVARD ATHLETES."

JUST RETURNED FROM CANADA, AND HERE TO ADDRESS THE AMERICAN COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS' 27TH MEETING ON ANOTHER AUBJECT, TAYLOR TOLD A REPORTER THAT THE 30,000 VITAMIN TABLETS HAD BEEN PROVIDED THE MUSK OX PARTY FOR USE "IN AN EMERGENCY." REGULAR FOOD WAS DROPPED TO THE EXPEDITION FROM AIRPLANES.

"WE LEARNED LATER," HE SAID, "THAT WHEN THE PARTY WAS AT BAKER LAKE, ABOUT EIGHT DAYS OUT OF CHURCHILL, MANITOBA, THE STARTING POINT, A HUSKY DOG OWNED BY AN ESKIMO IN THE VICINITY RAIDED THE VITAMIN TABLET SUPPLY AND ATE THE WHOLE DAMN LOT AT ONE SITTING!"

DECLARING THAT AT LAST REPORTS, THE POOCH WAS DOING ALL RIGHT, TAYLOR GRINNED:

"HE'S PROBABLY THE STRONGEST HUSKY DOG IN THE WHOLE NORTHLAND!"

TAYLOR SAID THE HARVARD WORK WAS DONE AT THE INVITATION OF THE CANADIAN GOVERNMENT AND THAT HE AND DR.ROBERT E.JOHNSON OF HARVARD WORKED UNDER THE GENERAL SUPERVISION OF LIEUT.COL.ROBERT KARK OF THE CANADIAN MEDICAL CORPS.

HE SAID ALL MEMBERS OF THE PARTY--INCLUDING 35 CANADIANS AND 10 AMERICAN OBSERVERS--WERE GIVEN A GENERAL HEALTH CHECKUP BEFORE LEAVING AND ALSO SUBJECTED TO PHYSICAL FITNESS TESTS WHILE CARRYING PACKS WEIGHING ONE THIRD THEIR BODY WEIGHT.

"THE MEN CAME OUT IN AT LEAST AS GOOD HEALTH AS THEY WENT IN," TAYLOR SAID, "AND, IF ANYTHING, THEIR PHYSICAL HEALTH HAD IMPROVED. THE LARGEST LOSS OF WEIGHT WAS THREE POUNDS."

Britain Proposes Union in India, Rejects Moslem League Demands

LONDON, May 16—(AP) Britain proposed today an independent union of all India and rejected Moslem league demands for separate Moslem states in the northeast and northwest.

The union would link British India and the princely states into a federation for common conduct of foreign affairs, defense and communications and give the federal government authority to levy taxes for all three purposes.

Civil War Feared

The proposals were prepared by the three-man British cabinet mission to India after fruitless efforts to bring the major Indian factions into agreement on methods of framing a constitution and achieving political independence. Failure to establish a constitution soon, the mission said, will risk the "grave danger of violence, chaos and civil war."

The mission said that India "now has the opportunity of complete independence," but added "we hope that the new independent India may choose to be a member of the British commonwealth of nations."

The mission refused Moslem demands for pakistan, creation of a separate state, because "it would not solve the communal minority problem," and the areas involved "contain the two most vulnerable frontiers in India," Prime Minister Clement Attlee told Commons.

Interim Government

While the Indian constitution is being written, the proposals call for an interim government with all offices "held by Indian leaders having full confidence of the people."

Viceroy Lord Wavell has already "started discussions to this end," said Attlee, reading from a White Paper published simultaneously in India and Britain.

The White Paper called upon the provincial Indian legislatures in British India and the leaders of the princely states to pick 385 delegates to a constitutional assembly, to meet in New Delhi as soon as possible. Of the total, 210 would be drawn from a "general" classification, 78 from the Moslems, four from the Sikh groups and 93 from the states—roughly proportionate to each class' number in the Indian population.

A "broad basis" for the constitution proposes an executive department of the government and a legislature to represent all India, but leaving all authority except for foreign affairs, defense and communications in the provincial or state assemblies.

Action on Religious Problem

It suggested that the knotty problem of religious conflicts be solved by requiring any national law raising such communal differences to be approved not only by a majority in the national legislature but by majorities of each of the two major groups—Hindus and Moslems.

The provinces would be free to join in regional groups for a common administration of whatever governmental functions they desired to pool, and the mission suggested that both provincial and national constitutions allow for reconsideration of the constitutions every 10 years.

If a constitution for India is drafted along these lines, Parliament will have to approve it as a part of a treaty transferring authority over the huge sub-continent from the King to the new Indian government.

British Propose Federal Union Of India

London, May 16 (AP)—A six-point plan for a Federal union of India was announced in the House of Commons today by Prime Minister Attlee.

Published as a Government white paper, the plan was drawn up by a three-man Cabinet mission to India following its unsuccessful negotiations for Indian leaders themselves to formulate a plan for Indian independence and an interim government to rule while the new constitution was being drafted and adopted.

Program Set Forth

The plan set forth these six points:

1. Establishment of a Federal union of India embracing both what is known as British India and the 600 princely states of India. The union government to have control of foreign affairs, defense and communications and the power to raise money for those purposes.

2. A central executive branch and an all-India legislature. Any major question before the legislature would have to have a majority of the whole legislature for passage and also a majority of each of the two major parties in the legislature—the predominantly Hindu Congress party and the Moslem League.

3. All other subjects of Government—the residuary power—to be vested in the provinces.

4. The princely states also to retain all powers not ceded to the union.

5. Permission for the provinces to form regional groups which likewise would have executive branches and legislatures. Each regional government would determine the subjects of its common administration.

6. Inclusion in both the union and regional constitutions provisions under which any provincial legislature could, by majority vote, call for reconsideration of the constitution after the first ten years and at intervals of ten years afterward.

Interim Rule Urged

The Cabinet mission—composed of Lord Pethick-Lawrence, Secretary of State for India; Sir Stafford Cripps, president of the Board of Trade, and A. V. Alexander, First Lord of the Admiralty—also recommended that an interim government be set up in which all offices would be held by Indians. The government would rule while the proposed new constitution was being put into effect.

The mission proposed that a constitutional convention meet in New Delhi as soon as possible, with the delegates to be chosen by the recently elected provincial legislatures. One delegate would be chosen for each 1,000,000 people, each province rationing the delegates among Moslems, Sikhs and general population in proportion to the number of people of those classifications.

When Attlee dispatched the mission to India he said if the Indians chose independence "they have the full right to do so," but he expressed the hope they would remain a part of the British commonwealth of nations, a status similar to that of Canada, Australia, New Zealand and South Africa.

Details Not Known

The mission's efforts to have Indians themselves propose a solution of constitutional and interim government questions was wrecked at a round-table conference at Simla on differences between the Moslems and the Congress party. The inside details of that conference have not yet been published, but it was believed Moslem insistence upon a fully independent Moslem state of Pakistan, separate from the rest of India, made a solution by Indians themselves impossible at that meeting.

The mission's plan rejected the Moslem League's idea. The evidence submitted, the Cabinet ministers said, showed an almost universal desire outside supporters of the League for the unity of India. The ministers said they did not feel a separate state of Pakistan would solve the communal minority problems of India.

The two sections that Pakistan would include contain the most vulnerable frontiers in India and would be difficult to defend, the mission added.

Concessions Made

The interim government envisaged would deal with the country's threatened famine and negotiate with Britain a treaty providing for the transfer of power after the framing of the new constitution.

Acknowledging that both the Congress party and the Moslem League leaders had been prepared to make considerable concessions, the mission said, however, it had been impossible to bridge the gap between the conflicting points of view.

"Since no agreement has been reached," their report said, "we feel that it is our duty to put forward what we consider are the best arrangements possible to insure a speedy setting up of the new constitution."

Explained By Attlee

Commons is not required to act on the proposed plan, although eventually it will have to pass on a plan for the Indian government in its final form by approving a British-Indian treaty for transferring power from Britain to any new Indian government.

Attlee told the House the Government had "decided immediate arrangements should be made whereby the Indians may decide the future constitution of India and an interim government may be set up at once to carry on administration of British India until such time as a new constitution can be brought into being."

Won't Map Details

"It is not our object," he added, "to lay out details of the constitution in this program but to set in motion machinery whereby the constitution can be settled by the Indians themselves."

"We have been forced to the conclusion that neither a larger nor a smaller sovereign state of Pakistan would provide an acceptable solution of the communal problem," Attlee said.

Winston Churchill, wartime Premier and now leader of the Conservative opposition, called the Government's Indian proposal an "able but melancholy document."

"I am bound to make clear, without delay, what is the position of the official opposition," Churchill said.

Churchill's Views

"As head of the coalition government, my colleagues of those days and I are committed to the offer made to the people of India at the time of the Cripps mission in 1942, by which we offered dominion status as expressed by the statute of Westminster, including the right of secession, subject to certain provisions.

"The first of those provisions was that there should be a broad, real and sincere agreement between the main Indian parties. It has been increasingly clear that the object sought for was not dominion status with the subsequent and consequent right of secession, but direct and immediate independence."

Called Unfortunate

Churchill continued:

"The new proposals seem at first to shift the onus of deciding the future constitution of India from the Indian parties to the Government. In so far as this shifting of the onus may prove the case, it certainly seems to have been an unfortunate step. We cannot enforce, by British arms, a British-made constitution upon India against the wishes of any of the main elements of Indian life."

Churchill said the Conservatives would "preserve our entire freedom of action as to the future course we should take."

Acceptance Doubted

New Delhi, May 16 (AP)—Moslem League quarters said tonight that the British Cabinet mission's plan for India "will not find widespread acceptance among the Moslems."

Official comment was withheld, however, pending issuance of a formal statement by Mahomed Ali Jinnah, league president.

Hindus Jubilant

Bombay, May 16 (AP)—Hindus greeted with a mixture of jubilation and amazement tonight the British Cabinet mission proposal for a united federation of independent India. One shopkeeper, in a typical comment, said, "I never thought the British would do that."

A Hindu newspaper declared "this is a most sincere attempt to give a fair and just decision to all classes and communities of India."

Mohandas K. Gandhi, Congress party leader, said:

"Whether people like the announcement or not, it is going to be a most momentous one in the history of India."

Text of British Report on India

LONDON, May 16 (UP).—The complete text of the White Paper issued at New Delhi by Viceroy Lord Wavell and the British Cabinet mission to India and read in the House of Commons here today by Prime Minister Attlee:

ITEM 1—On March 15 last, just before the dispatch of the Cabinet mission to India, Mr. Attlee, the British Prime Minister, used these words: "My colleagues are going to India with the intention of using their utmost endeavors to help her attain her freedom as speedily and fully as possible. What form of government is to replace the present regime is for India to decide; but our desire is to help her to set up forthwith machinery for making that decision. I hope that the Indian people may elect to remain within the British Commonwealth. I am certain that she will find great advantages in doing so. But if she does so elect it must be by her own free will. The British Commonwealth and Empire is not bound together by chains of external compulsion. It is a free association of free peoples. If, on the other hand, she elects for independence, in our view she has the right to do so. It will be for us to help to make the transition as smooth and easy as possible."

ITEM 2—Charged in these historic words, we, the Cabinet Ministers and the Viceroy, have done our utmost to assist the two main political parties to reach agreement upon the fundamental issue of the unity or division of India. After prolonged discussions in New Delhi, we succeeded in bringing the (All-India) Congress and the Moslem League together in a conference at Simla. There was a full exchange of views and both parties were prepared to make considerable concessions in order to try to reach a settlement, but it ultimately proved impossible to close the remainder of the gap between the parties and so no agreement could be concluded. Since no agreement has been reached, we feel it our duty to put forward what we consider are the best arrangements possible to insure a speedy setting up of a new constitution. This statement is made with the full approval of His Majesty's government in the United Kingdom.

Plan Interim Government

ITEM 3—We have accordingly decided that immediate arrangements should be made whereby Indians may decide the future constitution of India and an interim government may be set up at once to carry on the administration of British India until such time as the new constitution can be brought into being. We have endeavored to be just to smaller as well as larger sections of the people; and to recommend a solution which will lead to a practicable way of governing the India of the future and will give a sound basis for defense and a good opportunity for progress in the social, political and economic field.

ITEM 4—It is not intended in this statement to review the voluminous evidence which has been submitted to the mission; but it is right that we should state it has shown an almost universal desire, outside of supporters of the Moslem League, for the unity of India.

ITEM 5—This consideration did not, however, deter us from examining closely and impartially the possibility of a partition of India, since we were greatly impressed by the very genuine and acute anxiety of Moslems lest they should find themselves subjected to perpetual Hindu-majority rule. This feeling has become so strong and widespread among Moslems that it cannot be allayed by mere paper safeguards. If there is to be internal peace in India it must be secured by measures which will assure to Moslems a control in all matters vital to their culture, religion and economic or other interests.

ITEM 6—We therefore examined in the first instance the question of a separate and full independent sovereign state of Pakistan as claimed by the Moslem League. Such a Pakistan would comprise two areas, —one in the [illegible] consisting of the provinces of the Punjab, Sind, the Northwest frontier and British Baluchistan; the other in the northeast consisting of the provinces of Bengal and Assam.

Insisted on Pakistan Principle

The League were prepared to consider adjustment of boundaries at a later stage but insisted that the principle of Pakistan should first be acknowledged. Argument for a separate state of Pakistan was based first upon the right of the Moslem majority to decide their method of government according to their wishes and secondly upon the necessity to include substantial areas in which the Moslems are in the minority in order to make Pakistan administratively and economically workable.

The size of the non-Moslem minorities in a Pakistan comprising the whole of the six provinces enumerated above

would be very considerable, as the following figures (all population figures in this statement are from the most recent census, taken in 1941) show:

NORTH-WESTERN AREA	MOSLEM	NON-MOSLEM
Punjab	16,217,242	12,201,577
Northwest Frontier Province	2,788,797	249,270
Sind	3,208,325	1,326,683
British Baluchistan	438,930	62,701
TOTALS	22,653,294	13,840,231

62.07 per cent Moslem; 37.93 per cent non-Moslem.

NORTH-EASTERN AREA	MOSLEM	NON-MOSLEM
Bengal	33,005,434	27,301,091
Assam	3,442,479	6,762,254
TOTALS	36,447,913	34,063,345

51.69 per cent Moslem; 48.31 per sent non-Moslem.

Moslem minorities in the remainder of British India number some 20,000,000 dispersed amongst a total population of 188,000,000.

These figures show that setting up of a separate sovereign state of Pakistan on the lines claimed by the Moslem League would not solve the communal minority problem; nor can we see any justification for including within a sovereign Pakistan those districts of the Punjab and Bengal and Assam in which the population is predominantly non-Moslem. Every argument that can be used in favor of Pakistan can equally, in our view, be used in favor of exclusion of non-Moslem areas from Pakistan. This point would particularly affect the position of the Sikhs.

Considered Smaller Pakistan

ITEM 7—We therefore considered whether a smaller sovereign Pakistan confined to Moslem-majority areas alone might be a possible basis of compromise. Such a Pakistan is regarded by the Moslem League as quite impracticable because it would entail exclusion from Pakistan of (A) the whole of the Ambala and Jullundur division in the Punjab, (B) the whole of Assam except the district of Sylhet and (C) a large part of western Bengal, including Calcutta, in which city the percentage of Moslem population is 23.6 per cent.

We ourselves are also convinced that any solution which involves radical partition of the Punjab and Bengal, as this would do, would be contrary to the wishes and interests of a very large proportion of the inhabitants of these provinces. Bengal and the Punjab each has its own common language and long history and tradition. Moreover, any division of the Punjab would of necessity divide the Sikhs, leaving substantial bodies of Sikhs on both sides of the boundary. We have therefore been forced to the conclusion that neither a larger nor smaller sovereign state of Pakistan would provide an acceptable solution for the communal problem.

ITEM 8—Apart from the great force of the foregoing arguments, there are weighty administrative, economic and military considerations. The whole of the transportation and postal and telegraph systems of India have been established on the basis of a united India. To disintegrate them would gravely injure both parts of India. The case for a united defense is even stronger. The Indian armed forces have been built up as a whole for the defense of India as a whole, and to break them into two would inflict a deadly blow on the long traditions and high degree of efficiency of the Indian Army and would entail the gravest dangers. The Indian Navy and the Indian Air Force would become much less effective. The two sections of the suggested Pakistan contain the two most vulnerable frontiers in India and for successful defense in depth the area of Pakistan would be insufficient.

ITEM 9—A further consideration of importance is the greater difficulty which the Indian states would find in associating themselves with a divided British India.

Two Areas Separated

ITEM 10—Finally, there is the geographical fact that two halves of the proposed Pakistan state are separated by some 700 miles and communications between them both in war and peace would be dependent on the goodwill of Hindustan.

ITEM 11—We are therefore unable to advise the British government that the power which at present resides in British hands should be handed over to two entirely separate sovereign states.

ITEM 12—This decision does not, however, blind us to the very real Moslem apprehensions that their culture and political and social life might become submerged in a purely unitary India in which the Hindus, with their greatly superior numbers, must be the dominating element. To meet this the Congress have put forward a scheme under which the provinces would have full autonomy subject only to a minimum of central subjects such as foreign affairs, defense and communications.

Under this scheme, the provinces, if they wished to take part in economic and administrative planning on a large scale, could cede to the center optional subjects in addition to the compulsory ones mentioned above.

ITEM 13—Such a scheme would, in our view, present considerable constitutional disadvantages and anomalies. It would be very difficult to work a central executive and legislature in which some ministers who dealt with compulsory subjects were responsible to the whole of India while other ministers who dealt with optional subjects would be responsible only to those provinces who had elected to act together in respect of such subjects. This difficulty would be accentuated in a central legislature where it would be necessary to exclude certain members from speaking and voting when subjects with which their provinces were not concerned were under discussion. Apart from the difficulty of working such a scheme, we do not consider it would be fair to deny to other provinces which did not desire to take optional subjects to the center the right to form themselves into a group for a similar purpose. This would indeed be no more than the exercise of their autonomous powers in a particular way.

Problem of Indian States

ITEM 14—Before putting forward our recommendations, we turn to deal with the relationship of the Indian states to British India. It is quite clear that with attainment of independence by British India, whether inside or outside the British Commonwealth, the relationship which has hitherto existed between the rulers of the states and the British Crown will no longer be possible. Paramountcy can neither be retained by the British Crown nor transferred to the new government. This fact has been fully recognized by those whom we interviewed from the states. They have, at the same time, assured us that the states are ready and willing to co-operate in the new development of India. The precise form which their co-operation will take must be a matter for negotiation during the building up of the new constitutional structure, and it by no means follows that it will be identical for all states. We have not, therefore, dealt with the states in the same detail as the provinces of British India in the paragraphs which follow.

ITEM 15—We now indicate the nature of the solution which in our view would be just to the essential claims of all parties and would at the same time be most likely to bring about a stable and practicable form of constitution for all India.

We recommend that the constitution should take the following basic form:

(1) There should be a union of India embracing both British India and the states which should deal with the following subjects: Foreign affairs, defense and communications, and should have the powers necessary to raise finances required for the above subjects.

(2) The union should have an executive and a legislature constituted from British Indian and states representatives. Any question raising a major communal issue in the legislature should require for its decision a majority of the representatives present and voting of each of the two major communities as well as a majority of all members present and voting.

(3) All subjects other than union subjects and all residuary powers should be vested in the provinces.

(4) The states will retain all subjects and powers other than those ceded to the union.

(5) The provinces should be free to form groups with executives and legislatures and each group could determine the provincial subjects to be taken in common.

(6) The constitutions of the union and of the groups should contain a provision whereby any province could, by a majority vote of its legislative assembly, call for reconsideration of the terms of the constitution after an initial period of ten years and at ten yearly intervals thereafter.

By Indians for Indians

ITEM 16—It is not our object to lay out details of a constitution on the above program but to set in motion machinery whereby the constitution can be settled by Indians for Indians.

It has been necessary, however, for us to make this recommendation as to a broad basis of the future constitution because it became clear to us in the course of our negotiations that not until that had been done was there any hope of getting the two major communities to join in setting up of the constitution making machinery.

ITEM 17—We now indicate the constitution-making machinery which we propose should be brought into being forthwith in order to enable the new constitution to be worked out.

ITEM 18—In forming any assembly to decide a new constitutional structure, the first problem is to obtain as broad-based and accurate representation of the whole population as is possible. The most satisfactory method obviously would be by an election based on adult franchise, but any attempt to introduce such a step now would lead to wholly unacceptable delay in the formation of the new constitution. The only practicable course is to utilize recently elected provincial legislative assemblies as electing bodies. There are, however, two factors in their composition which make this difficult. The first is the numerical strengths of the provincial legislative assemblies do not bear the same proportion to the total population in each province.

Thus, Assam, with a population of 10,000,000, has a legislative assembly of 108 members, while Bengal, with a population six times as large, has an assembly of only 250. Secondly, owing to the weightage given minorities by communal award, strengths of the several communities in each provincial legislative assembly are not in proportion to their numbers in the province. Thus, the number of seats reserved for Moslems in the Bengal legislative assembly is only 48 per cent of the total although they form 55 per cent of the provincial population. After most careful consideration of the various methods by which these points might be corrected, we have come to the conclusion that the fairest and most practicable plan would be:

(A) To allot to each province a total number of seats proportional to its population, roughly, a ratio of one to 1,000,000, as the nearest substitute for representation by adult suffrage.

(B) To divide the provincial allocation of seats between the main communities in each province in proportion to their population.

(C) To provide that representatives allocated to each community in a province shall be elected by members of that community in its legislative assembly.

We think that for these purposes it is sufficient to recognize only three main communities in India, general, Moslem and Sikh, the "general" community including all persons who are not Moslems or Sikhs. As smaller minorities would upon a population basis have little or no representation, since they would lose the weightage which assures them seats in the provincial legislatures, we have made arrangement, set out in Paragraph 20, below to give them full representation in all matters of special interest to minorities.

Table of Representatives

ITEM 19—(1) We therefore propose that there shall be elected by each provincial legislative assembly the following numbers of representatives, each part of the legislative assembly (general, Moslem or Sikh) electing its own representatives by a method of proportional representation with a single transferable vote:

TABLE OF REPRESENTATION

SECTION A

Province	Gen.	Moslem	Tot.
Madras	45	4	49
Bombay	19	2	21
United Prov.	47	8	55
Bihar	31	5	36
Central Prov.	16	1	17
Orissa	9	0	9
Total	167	20	187

SECTION B

Province	Gen.	Moslem	Sikhs	Tot.
Punjab	8	16	4	28
Northwest Frontier	0	3	0	3
Sind	1	3	0	4
Total	9	22	4	35

SECTION C

Province	Gen.	Moslem	Tot.
Bengal	27	33	60
Assam	7	3	10
Total	34	36	70

Total for British India, 292.
Maximum for the Indian states, 93.
Grand total, 385.

Note: In order to represent the chief commissioners' provinces, there will be added to Section A the member representing Delhi in the Central Legislative Assembly, the member representing Ajmer-Merwara in the Central Legislative Assembly and a representative to be elected by the Coorg Legislative Council. To Section B will be added a representative of British Baluchistan.

(2) It is the intention that the states would be given in the final constituent assembly appropriate representation which would not, on the basis of calculation of population adopted for British India, exceed ninety-three; but the method of selection will have to be determined by consultation. The states would in the preliminary stage be represented by the negotiating committee.

(3) Representatives thus chosen shall meet in New Delhi as soon as possible.

Preliminary Meeting

(4) A preliminary meeting will be held at which the general order of business will be decided, a chairman and other officers elected and an advisory committee (see paragraph 20 below) on rights of citizens, minorities and tribal and excluded areas set up. Therefore, provincial representatives will divide up into three sections shown under A, B and C in the table of representation in subparagraph (1) of this paragraph.

(5) These sections shall proceed to settle provincial constitutions for the provinces included in each section and shall also decide whether any group constitution shall be set up for those provinces and if so with what provincial subjects the group should deal. The provinces should have power to opt out of groups in accordance with provisions of Subclause 8 below.

(6) Representatives of section and Indian states shall reassemble for the purpose of settling the union constitution.

(7) In the union of the constituent assembly a resolution varying the provisions of paragraph 15 above or raising any major communal issue shall require a majority of representatives present and voting of each of the two major communities. The chairman of the assembly shall decide which if any resolutions raise major communal issues and shall, if so requested by a majority of the representatives of either of the major communities, consult the federal court before giving his decision.

(8) As soon as new constitutional arrangements have come into operation it shall be open to any province to elect to come out of any group in which it has been placed. Such decision shall be taken by the Legislature of the province after the first general election under the new constitution.

Rights of Citizens

ITEM 20—The advisory committee on the rights of citizens, minorities and tribal and excluded areas will contain due

representation of the interest affected and their function will be to report to the union constituent assembly upon a list of the fundamental rights clauses for protection of minorities and schemes for the administration of tribal and excluded areas and to advise whether these rights should be incorporated in a provincial group or union constitutions.

ITEM 21—His Excellency the Viceroy will forthwith request the provincial legislatures to proceed with election of their representatives and states to set up a negotiating committee.

It is hoped that the process of constitution making can proceed as rapidly as the complexities of the task permit, so that the interim period may be as short as possible.

ITEM 22—It will be necessary to negotiate a treaty between the union constituent assembly and the United Kingdom to provide for certain matters arising out of the transfer of powers.

ITEM 23—While the constitution making proceeds the administration of India has to be carried on. We attach great importance therefore to the setting up at once of an interim government having the support of the major political parties. It is essential during the interim period that there should be the maximum of co-operation in carrying through difficult tasks that face the government of India. Besides the heavy tasks of day-to-day administration, there is grave danger of famine to be countered, there are decisions to be taken in many matters of post-war development which will have far-reaching effect on India's future and there are important international conferences in which India has to be represented. For all these purpose a government having popular support is necessary. The Viceroy has already started discussions to this end and hopes soon to form an interim government in which all portfolios, including that of the war member, will be held by Indian leaders having the full confidence of the people. The British government, recognizing the significance of the changes, will give the fullest measure of co-operation to the government so formed in accomplishment of its tasks of administration and in bringing about as rapid and smooth a transition as possible.

To Indian Leaders and People

ITEM 24—To the leaders and people of India who now have the opportunity of complete independence we would finally say this: We and our government and our countrymen hoped that it would be possible for the Indian people themselves to agree upon a method of framing a new constitution under which they will live. Despite the labors which we have shared with the Indian parties and exercise of much patience and good will by all, this has not been possible. We therefore now lay before you the proposals which, after listening to all sides and after much earnest thought, we trust will enable you to attain your independence in the shortest time and with the least danger of internal disturbance and conflict. These proposals may not, of course, completely satisfy all parties, but you will recognize with us that at this supreme moment in Indian history statesmanship demands mutual accommodation, and we ask you to consider the alternative to the acceptance of these proposals. After all the efforts which we and the Indian parties have made together for agreement, we must state that in our view there is small hope of peaceful settlement by agreement of the Indian parties alone. The alternative would therefore be the grave danger of violence, chaos and even civil war.

The gravity and duration of such disturbance cannot be foreseen, but it is certain it would be a terrible disaster for many millions of men, women and children. This is a possibility which must be regarded with equal abhorrence by the Indian people, our own countrymen and the world as a whole. We therefore lay these proposals before you in the profound hope they will be accepted and operated by you in the spirit of accommodation and good will in which they are offered. We appeal to all who have the future good of India at heart to extend their vision beyond their own community or interest to the interests of the whole 400,000,000 of the Indian people.

We hope the new independent India may choose to be a member of the British Commonwealth. We hope that in any event you will remain in close and friendly association with our people. But these are matters for your own free choice. Whatever that choice may be, we look forward with you to your ever-increasing prosperity among the greatest nations of the world and a future even more glorious than your past.

Big Four End Paris Conference Planning to Meet Again June 15

Ministers Initial Revised Italian Armistice Terms—Russia Said to Approve Group to Visit All Zones in Germany.

Paris, May 16 (AP) — The four-power Foreign Ministers Council spent three hours in almost fruitless discussion of Germany today and then adjourned until June 15, when they will again attack the unsettled problems of peace.

In the final session the Ministers initialed revised Italian armistice terms, American quarters said.

United States Secretary of State James F. Brynes planned to leave Paris for the United States at noon tomorrow, accompanied by Senators Tom Connally and Arthur H. Vandenberg and their wives.

Soviet Foreign Minister V. M. Molotov agreed to an American proposal to send a four-power commission to all four zones of Germany to investigate the state of German disarmament, an American informant said.

But this proposal was thrown out by Byrnes several days ago to counter a Soviet objection to Byrnes's offer of a 25-year four-power mutual-assistance pact to guarantee the continued disarmament of Germany. At that time Molotov had objected that Germany's present state of disarmament should be studied before such a pact was considered, and Byrnes had proposed the commission.

Bevin Agrees On Pact

Today British Foreign Secretary Ernest Bevin finally registered London's approval of the pact proposal, and said Prime Minister Attlee would make a statement in the House of Commons in London on the question later in the day.

France has already accepted the proposal.

But Molotov's attitude toward the pact remained unchanged. An American source said Molotov declared there was no hurry about such a pact, since it would not take effect until after the occupying armies had withdrawn from Germany.—

Ruhr Again Brought Up

Molotov was said to have repeated his statement of yesterday that Russia wanted to know what was going on in the Ruhr. He said he had heard of a scheme to nationalize the Ruhr coal mines.

Molotov also asked Byrnes what connection there was between the proposed 25-year pact and the Secretary of State's proposal for a peace conference on Germany starting November 12. He asked if the plan for a peace conference was designed to change the Potsdam Agreement on Germany. Byrnes replied there was no question of changing the Potsdam Agreement, and he merely wanted the Allies to agree on general long-range goals in Germany.

Byrnes Discouraged

Byrnes, described by his associates as deeply discouraged by the failure of the conferees to reach any basic agreement during three weeks of negotiations, was said to be convinced there was no other course except continued effort to compromise the differences which have split the western powers and Russia.

In recessing, the foreign ministers leave unsettled the same problems which impelled their current session—the question of Austria, which the Russians flatly refused even to discuss; Trieste, which Britain and the United States insist must go to Italy while the Russians insist it must go to Yugoslavia; freedom of navigation on the Danube, which the Russians refuse to write into the Balkan peace treaties; and international freedom of commerce with Romania, Bulgaria and Hungary.

In the interim period from now until June 15 the foreign ministers will leave their deputies in session in Paris to work on these problems, and others, in an effort to narrow the margin of difference.

The dispatch asserted that the American delegation agreed last Saturday to the Russian and French idea on the Italian colonies, but changed later.

"Secretary Byrnes then proposed a new and very complicated method of solving the problem," the dispatch said. "It is not hard to see that the new proposal by Byrnes not only did not lead toward a solution but, on the contrary, again complicated the question."

Harriman Goes to Paris.

London, May 16 (A. P.).—United States Ambassador Harriman flew to Paris today to confer with Secretary of State Byrnes. At the Embassy, it was said that Byrnes requested the visit and that presumably Harriman would be given details of the Foreign Ministers Conference.

Byrnes Work Hit By Russ

Moscow, May 16 (AP) — *Izvestia* and *Pravda* printed a Paris dispatch today saying United States Secretary of State Byrnes had complicated the work of the Foreign Ministers Conference with his proposal for Italian colonies and a swift peace treaty for Austria.

The Tass dispatch said the Soviet delegation found that no groundwork, necessary for working out the Austrian treaty, had been done.

"The inclusion of the new peace treaty on the June session of the agenda naturally created additional hardships in preparing the peace conference," the item said.

ALLIES CHALLENGE DOCUMENTS USED IN RAEDER DEFENSE

Norgaard

NUERNBERG, May 16—(AP) Allied prosecutors objected today to defense documents for Grand Admiral Erich Raeder purporting to show that Britain and France once had considered "self-preservation" actions against neutrals and bombing of "Russia's oil basin in the Caucasus.

The arguments interrupted testimony of Raeder, former commander in chief of the German Navy, before the International Military Tribunal on war crimes charges.

His attorney, Walter Siemers, contended the documents would show that the Allied powers had the same idea of national self-preservation, even at expense of neutrals, as governed German ideas of aggression against Norway, Greece and the low countries. Most of the documents were declared captured from the French general staff in 1940.

NIGHT

One disputed document was a resolution purportedly drafted by the Anglo-French War Council March 28, 1940, for sending notes warning Norway and Sweden that "the Allied governments cannot tolerate another attack upon Finland either by the Soviet or German government."

"If such an act of aggression took place, and if the Swedish and Norwegian governments refused to grant facilities for efforts being made by the Allied governments to afford Finland help x x x and if the Swedish and Norwegian governments attempted to prevent such help, this attitude would be considered by the Allies as contrary to their vital interests and would provoke appropriate reaction," the resolution was quoted.

The document also said British and French experts would study "a project for aerial bombing of the Russian oil basin in the Caucasus," particularly the results expectable, "the probable repercussions on Russia" and "probable attitude of Turkey."

The British and French prosecutors also objected to numerous documents, especially to captured French files said to show that the French command in 1939 plotted an Allied invasion of Belgium and Luxembourg and landings in Greece.

Earlier, Raeder testified that Hitler in February, 1933, promised the German high command that he would "rid the country of the shackles of Versailles" and build armed forces for use as a political weapon.

He said Hitler's "war intentions were not mentioned" and that Hitler's speech had "a calming effect on all of us."

SAYS HITLER GAVE ARMY PLEDGE IN '33

Tom Keating

Nuernberg, May 16 (A. P.).—Adolf Hitler promised the German High Command that as soon as he took office he would "rid the country of the shackles of Versailles" and build an armed force for use as a political weapon, Grand Admiral Erich Raeder testified today.

Raeder told the International Military Tribunal that Der Fuehrer's attitude was made plain in February, 1933, at a dinner which had been arranged to permit Hitler to meet the German generals and admirals. He laid down the dictum that the entire policy of the Reich was to be his one-man show, the witness said.

"He said the Wehrmacht was not to be used in situations of domestic unrest, that he would have other forces for that," the Admiral continued. "He assured the Wehrmacht quiet development to prevent the Reich from becoming the football of other nations—that it could devote its entire time to that."

Raeder conceded that Germany evaded the Versailles Treaty ban against a German naval air force by permitting pilots to resign and assume civilian status during maneuvers. Forbidden to train pilots, the Navy inducted some men with years of civilian air training, the Admiral testified in his second day on the witness stand in his own defense. He declared yesterday that he had rebuilt the German navy "within the framework of the Versailles Treaty."

"Civilians" During Maneuvers

Some old planes, allowed as target-pullers for anti-aircraft practice, were used to train naval vessels in proper conduct under air attack and, Raeder added, "when we used young [illegible] flyers they were discharged for the period of maneuvers."

Accused of building up the Navy for aggressive war, Raeder reiterated that his conduct through the years was based entirely on a desire to create an adequate defense.

Admiral Raeder is the thirteenth of the 22 defendants on trial to present his defense.

Officers Flown To Trial Scene

London, May 16 (AP)—The British War Crimes Commission said today that German Field Marshals Karl G. von Rundstedt and Ewald von Kleist and Gen. Guenther von Blumentritt had been flown from England to Nuernberg, Germany, where the Allied war-crime trials are in progress.

A commission spokesman said trial authorities had requested that the three officers be sent to Nuernberg, but he said he did not know the reason.

BREAD RATION CUT IN GERMAN SECTOR OCCUPIED BY U. S.

McLaurin

STUTTGART, Germany, May 16.—(AP) The German zonal government today ordered a one-third slash in bread rations for 18,000,000 Germans in the U. S. occupation zone, coincident with a warning that 9,000,000 Germans in the British zone faced possible starvation rations of only 500 calories daily.

The German Council of Minister-Presidents, just given new author-

ity to make independent decisions, announced that the food ration in the American zone would be cut seven per cent from 1,275 to 1,180 calories daily effective May 27. The ration cut will be made entirely in bread, with the present weekly allowance of 3.3 pounds reduced to 2.2 pounds.

NIGF

New Cut in British Zone

In Herford, British military food administrators declared that unless there were substantial grain imports within the next few weeks, Germans in that zone may have only 500 calories or less daily.

(The average American diet ranges from 2,400 to 3,000 calories daily.

(In London, the British government announced it would send 70,000 tons of barley and 80,000 tons of potatoes to the British zone within five weeks to help avert starvation.)

Germans in the British zone now are getting only 1,500 calories a day, a near-starvation level. The ration is about 1,000 in the French zone and 1,200 to 1,400 in the Soviet zone.

Dr. Hermann Robert Dietrich, new food and agricultural commissioner in the American zone, appealed to all farmers "to come to the aid of hungry city people."

Crisis Until September

"This is the greatest crisis in rationing we have faced since the war ended a year ago," he said. "The critical period will continue at least until the next harvest, Sept. 30."

The minister-presidents rejected a suggestion made last week by Lt.-Gen. Lucius D. Clay, American deputy military governor, that they maintain the caloric level by using substitutes for bread. They viewed this as endangering their reserves of other food.

Clay had left the food problem up to the council after authorizing it to make its own decisions on all except major policies.

Military experts said the new ration for a full day would provide three slices of bread, a tablespoon of fat, enough cheese to spread over one slice of bread, a medium wineglass of skimmed milk, four medium potatoes, and a medium slice of sausage, and three-fourths of a cup of ersatz coffee.

The council approved a slight upward adjustment of fat and cheese portions, but this did not compensate for the slash in bread. Less-than-promised shipments of wheat from the United States and reluctance of Bavarian farmers to skim themselves and deliver increased quotas were said to be basic reasons for the present shortages.

U.S. Cuts Reich Rations 7 P.C.; British Zone Must Have Grain

Stuttgart, Germany, May 16 (AP). Eighteen million Germans in the American occupation zone were officially notified today that their "hunger" food ration would be cut more than seven per cent to 1,180 calories daily May 27.

The German Council of Minister-Presidents, exercising its new authority to make independent decisions, announced a 95-calory reduction from the previous average scale of 1,275 calories in three states.

British military food administrators warned at Herford that 9,000,000 persons in the British occupation zone might be placed on starvation rations of 500 calories or less unless there were subtstantial grain imports in the next few weeks.

[However, the British Government announced in London today that it would send 70,000 tons of barley and 80,000 tons of potatoes to the British zone in the next five weeks. This would provide an average of seventeen and one half pounds of grain and twenty pounds of potatoes for the 9,000,000.]

Entire Cut Made In Bread

The ration slash in the United States zone was made entirely in the bread allowance, which was cut one third. The Germans will receive 2.2 pounds of bread weekly instead of 3.3 pounds.

The new zonal food commissioner, Dr. Hermann Robert Dietrich, said the decision was harsh, but commented: "This is the greatest crisis in rationing we have faced since the war ended a year ago. The critical period will continue at least until the next harvest, September 30."

He appealed to all farmers "to come to the aid of the hungry city people."

Soviet Ration Highest

The new American scale continues to be higher than the averages of 1,000 calories in the British and French zones but is less than the official Soviet zone ration of 1,200 to 1,400 calories.

The minister-presidents rejected a suggestion made last week by Lieut. Gen. Lucius D. Clay, American deputy military governor, that they maintain the caloric level by using substitutes for bread. They viewed that course as likely to endanger their reserves of other foods.

Death-Rate Rise Forecast

The German food rations in the British zone are now at the near-starvation level of 1,050 per day. The administrators said the cut to 500 might be necessary unless additional food is imported between now and this year's harvest.

A military government health officer said the present ration scale was not sufficient to maintain health over a period of time. He said it was expected that the death rate, which rose in April from 12 per thousand per annum to 14, would rise further during the summer.

The majority of Germans have until now been able to avert actual starvation by drawing on stocks accumulated before the end of the war, a food official said, but "these stocks are now definitely exhausted" and Germans in urban districts will have to live entirely on rations.

One Day's Rations

To give a picture of what these rations mean in terms of food consumed daily, he said each German on normal rations eats:

Four and a half slices of bread, one square inch of meat, one tablespoon of *ersatz* coffee, one quarter pint of skimmed milk, one tablespoon of vegetables, one-half cubic inch of fat, a half teaspoon of jam, a half teaspoon of sugar.

The normal consumer now receives no potatoes.

"Emaciation Terrible"

"Until now the only Germans whom we knew to be living entirely on the ration of 1,050 calories were those in interment camps," the health official said, "and we found that their emaciation became so terrible that something had to be done about it." Interment camp rations accordingly were increased to 1,250 calories, but nevertheless four internees in one camp died of starvation in April.

Although there have been no reported death from starvation among the civilian population outside internment camps, the health official said "it is certain that thousands have died of diseases where malnutrition was a contributory factor."

Bread-Rationing Move

London, May 16 (AP)—E. P. Stacpoole, Press Association parliamentary correspondent, today reported that administrative arrangements were being made for bread rationing in Britain, but added that such a step would be taken only as a last resort.

Attlee Praises Byrnes Plan

LONDON, May 16 (AP).—Prime Minister Attlee told the House of Commons today that the United States proposal for a twenty-five-year treaty to enforce the disarmament of Germany was "a most valuable and important contribution" to the German question.

"The government warmly welcomes this initiative by the United States government," Attlee replied to a question.

Europe Federation Urged By Briton

London, May 16 (AP) — Robert Boothby, Conservative member of Parliament, today proposed the establishment of a western European federation — including the British, French and American zones of Germany—as an alternative to what he called the "absorption of Europe by a Communist bloc, and of Great Britain by an American bloc."

Writing to the *Times*, Boothby declared that the western European nations could not survive as isolated units because they were flanked by the tremendous aggregations of political and economic strength represented by a federated Soviet Union and a federated United States.

Fears For Social Democracy

"Unless they get together in pursuit of common policies, based on social justice, individual freedom and a deliberately planned economic expansion, social democracy on the continent of Europe is doomed," Boothby wrote.

"And the inclusion of western and southern Germany is absolutely vital to the security and economic strength of any western regional bloc."

At the Potsdam, Tehran and Yalta conferences, Boothby said, "we accepted solutions of the frontier problems of eastern Europe, which had no geographical or ethnical justification."

Because of these decisions and acquiescences to a policy of "forcible mass deportations," he continued, "today the eastern zone of Germany has been for all practical purposes, incorporated in the Soviet Union."

British Labor Party Reports On Members

London, May 16 (AP)—Britain's Labor party today reported a total membership of 3,038,697 at the end of 1945, compared with 2,672,845 a year earlier.

A report prepared by the party's national executive committee for the forty-fifth annual conference in June said party rolls included a trade-union membership of 2,510,369, an individual membership of 487,047, and a Socialist and co-operative societies membership of 41,281.

BRITAIN RECRUITING

London, May 16 (A. P.).—Great Britain opened a nationwide recruiting campaign today to get 250,000 more men into regular service with the Army, Navy and R. A. F.

Prime Minister Attlee declared the campaign "is of the highest importance" because "the forces of peace must be powerful."

Backing up War Minister J. J. Lawsons appeal for 100,000 men each for the Army and Air Forces and 50,000 for the Navy, he said: "We must be in a position to carry through our commitments overseas and to give full support to the United Nations."

Lawson said Britain now had "barely half" the number of regular soldiers and sailors he believed necessary. Current figures on regularly enlisted personnel have not been made public. Britain still is conscripting men.

Britain Proposes Plan For Pacific Defense

Paris, Friday, May 17 (AP)—Herbert V. Evatt, Australian Minister of External Affairs, said today Britain had encountered a United States request for British commonwealth bases in the Pacific with an over-all Pacific defense plan which would open American bases to the British Empire and vice versa.

Evatt said in an interview that the conversations on the Pacific had been suspended for the time being. He added that he would take the talks up again with James F. Byrnes, Secretary of State, in Washington.

It was learned elsewhere that the United Kingdom, Australia and New Zealand agreed at the recent Dominion talks in London to propose such a Pacific defense plan to the United States. The three countries reportedly were strongly opposed to sole American use or ownership of British Empire positions in the Pacific.

Keyes Heads 3d Army, Succeeding Truscott

Heidelberg, Germany, May 16 (AP)—Lieut. Gen. Lucian K. Truscott, Jr. who recently suffered a heart attack, relinquished command of the United States 3d Army today and was succeeded by Lieut. Gen. Geoffrey Keyes.

Keyes was commander of the 7th Army until it was deactivated April 1 and the duties of occupying the American zone of Germany were taken over by the 3d Army.

Public-relations officers said Truscott, 51, would return to the United States within a few weeks to "rest and recuperate." Truscott was said to be "making a good recovery." Keyes will remain in command of the 3d Army "indefinitely," the public-relations officers said.

NEW PARTY IN GERMANY

AMG Licenses Free Democratic Group in Bavaria

MUNICH, Germany, May 16 (AP)—A new political party, the Free Democratic party, was licensed today by the American Military Government in Bavaria.

At the same time, Dana, German news service, said the Free Democratic party of the British zone had called a general convention of Liberal Democratic parties in all occupation zones at Bad Pyrmont on June 18 to form a single German-wide party.

The program of the new Bavarian party calls for "an independent German republic" with "free enterprise." Military Government officials described it as "a little left" of the Christian Social Union, Germany's dominant Conservative party, and said it consisted primarily of business men.

G. I. Now Awaits His Wife---and Baby

Bride Was on Her Way, but Veronica Mary Arrived Prematurely . . . at One and Three-quarter Pounds.

Helen Comp

Cheltenham, England, May 16 (A. P.).—Sergt. G. E. Blotna of Piasa, Ill., won't be seeing his G. I. bride quite as soon as he thought he would.

His 22-year-old wife, Mrs. Elsie Blotna, set out for her new home Tuesday, but there was a slight delay. She gave birth prematurely to a one and three-quarters pound baby girl, described by doctors as one of the smallest babies ever born alive in England.

The baby, which Mrs. Blotna had not expected for three months, was reported today to be "making good progress." The woman doctor who delivered the child said she now hoped to keep the baby alive.

Mrs. Blotna was en route to Lansdown station, where she was to entrain for the Tidworth reception area, when she became ill. She hurried to her sister's home, a small prefabricated aluminum house, and the child was born ten minutes after the doctor arrived.

The baby, named Veronica Mary, is kept in a small wicker basket, surrounded by hot water bottles, wrapped in cotton wool and covered with olive oil.

Sergt. Blotna, who is still in the Army, is now in a hospital with a broken leg. He met his bride when he was stationed near Cheltenham during the war.

Leahy in London Talks

LONDON, May 16 (AP)—Admiral William R. Leahy, President Truman's Chief of Staff, arrived by plane today for a consultation with British chiefs of staff on the withdrawal of American troops from British-controlled areas in the Pacific.

Lichfield Trial Of Kilian Delayed

Bad Nauheim, Germany, May 16 (A. P.).—The trial of Col. James A. Kilian of Highland Park, Ill., former commander of the Lichfield reinforcement depot where American prisoners declared they were treated brutally, was postponed today until June 17.

Kilian is the ranking officer among the fourteen United States Army men awaiting trial before courts-martial. Two enlisted men have been convicted in the trials, which have been in progress [illegible] months.

S. Aid to Anti-Nazis Ordered

FRANKFORT ON THE MAIN, Germany, May 16 (AP)—Gen. Joseph T. McNarney, the American commander, ordered United States forces in Europe today to give special consideration to German anti-Nazis who "contributed to Allied military operations by their active resistance to the German war effort" during hostilities.

SAY FRANCO SOLD HITLER CHEMICALS

Asperg, Germany, May 16 (A. P.).—How Spanish sailors used to make clandestine shipments to the German war machine of rare chemicals brought from South America is told by high-ranking diplomats of the former German embassy in Madrid, now undergoing interrogation here. "But Franco was a hard bargainer," they complained, "and, as Germany became weaker toward the end of the war, he steadily raised his price."

The transactions, the diplomats claimed, were made through German "business men" especially

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sent to Spain by Berlin and generally neither the Embassy nor Sofindus (the big holding company for German interests in Spain) were informed of their activities. The agents received the chemicals, which were always in small quantities and often packed in suitcases, and took care of forwarding them to Germany. The diplomats professed not to know how the chemicals were paid for, but they did know that Germany was able, even in the middle of the war, to continue to pour quantities of armaments (including captured Russian material) into Spain in order to get the raw materials it so urgently needed.

MOSCOW CALLS JAP PRESS UNFRIENDLY

Moscow, May 16 (A. P.).—The Government newspaper Izvestia complained today that the Japanese press had shown an unfriendly attitude toward the freedom-loving peoples of the world by failing to print anything about Russia's May 9 Victory Day celebration—one of the year's greatest holidays in the Soviet Union. The paper also declared that the Japan edition of the Stars and Stripes had likewise failed to mention Victory Day.

"The democratic world had the right to expect that this day would be properly observed in Japan, where at the present time there exists the important task of rallying democratic forces and destroying the roots of imperialistic aggression," said Izvestia. "But the information from Japan speaks otherwise.

"It comes out that the Japanese press passed by this day, which was a happy one for humanity, in complete silence. Not one word was devoted to this memorable day, either by the Japanese press, which as is known is controled by the Occupation authorities, or by the newspaper of the American occupation authorities published in Japan—the Stars and Stripes.

"In ignoring Victory Day, the Japanese press did nothing more than try to hush up the role of the Soviet Union in the defeat of Hitlerite Germany and consequently in the victorious outcome of the world war. This presents itself as an unfriendly act toward freedom loving peoples who struggled heroically against Fascism."

HOLLAND TO NAME NEW PARLIAMENT IN ELECTION TODAY

AMSTERDAM, May 16—(AP) The Netherlands will hold its first parliamentary elections in nine years tomorrow, and most observers predict it will result in a coalition of the Labor Socialist and the Catholic parties.

The election is expected to disclose the extent of any recent swing toward Socialism in Holland.

Vote to Be Heavy

Of the 5,229,927 registered men and women voters, at least 4,750,000 and possibly 5,000,000 will ballot for 100 members of the second chamber (lower house). In the last elections in 1937, 94.9 per cent of 4,462,859 eligibles voted. The increase in registration is due to the lowering of the age limit from 25 to 23.

The parliament reflects the percentage of political differences in the nation. There are no electorial districts. All of the votes are pooled and the party representation is made on a proportional basis.

It is generally forecast that Premier William Schermerhorn's Labor Socialst party will win 35 and perhaps 37 of the seats. The party's candidates are urging a program of planned economy, mobilization of the nation's resources for reconstruction, social insurance and old age pensions.

Second strength is expected to claimed by the traditionally powerful Catholic party, largely representative of middle-of-the-road working people. The Catholics are seen as winners of 30 or 31 seats.

Reds Strong in Cities

The Communists, strong in Amsterdam and Rotterdam, may win up to 10 seats, tripling their prewar representation. They are unlikely to be a factor of the government, since both the Labor and the Catholic parties refuse to join with them.

The conservative elements are represented as the anti-revolutionary, Christian-Historian, and Liberal groups, which between them may claim 23 to 25 seats. Minor parties will divide the remainder.

The Indonesian issue formed the core of considerable difference between the Labor party and the conservatives as the campaign drew to a close.

Schermerhorn, defending his administration against charges of being too lenient in dealing with the Indonesians, said in an election broadcast: "The revolutionary situation in Java is a hard fact. And the Indonesian republic is a reality which we have to look in the face."

Reports Progress On Greek Loan Talk

Athens, May 16 (A. P.).—A. F. Roegin, spokesman for the Foreign Ministry, said today that negotiations between the United States and Greece for the grant of a $200,000,000 credit to this country by the Export-Import Bank were progressing satisfactorily.

Roegin said that if the negotiations are successful the credit will be used for the purchase of reconstruction material.

Penn Sending 3500 Books to Poland

Philadelphia, May 16 (A. P.).—The library of the University of Pennsylvania is sending 3,500 books to Poland as a gift to the University of Warsaw library, which suffered severe losses during the Nazi occupation of that country, it was announced today. Most of the books are on medical subjects.

Czechs Plan Purge Of Diplomatic Corps

PRAGUE—(AP) Czechoslovakia is undertaking a reorganization—some official circles call it a "purge"—of its diplomatic and consular services.

The reorganization was discussed by the Financial Committee of the National Assembly in connection with the budget.

Deputy Vanek told the committee there should be no place among Czechoslovakia diplomats for those who, around the time of the Munich crisis, failed to prove themselves "sufficiently courageous."

Moscow, May 16 (AP)—Izvestia said today that the Egyptian journal Shahiya had made a false statement by asserting that the "Russian mission in Cairo consists of 600 employes and has spent almost a million pounds to arouse a recent demonstration in Egypt demanding the evacuation of foreign troops." Izvestia characterized the story as "provocative and slanderous."

Arabs Plan Action

Cairo, May 16 (AP)—The kings and presidents of states in the Arab League will meet soon to take measures against the British-American Committee report recommending the immigration of 100,000 Jews to Palestine.

The meeting also will aim at unifying Arab states' policy. The meeting is expected to be held before the extraordinary session of the league, May 22, at Damascus.

Hears British Use Persian Gulf Radio

Moscow, May 16 (A. P.).—A Tass dispatch from Tehran today quoted the newspaper Rahbar as saying the British were continuing to operate a wartime radio station at the Persian Gulf port of Bushire and that an appeal should be made to the United Nations Security Council unless the station were turned over to the Iranian Government.

Iran Propaganda Director Blocks Visit To Premier

Tehran, May 16 (AP)—Prince Mozaffar Firouz, Iranian Director of Propaganda, apparently is attempting to prevent foreign reporters' access to Premier Ahmed Qavam. He denied Associated Press and Reuter correspondents admission to the Premier's suite today although they had been invited by Qavam's secretary in Qavam's name.

When the correspondents arrived at the Premier's outer office door, pages passed the word along to Firouz and attempted to direct the reporters to his office. Failing, they summoned the Propaganda Director, who insisted the correspondents visit his office.

There he closed the door, disappeared for a few moments and returned with the announcement, "There's been a mixup. The Premier cannot see you."

TOJO DEFENSE PLEAS DENIED

Allied Tribunal Rules Out All Motions Of 28 On Trial

Tokyo, Friday, May 17 (AP)—The legal fight by former Premier Hideki Tojo and 27 other former leaders of Japan to escape trial as accused war criminals failed completely today.

In a five-minute session, the International Military Tribunal for the Far East dismissed all defense motions attacking jurisdiction of the court and seeking dismissal of the indictment accusing prisoners of promoting war.

Chief Justice Sir William Webb announced that "all motions are dismissed for reasons to be discussed later," then adjourned proceedings. The trial is scheduled to start June 3.

It was reported that Dr. Shumei Okawa, who slapped Tojo on the head at an earlier session, had been found to be suffering from brain disease and that Yosuke Matsuoka, former Foreign Minister, was "dangerously ill." Both have been absent from the courtroom for medical examination. They may not be tried.

Jap Criminals Base Fight On Allied Law

Tokyo, May 16 (AP)—Japan's former leaders are using weapons of Allied justice in their fight to escape trial as war criminals. Out of that fight may come new precedents in international law.

The preliminary phase of the proceedings against Hideki Tojo, war-starting former Premier, and 27 others brought up several new twists in the jurisprudence between nations as the prisoners exploited existing law and the Anglo-Saxon conception of justice to try to escape prosecution.

The International Military Tribunal will reconvene tomorrow to rule on defense motions seeking dismissal of the indictment that charges the 28 with coresponsibility for Japan's policy of aggression and war.

Major Contentions

The defense challenged the legality of the trial with these major contentions:

1. Japan surrendered conditionally; therefore is entitled to protection of international law.

2. The Potsdam declaration does not grant the Allies specific authority to try the Japanese for other than conventional war crimes, such as mistreatment of prisoners.

3. There is no basis in international law for categories of "crimes against peace" and "crimes against humanity," charged in the indictment.

The prosecution termed the defendants "ordinary murderers."

Declaration Quoted

Japan surrendered unconditionally, said Arthur Comyns Carr, assistant prosecutor representing Great Britain, and quoted the Potsdam declaration.

Beyond that, he asserted, "any nation or group of nations has an inherent right to bring war criminals to justice whenever and wherever they have opportunity to do so, unless they have by treaty debarred themselves from that right."

Ichiro Kiyose, chief of defense counsel, easily was the star of the first sessions. He built his entire case on international rules that his clients obviously had violated.

Yoshida Is New Jap Premier

Conservative Swiftly Wins Test Vote in House of Representatives.

Tokyo, May 16 (A. P.).—Conservative Shigeru Yoshida, considered such a peace-monger by the Japanese militarists that they imprisoned him for a part of the war, today became Premier of Japan and quickly dominated an organizational session of the House of Representatives.

His conservative supporters mustered a narrow margin to elect, on a straight party vote, the Speaker and Vice-Speaker shortly after Yoshida had received an imperial command to form a new government.

The Liberal party—whose presidency Yoshida accepted yesterday—and the Progressives (both actually conservative) combined to elect Takekichi Miki to be Speaker and Konzaemon Kimura to be Vice-Speaker. Miki is a Liberal and Kimura a Progressive. Both are veteran politicians.

Their election came after a dramatic forty-five-minute speech by Yukio Ozaki, 87-year-old dean of Japanese legislators, urging the selection of men of high character irrespective of party. His attempt to prevent straight party politics was presented in a motion that was defeated, 228 to 217, in a test of strength. Twenty-one members refrained from voting or were absent.

Almost simultaneously, reports spread that Gen. MacArthur was planning another purge of members of the new House. Japanese, hastily making up their own speculative lists, guessed that Speaker Miki and a prospective new Cabinet minister would be included.

Yoshida, plunging into the selection of his Cabinet, was expected to retain the Foreign Minister's portfolio himself. The retiring Premier, Kijuro Shidehara, was reported slated for one of three ministries without portfolio, along with Takao Saito, veteran Progressive leader, and Takeshige Ishiguro, who was made Chief Cabinet Secretary.

The new Premier is a career diplomat, 68 years old, who returned to political prominence last October. He was seriously considered for Premier of the first post-war Cabinet, but declined.

He later sponsored the appointment of Shidehara, his diplomatic and political mentor.

Approved By Hirohito

Yoshida for days had resisted Shidehara's entreaties to accept the premiership, but indicated his willingness yesterday when he accepted the presidency of the conservative Liberal party as a step to the Government post. The outgoing Premier then conferred 90 minutes with Emperor Hirohito and presumably won the throne's approval. After that, Yoshida's name was submitted to MacArthur, who had "no objection" and the appointment followed quickly.

Despite his record of wartime confinement by the militaristic element and MacArthur's official approval, Yoshida immediately drew fire from Sanni Nozaka, Communist leader and Diet member. Nozaka said the new Premier had "black clouds" in his past, and cited the fact he was vice foreign minister in the 1927-29 Tanaka "imperialistic" Government.

Premier Wins First Test

TOKYO, May 16 (AP)—Premier Yoshida squeaked through his first Diet test by an eleven-vote margin as the House of Representatives, in an organization session, chose Takekichi Miki, a Liberal, as Speaker, and Konzaemon Kimura, a Progressive, as Vice Speaker. The thirty-eight women members participated for the first time. [Prince Kuniyuki Tokugawa was elected President of the House of Peers, The United Press reported.]

There were rumors that Allied Headquarters had prepared a new purge list of ultra-nationalists, and that Speaker Miki and at least one prospective Cabinet member were

on it. Premier Yoshida is exempt from such fears, having spent part of the war in jail because the military clique considered him a dangerous "peace-monger."

Despite this record of wartime confinement and Gen. Douglas MacArthur's official approval, Premier Yoshida immediately drew the fire of Sanni Nosaka, Communist leader and Diet member. Mr. Nosaka said the new Premier had "black clouds" in his past, and cited the fact he was Vice Foreign Minister in the 1927-29 Tanaka "imperialistic" Government.

The Diet session was featured by a fervent forty-five-minute speech by Yujio Ozaki, who at 87 is the oldest man in the House. Mr. Ozaki urged that offices be given only to "men of high character," regardless of politics. His plea was presented in the form of a motion, which was voted down, 228 to 217, with twenty-one members absent or abstaining. This was regarded as a victory for the new Premier.

Feminine Lawmakers

Tokyo, May 16 (AP)—Thirty-eight women in attire ranging from trimly tailored Occidental suits to somber kimonos embarked today on careers as the first feminine lawmakers in Japan.

Their attitudes were as varied as their dress as they took their seats in the newly convened House of Representatives.

Nervous recognition of "our new responsibilities" and a willingness to shun the limelight were voiced by some. Others believe that freedom for women means just that and intend to do something about it.

Youngest of the group, and the most modern, Miss Shizue Yamaguchi, 29-year-old former stenographer in her father's bicycle factory, said she intended to campaign for a five-hour working day for women.

Mrs. Chiyo Sakakibara, member of the Social Democratic party, declared: "We are going to forget we are women. We are going to get up and assert our rights."

Dr. Shigeo Takeuchi, of the Liberal party, became the first woman mentioned for a position in the House—she got one vote for vice speaker.

MacArthur Censors Stamps

TOKYO, May 16 (AP)—Gen. Douglas MacArthur carried his Japanese democratization campaign to the postage stamp today, ordering that henceforth neither militaristic nor ultranational designs shall be used. He ordered a one-yen stamp issued last December withdrawn because it carried Shinto designs.

MacArthur Takes Up a War Mystery

Calls On Tokyo to Explain Disappearance of Woman Rescued by Jap Submarine in Indian Ocean.

Tokyo, May 16 (A. P.).—What has become of Mrs. Verna Annette Gordon Brittain, who was last seen clambering down the hatch of a Japanese submarine in the Indian Ocean in March, 1944, after the torpedoing of her ship? At the request of the State Department, Gen. MacArthur today asked that question of the Japanese Government. His Adjutant-General's Office has no record of her as a liberated prisoner of war.

Mrs. Brittain, American born writer, was said to be the wife of a British officer to whom she was married nearly twelve years ago at Penang, Malaya. Nothing is known of her except that she was evacuated from Penang in 1942 to Singapore; later made her way to Australia via Java, and in March, 1944, obtained passage on a Dutch ship sailing from Australia for Calcutta; the ship was torpedoed and survivors who reached India said that they last saw Mrs. Brittain and the Dutch ship captain hauled aboard the submarine and forced down the hatch.

Unconfirmed reports are that Mrs. Brittain was taken aboard the submarine I-8, commanded by one Capt. Arizumi, who later was transferred to command of a Tone class cruiser and who committed suicide shortly before the war's end. There also are reports that several I-8 crewmen have been questioned but deny knowing Mrs. Brittain's fate. State Department officials here said they do not know whether she retained her American citizenship or gave it up.

Baltimore Soldier Gets Life Term

Tokyo, May 16 (AP)—Private John Marchak, 26, of Baltimore, was convicted by a 5th Air Force court-martial today of the murder of Private John E. Conzer, of Republic, Pa., after a drinking party the night of April 15.

Marchak was sentenced to life imprisonment. He had been a member of the Service Command unit at Tachikawa airbase near here.

Col. Dwight B. Schannep was president of the court. Marchak pleaded innocent of murder but guilty of manslaughter.

Account Of Killing

Testimony and Marchak's statement gave the following account of the killing:

After drinking beer and liquor Marchak went to the guardhouse, armed a detail and led it to the airbase factory area to hunt Japanese prowlers. Later, regular guards and the officer of the day, Lieut. Frederick K. Ake, heard shooting.

Ake led a party, which included Conzer, to investigate. They found Marchak in a building and surrounded it. As Conzer dashed toward the protection of a concrete wall he was killed by a single shot.

Admitted Firing The Shot

Marchak gave himself up and confessed firing the shot. In a sworn statement he said he believed Conzer was a Japanese prowler.

The sentence, subject to review, must be approved by Maj. Gen. K. B. Wolfe, commander of the 5th Air Force, and the War Department before it becomes effective.

2 Yanks Feared Lost In Crash Off Japan

Toyko, May 16 (A. P.).—Two occupants of a Fifth Air Force A-26 bomber were feared lost at sea yesterday when their plane was forced down in the ocean fifty miles north of the Ashiya airbase.

However, headquarters said a smoke signal and dye marker had been reported from a search plane late yesterday, and that the search would be continued. Names were withheld.

Valentine Finishes Task in Japan

Tokyo, May 16 (A. P.).—Lewis J. Valentine, former New York Police Commissioner, has completed his survey of the Japanese police system and will report shortly to Gen. MacArthur, who requested his assistance.

Valentine will return to the United States soon aboard the U. S. S. Tazewell. With him will go Capt. Richard T. Brereton, Capt. Benjamin J. King and Lieut. George C. Gallagher of the New York Police Department, and Inspector Charles LaForge of the New York State police, all of whom aided in the survey.

Hubba Hubba Lesson Interesting to Tojo

WASHINGTON, May 15—(AP) Hideki Tojo, Japanese wartime premier, finally has learned what "hubba hubba" means.

In letters to friends in Washington, John W. Fihelly, former assistant U. S. attorney here, who is one of the prosecutors in the war criminal trial of Tojo, said the ex-premier asked him the meaning of the American expression.

Fihelly told Tojo it meant "hurry, hurry."

"Ah so," Tojo said. "Very interesting. Often the guards here prod me in the ribs and say 'hubba, hubba.' I always thought it meant 'remember Pearl Harbor'."

MANCHURIA FREE OF SOVIET UNITS, NANKING LEARNS

NANKING, May 16 — (AP) The last Russian soldier has pulled out of Manchuria with the exception of Port Arthur naval base and possibly Dairen, the Chinese government was advised indirectly today.

Liu Chieh, vice minister of foreign affairs, said information that the Red Army had ended its nine-month occupation came in roundabout fashion from the Chinese military mission in Vladivostok, Siberian naval base.

Liu spoke of that Gen. Tung Yen-Ping, head of the Mission, had received an "informal" official notification. Moscow has yet to reply to an official Chinese government query.

"I would think this includes Dairen," Liu told a news conference, referring to the all-year port in southeastern Manchuria near Port Arthur.

Under terms of the Chinese-Russian treaty of last August, Dairen was made a free port and Port Arthur a Russian naval base.

The Government-Communist conflict in Manchuria deprived the Russians for the moment of their main treaty right—joint management of the main north-south Changchun railway.

Liu confirmed that all Russian railway officials had been withdrawn because of "lack of protection." He said that so far as he knew, there were no Soviet diplomats in Manchuria.

The long-awaited withdrawal represented an empty political victory for the Nanking government in as much as it found the Communists in firm control of three-fourths of Manchuria, including the capital of Changchun.

Furthermore, its crack First army was stalled in its drive on Changchun and its hold on the southern industrialized quarter of Manchuria was harassed by Communist troops.

Pu Yi Reported In Vladivostok

Nanking, May 16 (A. P.).—The newspaper Ta Kang Pao reported that the former Manchurian puppet Emperor Pu Yi had been taken to Vladivostok and would be handed soon to Chinese authorities.

China to Buy U. S. Shipyard Gear

Shanghai, May 16 (A. P.).—The Chinese Government contracted today to purchase $15,000,000 worth of United States Navy shipyard equipment now in Pacific Island bases to rehabilitate Shanghai, Tsingtao and Amoy shipyards.

Denies U. S. Builds Bases in China

Shanghai, May 16 (A. P.).—Admiral Charles M. Cooke, commanding the United States Seventh Fleet, told a press conference today "No United States Navy bases are being constructed in China." Replying to rumors that Tsingtao was being converted into a base, he said that only shore facilities for fleet units were there.

Cooke said the Seventh Fleet had not been molested by reported Communist activities near Tsingtao.

Puppets' Sentences Upheld

Nanking, May 16 (AP)—The Chinese Supreme Court upheld today the death sentences of Chen Kung-po, former president of the puppet Nanking government, and of Miao Ping, who had been vice president of Nanking's Japanese-sponsored Legislative Yuan (Council).

Chen was convicted of treason at Soochow April 13 and sentenced to die. Miao was convicted April 9.

PAULEY IS INVITED BY REDS IN KOREA

Seoul, May 16 (A. P.).—Edwin W. Pauley, United States Reparations Commissioner, arrived from Tokyo today as American headquarters received word that he would be granted permission to visit Russian headquarters at Heijo, capital of Russian-occupied northern Korea.

Pauley immediately conferred with Lieut.-Gen. John R. Hodge, American occupation commander of southern Korea, and other Military Government officers. He scheduled a press conference tomorrow.

Ex-German Official Arrested in Uruguay

Montevideo, May 16 (A. P.).—A high Government official said today that Rodolfo Hoeler, former press officer of the German legation here, had been arrested upon his return to Uruguay aboard the liner Jamaica.

U.N. Man Urges Nations To Be Considerate

New York, May 16 (AP)—Dr. Hafez Afifi Pasha, retiring president of the United Nations Security Council, declared today that the great mass of humanity was disappointed because it believed the powers were "trying to further their own interests without regard or consideration for others."

"I shudder when we hear people talk of a third World War," Dr. Afifi said in his closing remarks to the council.

Emphasizing that he spoke as a representative of a small nation, Egypt, Dr. Afifi appealed to his fellow council members to do their utmost "to make this council be a true and real instrument of an everlasting peace among the peoples, nations and races of the earth."

"Humanity Disapproved"

He said the "great mass of humanity is disappointed with the state of affairs that prevails in the world a whole year after V-E day."

"I refuse to believe that differences between nations, be they territorial, political or otherwise, cannot be settled amicably or by arbitration," he said.

Dr. Afifi urged the people everywhere not to despair of the Security Council, saying it was still in its infancy and that growing pains were inevitable.

Alexander Parodi, French delegate, who took his seat today, will become chairman of the Council tomorrow.

Secrecy Rule Adopted

Earlier today the United Nations Security Council unanimously adopted a secrecy rule permitting it to keep the records of executive sessions from every United Nations member not represented at such closed meetings.

It did not act on rules for admission of new members when the Australian delegate, Paul Hasluck, objected, declaring some members seem to have the impression that the United Nations is a private club.

The Council adjourned until tomorrow at 11 A.M. (Eastern daylight time) after meeting for two hours.

The adjournment left hanging Hasluck's request that the matter of admitting new members be deferred and that the Council arrange for consultation with the General Assembly before final action is taken.

Set For September

The General Assembly will meet in New York next September 3.

The Australian delegate maintained that the Charter makes clear the General Assembly is the only organ of the United Nations which has the power to decide on admitting new members.

The proposed rules would have applications turned over to the Security Council for consideration and recommendation to the General Assembly for final action.

Hasluck was the only member speaking on the secrecy rule, saying he wanted it agreed that Rule No. 53, in the group proposed today, should be interpreted very liberally by the Council.

Gromyko Backs Move

Andrei A. Gromyko, Soviet delegate, who returned to the Council session today, voted with his colleagues to pass the rule without further discussion.

The secrecy rule is part of a chapter giving the Council authority to meet in private and to make only one copy of the proceedings of that meeting.

The Council is also authorized to grant access to this record to any member of the United Nations not represented at the meeting.

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But the Council also may at its pleasure deny this record to members not represented, even though they might be on the Council itself.

If Member Stayed Away

Thus if any delegate refused to attend a private meeting, and yet desired to examine the record, the Council could deny him the right to see it.

Gromyko walked into the Council chamber alone and was seated when the session began.

The new French delegate was seated. Mexico was still represented by Rafael de la Colina, sitting instead of the newly appointed permanent delegate, Luis Padilla Nervo.

Took Up Rules

The Council immediately took up the proposed rules and there was no opportunity for Hasluck to ask Gromyko how he thought his absence from the Council sessions affected his Big Five veto power and what legal effect he believed it had on meetings of a short-handed, ten-nation Council.

The Russian delegate boycotted the session last week in protest against renewed discussion of the now quiescent Russian-Iranian issue.

WRITER SEEKS MRS. R.'S AID

Londoner Protests Limitation On Bikini Test Coverage

OCT 28 1946

New York, May 16 (AP)—Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt said today she had passed on to Washington a letter from a London newspaperman protesting limited facilities given foreign writers for covering the forthcoming United States atomic-bomb tests.

Alex Faulkner, correspondent of the *London Daily Telegraph*, wrote Mrs. Roosevelt, chairman of the United Nations Commission on Human Rights, asking for United Nations action on the matter. He suggested the facts be submitted to the subcommission of freedom of information and the press, formation of which was recommended this week by the Human Rights Commission.

Put Up To The Government

"I passed the letter on to Washington," Mrs. Roosevelt said. "I believe it was the War Department, but I don't remember definitely. The United States Government is the one to handle something like that. There is nothing we could do about it in the United Nations.

Faulkner, former president of the Foreign Press Association, said only thirteen foreign correspondents were to be allowed to cover the Bikini tests. He added that in contrast 187 from the United States were accredited.

"Apart from our natural disappointment at these limitations, there arises the larger question of freedom of the press with which the commission of which you are chairman is expected to concern itself," he wrote Mrs. Roosevelt. "As you know, one of the 'freedoms' for which prominent American newspaper men are contending is freedom to access for all to all sources of news.

A Freedom Declared "Flouted"

"This, of course, is a vital freedom, and it is disappointing that the United States Government should have flouted it in making arrangements for Operations Crossroads (Bikini), for although it is an American operation, there may be other occasions on which other governments will be in a position to control access to a source of news within their own domain, and they may well cite the American precedent now being established."

In announcing the invitations, the State Department in Washington observed that "the test in its entirety is an undertaking of the United States Government and is not a combined or international operation."

ARGENTINA REPLIES TO MORGENTHAU

OCT 28 1946

Buenos Aires, May 16 (A. P.).—Foreign Minister Juan Cooke characterized today as "outside of all that's logical and real" an assertion by Henry Morgenthau Jr. that Argentina is seeking to organize an "anti-democratic, anti-American, Fascist bloc" in South America.

Cooke told a press conference that the statement of the former Secretary of the Treasury is "lamentable because in my point of view it was expressed without any responsibility."

"The only thing Argentina wishes to do," Cooke added, "is to live in harmony with all countries on the American continents and especially with the United States. Future facts will demonstrate this to be true."

Cooke said that Morgenthau's words had caused "serious damage to the aim of re-establishing cordial relations between all Western Hemisphere countries.

Cooke told his press conference he believed that President Truman's proposal for inter-American military collaboration was "a matter which merits special consideration by the Argentine Government."

Army Is On Upswing, Eisenhower Declares

Hilo, Hawaii, May 16 (AP)—General Eisenhower said today the United States Army in the Pacific and Far East is on the upswing after passing the low tide of demobilization.

Concluding a tour of army bases during which the Army Chief of Staff found the Army in "surprisingly good shape," he said:

"The new men are acquiring proficiency in their new job, easing the loss we first felt. I have heard no one complain, and no one denied the necessity of his job."

Military Staff College Plans Cited By Canada

Ottawa, Ont., May 16 (AP)—Canada announced plans today for a military staff college which for the first time will have among both students and faculty representatives of the United States and Britain as well as the Dominion itself.

In harmony with American-Canadian co-operation in hemisphere defense, the college will be instructed by a staff of eleven officers, including Lieut. Col. P. B. Stiness, of the United States Army, who will teach United States military organization. Three British officers will be on the staff.

Students, obtained on an exchange basis, will number 56, mostly Canadian. There will be two American students, Lieut. Col. Vernon G. Gilbert and Major Eric C. Orme. India and Australia will be represented. The course is for one year.

The staff college is to be located at the Royal Military College at Kingston, Ont., Canada's "West Point."

APPEAL TO JOIN LEPER WEIGHED

But Army Officer Faces Denial of His Plea.

San Francisco, May 16 (A. P.).—A tall, ruddy Army officer, determined to spend the remaining years of his life by the side of his wife in a Carville, La., leprosarium, was undaunted today by unofficial word from Carville that his request probably would be denied.

This possible set-back came as friends of 65-year-old Major Hans George Hornbostel, a veteran of two wars, pushed his petition in Washington. Surgeon-General Thomas Parran was among those with whom the request was taken up.

Mrs. Hornbostel, who is 52, developed skin trouble while she and her husband, an Army engineer, were prisoners of the Japanese at Santo Tomas in Manila. However, physicians at San Francisco Hospital where she is in isolation believe she contracted the disease long before, probably while doing research with her husband among Polynesian peoples. They point out that leprosy usually does not manifest itself until from five to twenty years after exposure. Although she suspected leprosy while at Santo Tomas, the confirmation was obtained here only a week ago.

Prepares to Join Wife.

Hornbostel has no doubts about his decision to join his wife at the leper colony.

"I don't consider myself any martyr by asking to be with her as long as we both shall live," he said. "I'd be unhapy without her and she'd be unhappy without me, and that's all there is to it."

"Hans is ready now to be retired from the service," his wife said in her hospital room, filled with roses brought by her husband. "He says he's had his fling in life and that he wants to be with me. I want him to come with me."

"I am so certain that I'll be well again," she declared. "There's this new drug, streptomycin. Who can tell what it will do for me?"

Daughter Hopeful.

Shanghai, May 16 (A. P.).—Mrs. Johanna Apriess expressed confidence today that her mother—Mrs. Gertrude Hornbostel—would recover from leprosy.

"I am going back to the United States in 1948," she said, "and I am confident I will not find mother in a leper colony. She has enough will power to be cured before that."

MARSHALL TO STAY AT POST IN CHINA

WASHINGTON, May 16 — (AP) President Truman announced today that Gen. George C. Marshall, his trouble-shooting ambassador, will remain in China as long as there is a chance for uniting the Communist and Central Government factions.

The tone of the President's comment, as interpreted by diplomats familiar with conditions, made it clear that the chances at present are rated as thin.

The general, who has complete control of American relations with China, including a proposed $500,000,000 loan which he has held up, has been in China since the first of the year except for a few weeks at home in March to confer with the President and State department officials. His mission is to try to merge the Chinese factions into a unified nation—a strong China being a cornerstone of American policy for stability in that part of the world.

The President touched briefly on several other foreign policy problems at his news conference.

He said that Secretary of State Byrnes will have a statement to make on the Paris foreign ministers conference when he arrives here. Byrnes is expected this weekend the conference is generally regarded here as having failed in its purpose of making European peace settlements.

The President declared that American officials are discussing the Acheson-Lilienthal plan for controlling atomic energy internationally and he denied to a questioner that anything is holding up the proper development of the plan. The discussions, he said, are preliminary to a meeting of the United Nations Atomic commission on June 14.

The President said sharply that he is not considering Byrnes at present for appointment as chief justice of the United States because, he commented, Byrnes is Secretary of State.

New Iranian Crisis Looms For U.N.

Washington, May 16 (AP)—The taut Russo-Iranian dispute may take a dramatic new turn when it comes before the United Nations Security Council again next Monday.

Diplomatic authorities said today that contrary to expectations of a dismissal, some move may be made by Iranian Premier Ahmed Qavam to keep the case before the Council because of the developing threat of civil war.

If Qavam makes such a proposal through Ambassador Hussein Ala the United States will almost certainly support it. British support is likewise expected. This would produce the same split that has involved the Council ever since the Iranian case came up months ago.

Troop Activity Stressed

When Iran originally brought her charges against Russia in London, and later when the case was revised and brought up at New York as the result of Russian failure to withdraw her troops by March 2, the main question has always stressed activity of Soviet troops in the country.

On May 6 Ala advised the Council of indications that the troops were out at last, but he said he could not be absolutely certain. So the Council postponed the case to May 20.

Until the last few days it had been expected that on May 20 the issue of Iran—over which the Russian representative, Andrei Gromyko, has boycotted several sessions—would finally be dropped from the Council's business.

All through the dispute, however, there has been a political as well as military charge against the Russians—the contention that they have interfered with the internal affairs of Iran.

But because American officials at the time were concentrating on getting the Red Army out of the Middle Eastern country, this charge was largely brushed aside. The theory was that Soviet troops were the instrument of interference and that once they had withdrawn any trouble would cease.

Army Asks Men 26 To 29 Be Drafted

OCT 28 1946

Washington, May 16 (AP)—The Army has asked President Truman to order the drafting of men aged 26 through 29 years. The request was made because of a prospective replacement shortage resulting from the stopgap revision of the Selective Service Act, a War Department official said today.

He said the President might act today. Officials have estimated that the existing pool of men in the 25-29 age group totals only about 15,000.

Demobilization To Go On

The Army will continue after June 30 to discharge men with two years of service or a point score of 40, but "can make no promises" as to reducing the release requirements to 18 months, the official said. He added that the demobilization program will be continued as promised in January by Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, pending further action on the draft by Congress.

The Army's manpower pinch will begin to be felt in October or November when men who volunteered for 18 months will start reaching the end of their terms.

President Truman halted the drafting of men over 25 following the surrender of Japan, and officials said another order from the White House to selective service is necessary to lift the ban.

Soviet Trade Help Still Hoped For

Washington, May 16 (AP)—Treasury Secretary Fred M. Vinson voiced hope today that Russia would yet join in world economic agreements to avert two contending world economic blocs.

He reiterated an assertion that with the making of the $3,750,000,000 British loan the world would be divided into such blocs for a time, with Britain and America in one area and Russia in another.

Without the loan, he told the House Banking Committee, there will be three economic blocs—British, American and Russian—with "terrific economic war."

Vinson's Comment

Vinson said that when he made his statement about two blocs in the world, he had in mind the fact that Russia has not entered the international fund and bank agreements of the Bretton Woods conference. He added.

"Certainly we all hope Russia will join the international fund and bank, and it is our hope there will be no economic warfare at all, or what there is will be lessened."

Representative Buffett (R., Neb.) told newsmen that for the United States to "take sides" in global trade conflicts would be "dangerous to the peace of the world." He argued that the loan would "sow the seeds of World War III."

This view was challenged by Chairman Spence (D., Ky.) of the Banking Committee.

"We are not organizing for economic warfare," Spence asserted. "We are organizing for economic peace. We are not dividing the world into economic blocs. We are trying to prevent blocs."

Byrnes Is Off List For Chief Justice

Truman Says He Isn't Being Considered Now

WASHINGTON, May 16 (AP).—Secretary of State James F. Byrnes is not being considered by President Truman at this time for appointment as Chief Justice, the President told his news conference today.

The President made his observation in response to a request for comment on reports that Mr. Byrnes is under consideration for the post.

Not now, the President replied.

Mr. Truman then gave a no comment reply to all questions concerning the vacancy left by the death of Chief Justice Harlan F. Stone.

As to whether Judge Phil S. Gibson of California is under consideration, the President replied no comment. The same reply was given when he was asked if he is thinking of going outside the present court membership to fill the vacancy.

He did say, however, that he is considering every name that had been suggested to him.

The President replied with a flat no when asked if he were considering Edwin W. Pauley, California oil man and now reparations representative on Japan, for Ambassador to China.

LEND LEASE BILL SETTLED BY INDIA

WASHINGTON, May 16 — (AP) The United States today settled Lend Lease accounts with India and agreed to turn over to that country between $425,000,000 and $440,000,000 in surplus Army and Navy equipment.

After several months of negotiations, the State department announced that "no dollar payments would be required in the settlement x x x in view of the approximately equal benefits received by the United States and India."

The accord wrote off approximately five to six hundred million dollars in American Lend Lease to India and gave India:

1. About $216,000,000 in military supplies left over from Lend Lease stocks.

2. About $117,000,000 in civilian Lend Lease goods.

India agreed to cancel a $45,000,000 debt owed by this country for supplies made available to American forces in India since V-J day, and also agreed to return about $160,000,000 in silver which the U. S. lent her during the war.

Government officials said the Indian government will turn over to the U. S. half of all funds over $50,000,000 received for the Army surplus equipment.

TRUMAN APPROVES HERO BURIAL PLAN

WASHINGTON, May 16—(AP) Legislation directing the War department to return for burial in this country the bodies of approximately 300,000 Americans who died abroad since September, 1939, was signed today by President Truman.

The bodies, mostly service men but including some civilian government workers, now are buried in military cemeteries throughout the world.

When returned, they will be interred either in national cemeteries or in private burial grounds, according to the wishes of relatives.

The War department estimated it will cost an average of $700 each to return the bodies.

War department plans had called for return of the first bodies by next September, but casket makers have reported that inability to obtain steel has left them unable to meet the scheduled requirements. The casket industry does not expect to get the steel before late fall, so that the first bodies may not come home until near the end of the year.

In the meantime next of kin are being asked to say whether they want bodies returned and where they shall be laid to rest.

The cost of return and final burial is estimated between $195,000,000 and $215,000,000. Congress requires the task to be completed in five years but Major General T. B. Larkin, the quartermaster general, believes that it can be completed in much less time.

All costs of burial overseas in American military cemetery or in a National cemetery in United States will be paid by the government. If burial is in a private cemetery in the United States, the government will pay up to $50 of the interment expense.

PLEA TO STALIN ON FOOD HINTED

Truman In Touch With Soviet Premier On Famine Problem

Washington, May 16 (AP)—President Truman said today he has been in touch with Generalissimo Stalin on the world food crisis, and diplomats said later that he had made a direct appeal for Soviet co-operation.

Mr. Truman himself would not go beyond his news-conference statement that he had been in communication with Moscow. He said he hoped to have something on the subject later.

Washington diplomats, who cannot be named, said they understood that the President based his appeal on the idea that the nations which co-operated so successfully in the war should now attempt to work together equally in meeting the famine problem.

Cites U S. Efforts

There was nothing to indicate that any reply had been received from the Russian Premier so far.

The President said the United States is doing more than any other country to meet the food crisis. And he said he does not think the real facts would show conditions as bad as they have been pictured.

He was asked whether there are any plans to accelerate shipments of grain abroad, now that the UNRRA director, Fiorello LaGuardia, has indicated that UNRRA information shows this country will fall about 40 per cent short of the million-ton goal for May.

Certainly, there are plans, Mr. Truman said. That is what we are trying to do, through such agencies at the Combined Food Board, he added.

Criticism On Food Assailed

The President's comment on the American contribution to famine relief backed up in some degree testimony given earlier in the day to the House Agriculture Committee.

Chairman Flannagan (D., Va.) of that committee accused the State Department, the UNRRA and LaGuardia of causing unjust criticism of American efforts by issuing "misrepresentative" statements.

He seized on testimony before his committee by the Secretary of Agriculture, Clinton P. Anderson, as proof of his contention that the criticism of what America has done lacks backing.

Record Food Consumption Seen Despite Pleas to Aid Starving

Per Capita Eating This Year Expected to Be 14 P. C. Above Pre-war Average—Bumper Crops Forecast Generally.

Washington, May 16 (A. P.).—The United States today is eating itself into a new record for per capita food consumption, despite shortages in grains and fats at home and a hungry world abroad.

That is the gist of a report from the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, which bases its forecast of record-breaking domestic food consumption in 1946 on the year's statistics to date and the prospects for the coming months.

The bureau, a branch of the Agriculture Department, said that bumper quantities of most foods are expected to be available to meet the nation's unprecedented appetite. But it predicted nevertheless that consumer demands will outrun supplies. It estimated the per capita volume of food consumed will be 14 per cent greater than the average for the pre-war period of 1935-39.

Supplies during the next several months are expected, however, to drop below the yearly average level because of seasonally small quantities of some cereal products, potatoes, sweet potatoes, meats, fats, sugar, canned fruits and canned fish.

More Dairy Items.

Against relatively short spring and summer supplies in these items, the bureau said, will be record or near record per capita quantities of vegetables, poultry eggs, fresh and frozen fish, canned fruit juices, cheese, fluid milk and cream, ice cream and skim milk products.

The bureau said that 1946 production of food crops and livestock is now estimated to be about one-third above the average for 1935-39. If this estimate proves correct, 1946 food production would about equal that of 1943 and be exceeded only slightly by the record production in 1944 and 1945.

The bureau said that the nutritive value of the per capita food supply is expected to be close to the 1945 figure. It said the number of calories available per person per day will average about 3,300 compared with 3,350 in 1945 and with 3,250 in the 1935-39 period.

Government limitations on supplies of flour and other consumer wheat products will have no significant effect, the bureau said, upon per capita nutritive supplies for the year as a whole.

LaGuardia Offers Plan.

UNRRA Director LaGuardia, however, at a news conference, recommended that farmers be "required" to market their grain and not feed it to livestock.

8-Million-Bushel Aid-Grain Lack

Washington, May 16 (AP)—Secretary of Agriculture Anderson estimated today that America will have fallen short of its famine-relief grain commitments by about 8,000,000 bushels on June 30.

He told the House Agriculture Committee, which began an investigation of world food conditions, that for the twelve-month period ending June 30 "the best we can look for is 392,000,000 bushels." Total commitments, he said, were 400,000,000 bushels.

Declaring that "the American farmer has done an exceptionally fine job," Anderson said the anticipated shortage was something the farmer had no control over. He blamed weather conditions, lack of new farm equipment and a shortage of parts to repair old equipment.

Ceilings To Stand Year

The Government plans no price boosts or premium payments on the 1946 grain crop, Anderson told the Agriculture Committee. "We said clearly" that the present 30-cent bonus "applies only to the 1945 crop and we intend to live with that," he asserted. "We plan to have the present grain ceiling prices continue without change at least until June 30, 1947."

Anderson made one exception to his policy statement. He said that "in response to demands of parity" slight increases might be required. Parity is a figure set to balance farmers' purchasing power with living costs.

"Chaos" Laid To Officials

Chairman Flannagan (D., Va.) opened the Agriculture Committee's inquiry into the world food situation with an assertion that "chaotic conditions" have sprung from "irresponsible statements."

His statement was made public in advance of the appearance of Secretary Anderson, the first of a number of witnesses scheduled to be heard.

"Farmers Resentful"

Flannagan contended that the "irresponsible statements" have been made by those "who, while they occupy high positions, have no connection with the production and distribution of food and, in my opinion, do not know what they are talking about.

"These irresponsible statements have resulted in resentment on the part of the farmers, confusing our people and creating the impression abroad that America is not doing its part in relieving hunger."

Another thing that has farmers "worked up," Flannagan continued, "is the frequent changes in prices, oftimes to their detriment, and the interminable orders and regulations with respect to farm products."

WHEATLESS MEALS VOTED IN NEW YORK

NEW YORK, May 16 — (AP) Wheatless meals three nights a week will be inaugurated at city eating places affiliated with the New York State Restaurant Association, Inc., beginning next week, it was announced today.

The restaurants plan to provide a substitute, when requested, with evening meals on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, but it will not be bread or cereal products according to an announcement made after an association meeting.

"Famine Dinner" For Hoover

Chicago, May 16 (AP)—Former President Herbert Hoover is to partake of a special "famine dinner" tomorrow night before his nation-wide broadcast on the world food situation.

Sheldon Clark, chairman of the Chicago Famine Emergency Committee, said Hoover, Secretary of Agriculture Anderson and Illinois and Chicago civic leaders will attend the dinner.

The menu for the dinner, to consist of food containing 600 calories: thin beef soup; slice of meat (1 4-5 ounces of meat, 1-3 ounce fat); slice of bread 1 4-5 ounces; beets (1 ounce); potatoes (1 ounce), and coffee substitute.

Hoover's address, his first since his return from a world tour, will be at 9 P.M., Baltimore time.

SHIPMENT OF FOOD ABROAD PERMITTED

WASHINGTON, May 16—(AP) Legislation permitting the shipment of relief supplies by any person in the United States to Germany, Austria and Japan was signed into law today by President Truman.

Such shipments previously had been prohibited under the trading with the enemy act. The Treasury department already has issued general licenses for shipment of relief supplies to Italy, Rumania, Bulgaria and Hungary.

The War department recently received a request from Lt. Gen. Lucius D. Clay, commanding general of the office for government of Germany, urging that private relief agencies be authorized to ship packages of food in bulk. He said he would undertake their distribution to supplement the inadequate diet of the conquered Germans.

PUERTO RICAN BILL VETOED BY TRUMAN

Washington, May 16 (A. P.).—President Truman today vetoed legislation by the Puerto Rican Legislature providing for a plebiscite on the permanent political status of that country. He also vetoed a companion measure providing for a poll of Puerto Rican voters for the purpose of recommending a Puerto Rican for appointment as governor in the event of a vacancy before the permanent political status of the island is decided.

In a statement, the President said that approval of the plebiscite bill might have been erroneously construed by Puerto Ricans as a commitment by the United States to accept any plan that might be selected at the proposed plebiscite. "If the plan thus selected should not be acceptable to the Congress," he added, "it could then be argued that the United States was not keeping faith with the expressed will of the people of Puerto Rico."

Ogden Reids Visiting Gen. Clark in Vienna

Vienna, May 16 (A. P.)—Ogden Reid, president of the New York Herald Tribune, and Mrs. Reid arrived here yesterday for a two-day visit as guests of Gen. Mark Clark. They will talk with John Erhardt, United States political adviser, and members of the Austrian Government.

Lehman Gets Italian Honor

WASHINGTON, May 16 (AP).—The insignia of the Great Cross of the Order of the Crown of Italy was presented tonight to Herbert H. Lehman, former United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation head, by Italian Ambassador Alberto Tarchiani for "outstanding service rendered to the Italian nation." In awarding the decoration, the Ambassador expressed "appreciation of the friendly and comprehensive feelings for Italy" shown byr Mr. Lehman as director of the relief organization.

TAFT ASSAILS FEDERAL RULE

Says Labor, Business Sought Too Much Of It

New York, May 16 (AP)—Senator Robert A. Taft (R., Ohio) said tonight that both labor and management erred in seeking too much regulation by Government.

"Totalitarianism has infected every mind," he told the thirtieth anniversary meeting of the National Industrial Conference Board.

"Labor leaders are violently opposed to the regulation of unions, but they are all in favor of price control for business and the farmer," the Ohio Senator said.

"The very business men who declaim in favor of free enterprise are indignant against the Congress because it opposes conscription of men and prohibition of strikes."

The Republican leader assailed the price-wage policy of the Truman Administration, declaring, "it is just as bad to have the price level below a proper relation with wages as it is to have it too high."

The proposal to extend the subsidy program another year will "cost the taxpayer about two billion dollars," Taft said.

Would End Subsidy

"Today we are paying a subsidy on bread to the extent of $260,000,000 a year," the Senator said. "At the same time the Government is urging the people not to eat so much bread in order that there may be more flour for other nations.

"Isn't this an ideal time to get rid of the subsidy instead of increasing consumption in this country by holding the price below the true cost of the product?"

Declaring "it can hardly be said that up to now we have achieved or are likely to achieve any of the ideals for which we have fought two world wars," Taft charged, "it it difficult to understand exactly what our foreign policy is or what the President thinks it is."

The Senator said "the vengeance principle" seems to dominate.

War Trials Criticized

"We have promoted war trials on a principle of retroactive punishment which violates every principle of justice in which the founders of our Constitution believed," Taft charged.

Henry W. Jones, Jr., president of the American Tube Bending Company, said that "Congress has created conditions, and administrative agencies have intensified them, so that the business man, and particularly the small business man, harbors feelings of apprehension, resentment, distruct and fear."

On the other side, Jones said, "too many of us go to Washington with axes to grind," and "some of the blackest eyes handed to business in Washington have been handed out by the business man witness who did not come clean" before congressional committees.

ARMY BARES M-DAY PLANS

Royall Says 4,500,000 Men Would Be Needed in Year.

Columbia, S. C., May 16 (A. P.).—Under-Secretary of War Royall said today that the Army has decided that it will be necessary to mobilize 4,500,000 men in a year, if a future war emergency occurs.

Royall estimated that expanded peacetime reserve units would supply 1,800,000 of the total, with another 767,000 coming from the National Guard. The remainder presumably would come from the Regular Army which aims at a strength of 1,070,000 by mid-1947, and from a future draft.

Refers to Criticism.

The Under-Secretary spoke of t[illegible] requirements of a possible f[illegible]are mobilization day—or M day—in the course of a speech prepared for the Reserve Officers convention in South Carolina's House of Representatives.

He used the opportunity to decry anew much of the recent criticism of the Army's present setup and methods.

"A little of the criticism is just; most of it is unjust and based on untruths," he said, adding:

"This attack is eating into the military prestige in this country. Already it has weakened that prestige abroad, so that other nations are daring to say and do what they would not have dared—and what they would not now dare—if they felt that the American people were wholeheartedly behind our Army and our Navy and were determined to preserve their strength and integrity."

Royall did not elaborate on his reference to the mobilization blueprints readied in case of another M-day. He said War Department experts had worked them out after careful study and concluded that an army of 4,500,000 "would be necessary—and possible."

WASHINGTON, May 16 (AP).—Representative Sol Bloom, Democrat, of New York, chairman of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, said after a White House call today, "there will be no world war III." While he would not say what he discussed with President Truman, Representative Bloom talked optimistically about prospects for peace. "We are going to get understanding," Representative Bloom told reporters. "There must be understanding between governments."

3 Prosperity Bars Seen

Los Angeles, May 16 (AP)—Robert R. Wason, president of the National Association of Manufacturers, says the greatest obstacle to freedom in this country "is the Government's sell-out to labor."

Speaking at a regional meeting of the association last night, Wason said three bars to prosperity are "the production-preventing controls of the OPA, an inflationary fiscal policy and the partisan labor program of the CIO, adopted by the Administration as its own."

Berge Sees New Economic Abundance

Boston, May 16 (AP)—United States Assistant Attorney General Wendell Berge said today that if industry, labor and Government "co-operate wholeheartedly in utilizing the vitality and flexibility of our economic system, the American people will go forward to levels of production and abundance we have only begun to glimpse."

In an address prepared for the National Conference of the American Marketing Association, Berge said "abuses of economic power to limit and dominate the free market can jeopardize this future."

"It is among our first concerns," he added, "to make certain that the opportunity and the promise within reach are given every aid to their realization. In this undertaking, enterprise is at stake, and with it the fate of economic freedom."

$33,000,000 Is Spent To Aid Jewish Group

Chicago, May 16 (AP)—The United Jewish Appeal for Refugees, Overseas Needs and Palestine announced today $33,000,000 had been expended in aiding the 1,400,000 Jewish survivors in Europe during the first four months of 1946.

Rabbi Jonah B. Wise, national chairman of the appeal group, which is seeking to raise $100,000,000, made the announcement at a meeting of the appeal.

Anti-Semitism Said To Be Growing

San Francisco, May 16 (AP)—Bartley C. Crum, member of the Anglo-American Palestine Committee, said last night that anti-Semitism was worse in Europe than before the war and had gained such a foothold in the United States that many of the displaced Jews of Europe did not want to come to this country.

He urged President Truman to direct American military authorities in Germany to prepare plans to transfer 100,000 displaced Jews to Palestine. The Arabs, he said, were running a "colossal bluff."

Rocket-Driven Torpedo Now Being Developed

Pasadena, Cal., May 16 (AP)—A rocket-propelled under-water torpedo to be called the hydrobomb is being developed at California Institute of Technology, Maj. Gen. Curtis Le May, chief of Army Air Forces research, announced today.

The work is being carried out at the institute's Arroyo Seco jet-propulsion laboratory. The General did not disclose details of the weapon.

4050 G. I.'s' Brides And Children Due

Some 3,000 troops and 1,050 war brides and children were due in the United States today aboard six transports.

The arrivals:

At New York, the St. Albans with 604 troops; the Washington, 1,050 brides and children.

At San Francisco, the Arthur Middleton, 851; Oneida, 1,377 Navy, 23 Marines, seven Army; Titania, 240 Navy; Merapi, nine.

More than 3,000 troops are expected to arrive here tomorrow aboard the Ernie Pyle and the Chanute Victory, both from Le Havre, the Army's New York Port of Embarkation announced today.

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LONDON, MAY 16--(AP)--THE UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON REFUGEES TONIGHT REJECTED A RUSSIAN PROPOSAL FOR A DETAILED CENSUS OF DISPLACED PERSONS.

THE PROPOSAL, VOTED DOWN 12 TO 6, WAS OPPOSED BY GREAT BRITAIN ON THE GROUNDS THAT IT WOULD GIVE INDIVIDUAL NATIONS CONTROL OF "PEOPLE WHO, RIGHTLY OR WRONGLY, ARE AT VARIANCE WITH THEIR govt."

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London, May 16--(AP)--Vice-Admiral E. F. Hussey, chief of the U.S. navy's bureau of ordnance, received today the insignia of an honorary commander of the military division of the order of the british empire.

the presentation was made at the [redacted] admiralty by first sea lord, admiral of the fleet, viscount cunningham, who said:

"on several occasions technical difficulties have been overcome due to admiral hussey's personal intervention on our behalf, sometimes to the detriment of the bureau of ordnance's own programs."

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(ADVANCE) LONDON, MAY 16-(AP)-E.F.LAYCOCK, PRESIDENT OF THE BRITISH INSTITUTION OF MINING AND METALLURGY, SUGGESTED TODAY THAT THE UNITED NATIONS SPONSOR A GLOBAL SURVEY OF THE WORLD'S RESOURCES OF BASIC METALS.

RESERVES OF SOME METALS, SUCH AS SILVER, LEAD AND COPPER, ARE LIMITED, HE TOLD THE INSTITUTION'S ANNUAL MEETING, ADDING THAT NEW METHODS OF PROSPECTING MUST BE UNDERTAKEN ON A LARGE SCALE TO KEEP SUPPLIES UP TO DEMAND.

SECOND NIGHT LEAD FOREIGN MINISTERS (600)
BY JOSEPH DYNAN

PARIS, MAY 16-(AP)-THE FOUR-POWER FOREIGN MINISTERS CONFERENCE RECESSED TODAY TO JUNE 15 AFTER MORE THAN THREE WEEKS OF DISCORD BETWEEN RUSSIA AND THE WESTERN NATIONS OVER MAJOR ISSUES IN THE PEACE TREATIES WITH ITALY AND THE BALKANS.

DESPITE THE FACT THAT THE CONFERENCE ENDED IN A DEADLOCK, U.S. SECRETARY OF STATE JAMES F.BYRNES SAID HE WAS NOT DISCOURAGED.

JUST BEFORE ADJOURNMENT, THE MINISTERS INITIALED A REVISED ARMISTICE FOR ITALY LIBERALIZING CONTROLS OVER THE FORMER AXIS PARTNER TO AID HER RECONSTRUCTION.

TERMS OF THE ARMISTICE WILL NOT BE PUBLISHED UNTL APPROVED BY THE SUPREME ALLIED COMMANDER FOR ITALY, AMERICAN SOURCES SAID, BUT IT WAS BELIEVED TO INCLUDE ABOLITION OF THE ALLIED CONTROL COUNCIL.

THE MINISTERS FAILED, HOWEVER, TO REACH AN AGREEMENT ON THE QUESTION OF A PEACE TREATY FOR GERMANY. THERE WAS NOT EVEN ANY AGREEMENT ON APPOINTMENT OF A SPECIAL COMMISSION TO STUDY GERMAN PROBLEMS IN ADVANCE OF ANY CONFERENCE ON A GERMAN TREATY, AN AMERICAN INFORMANT SAID. BYRNES HAD PROPOSED SUCH A STUDY, AND A GERMAN TREATY CONFERENCE NEXT NOV. 12.

ONE MINOR AGREEMENT WAS REACHED DURING THE DAY WHEN THE RUSSIANS ACCEPTED AN AMERICAN PROPOSAL TO INVESTIGATE THE PROGRESS OF GERMAN DISARMAMENT.

OFFICIALS IN THE AMERICAN DELEGATION STRESSED THAT THE CONFERENCE HAD PRODUCED THESE ACCOMPLISHMENTS:

1--A COMPLETE AND EXHAUSTIVE EXCHANGE OF VIEWS. EACH OF THE FOUR FOREIGN MINISTERS KNOWS NOW HOW THE OTHERS STAND. THE MINISTERS HAVE TURNED THE POINTS OF DISAGREEMENT OVER TO THEIR DEPUTIES FOR FURTHER EXAMINATION BEFORE THEY REASSEMBLE IN PARIS JUNE 15.

2--TERMS OF THE ITALIAN ARMISTICE HAVE BEEN LIBERALIZED.

3--WITH THE FIXING OF THE RESSEMBLY DATE CONTACT HAS BEEN MAINTAINED BETWEEN RUSSIA AND THE WESTERN NATIONS.

4--THERE HAVE BEEN AGREEMENTS ON A NUMBER OF MINOR MATTERS IN THE VARIOUS TREATIES UNDER CONSIDERATION.

THESE MINOR SUCCESSES, HOWEVER, WERE OVER BALANCED BY OUTSTANDING DIFFERENCES. BYRNES WAS UNSUCCESSFUL IN HIS EFFORT TO HAVE THE MINISTERS SET A DEFINITE DATE FOR A 21-NATION PEACE CONFERENCE--PREFERABLY IN JULY--TO WRITE TREATIES FOR ITALY, THE BALKAN NATIONS AND FINLAND. HE WAS OPPOSED BY SOVIET FOREIGN MINISTER VYACHESLAV M.MOLOTOV, WHO INSISTED THE FOUR POWERS MUST FIRST AGREE AMONG THEMSELVES ON SUCH TREATIES.

THE FOREIGN MINISTERS ALSO WERE DIVIDED ON SUCH MAJOR POINTS AS THE STATUS OF TRIESTE, THE ITALIAN-YUGOSLAV FRONTIER, DISPOSITION OF ITALIAN COLONIES, ITALIAN REPARATIONS, FREEDOM OF COMMERCIAL ACCESS TO THE BALKANS AND INTERNATIONALIZATION OF THE DANUBE.

OTHER QUESTIONS OUTSTANDING INCLUDE THE STATUS OF ITALY'S PRE-WAR BILATERAL TREATIES, ESTABLISHMENT OF ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSIONS ON WAR CRIMINALS IN ITALY AND OTHER NATIONS, WITHDRAWAL OF RUSSIAN TROOPS FROM BULGARIA, HUNGARIAN REPARATIONS AND THE STATUS OF THE DODECANESE ISLANDS, ALTHOUGH ALL FOUR MINISTERS AGREED IN PRINCIPLE THAT THESE ISLANDS SHOULD GO TO GREECE.

MOREOVER, THE SEVERAL ITEMS ON WHICH THE CONFERENCE AGREED CANNOT BE CONSIDERED OFFICIAL AGREEMENTS UNTIL TREATIES EMBODYING THEM ARE SIGNED. THESE POINTS OF AGREEMENT INCLUDE:

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1--ESSENTIALS OF THE FRENCH DEMANDS FOR MINOR CHANGES IN THE ITALIAN-FRENCH FRONTIER.

2--THE METHOD OF DIVIDING THE ITALIAN FLEET, ALTHOUGH DISAGREEMENT REMAINS ON THE DISPOSAL OF SPECIFIC SHIPS.

3--MAINTAINING THE SOUTH TYROL UNDER ITALIAN SOVEREIGNTY.

4--RETURNING TRANSYLVANIA TO ROMANIA AND DISSOLVING FASCIST ORGANIZATIONS IN ROMANIA.

5--BULGARIA'S FRONTIERS EXCEPT FOR THE BULGARIAN-GREEK BOUNDARY WHICH WILL BE SUBMITTED TO THE GENERAL PEACE CONFERENCE.

6--PRINCIPLES OF THE PROPOSED TREATY WITH FINLAND.

BYRNES PLANS TO FLY BACK TO THE UNITED STATES TOMORROW, ACCOMPANIED BY SENATORS TOM CONNALLY (D-TEXAS) AND ARTHUR H.VANDENBERG, (R-MICH) AND OTHER MEMBERS OF THE AMERICAN DELEGATION. ERNEST BEVIN, BRITISH FOREIGN SECRETARY, AND MOLOTOV WERE ALSO UNDERSTOOD TO BE READY TO LEAVE TOMORROW FOR THEIR RESPECTIVE CAPITALS.

DACHAU, GERMANY, MAY 16-(AP)-SEVENTY-FOUR FORMER SS MEN, ACCUSED IN CONNECTION WITH THE INFAMOUS "MALMEDY MASSACRE," WENT ON TRIAL TODAY ON CHARGES OF TORTURING AND KILLING HUNDREDS OF UNARMED AMERICAN WAR PRISONERS AND CIVILIANS DURING THE BATTLE OF THE BULGE.

THE DEFENDANTS INCLUDED GEN.SEPP DIETRICH, COMMANDER OF THE SIXTH SS PANZER ARMY AND AN ASSOCIATE OF HITLER, AND A NUMBER OF HIS HIGH-RANKING OFFICERS.

THE SEVEN-MAN AMERICAN MILITARY GOVERNMENT COURT WAS HEADED BY BRIG. GEN.JOSIAH T.DALBERY OF SAN ANTONIO, TEX.

DEFENSE ATTORNEYS SPENT THE DAY PRESENTING A SERIES OF ROUTINE MOTIONS, ALL OF WHICH WERE DENIED.

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A BRITISH FOOD EXPERT AT A NEWS CONFERENCE IN HERFORD SAID THE PRESENT BRITISH RATION SCALE WAS NOT ENOUGH TO MAINTAIN HEALTH OVER A PERIOD OF TIME, AND THAT THE OVERALL DEATH RATE, WHICH INCREASED IN APRIL FROM A RATE OF 12,000 PER YEAR TO 14,000, MIGHT RISE SHARPLY IN SUMMER.

MOST GERMANS, HE ADDED, HAD AVOIDED STARVATION BY DRAWING ON PREVIOUSLY-ACCUMULATED STOCKS, WHICH NOW ARE DISAPPEARING.

ANOTHER BRITISH OFFICIAL WARNED THAT "YOU CANNOT TEACH DEMOCRACY ON AN EMPTY STOMACH."

THE FOOD AND HEALTH OFFICIAL SAID THAT "UNTIL NOW THE ONLY GERMANS WHOM WE KNEW TO BE LIVING ENTIRELY ON THE RATION OF 1,050 CALORIES, WERE THOSE IN INTERNMENT CAMPS, AND WE FOUND THAT THEIR EMACIATION BECAME SO TERRIBLE THAT SOMETHING HAD TO BE DONE ABOUT IT."

INTERNMENT CAMP RATIONS WERE INCREASED TO 1,250 CALORIES, BUT FOUR PERSONS IN THE PADERBORN INTERNMENT CAMP NEVERTHELESS WERE REPORTED TO HAVE DIED OF STARVATION IN APRIL.

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London

BOOTHBY PREDICTED THAT BOTH AMERICA AND RUSSIA WOULD PROTEST THE CREATION OF SUCH A WESTERN BLOC -- THE AMERICANS BECAUSE "THEY ARE MAKING A FINAL ATTEMPT TO REVIVE THE LAISSEZ-FAIRE ECONOMIC SYSTEM" AND THE RUSSIANS BECAUSE THE FEDERATION "WOULD SET A LIMIT TO THEIR WESTWARD EXPANSION."

BUT THE AMERICANS WOULD FIND BETTER MARKETS IN A UNIFIED WESTERN EUROPE, HE CONTINUED, WHILE THE RUSSIANS WOULD REALIZE THE FEDERATION'S PURPOSES "WOULD BE ECONOMIC RATHER THAN STRATEGIC."

UNLESS SUCH A FEDERATION IS ADOPTED, BOOTHBY SAID, GREAT BRITAIN "WOULD CEASE TO BE A WORLD POWER, AND BECOME A BASTION..... OF THE AMERICAN STRATEGIC AND ECONOMIC SYSTEM."

HERFORD, GERMANY, MAY 16-(AP)-BRITISH MILITARY FOOD ADMINISTRATORS WARNED TODAY THAT 9,000,000 PERSONS IN THE BRITISH OCCUPATION ZONE IN GERMANY MAY BE PLACED ON STARVATION RATIONS OF 500 CALORIES OR LESS DAILY UNLESS THERE ARE SUBSTANTIAL GRAIN IMPORTS WITHIN THE NEXT FEW WEEKS.

GERMAN FOOD RATIONS IN THE BRITISH ZONE ARE NOW AT THE NEAR STARVATION LEVEL OF 1,050 PER DAY.

THE ADMINISTRATORS TOLD A PRESS CONFERENCE THE FURTHER REDUCTION MIGHT BE NECESSARY UNLESS ADDITIONAL FOOD IS IMPORTED BETWEEN NOW AND THIS YEAR'S HARVEST. A MILITARY GOVERNMENT HEALTH OFFICER SAID THAT THE PRESENT RATION SCALE IS NOT SUFFICIENT TO MAINTAIN HEALTH OVER A PERIOD OF TIME.

HE SAID IT WAS EXPECTED THAT THE OVERALL DEATH RATE, WHICH ROSE SHARPLY IN APRIL FROM 12 PER THOUSAND PER ANNUM TO 14 PER THOUSAND PER ANNUM, WOULD SHOW FURTHER SEVERE INCREASES DURING THE SUMMER.

THE MAJORITY OF GERMANS HAVE UNTIL NOW BEEN ABLE TO AVERT ACTUAL STARVATION BY DRAWING ON STOCKS ACCUMULATED BEFORE THE END OF THE WAR, A FOOD OFFICIAL SAID, BUT "THESE STOCKS ARE NOW DEFINITELY EXHAUSTED" AND GERMANS IN URBAN DISTRICTS WILL HAVE TO LIVE ENTIRELY ON RATIONS.

TO GIVE A PICTURE OF WHAT THESE RATIONS MEAN IN TERMS OF FOOD CONSUMED DAILY, HE SAID EACH GERMAN ON NORMAL RATIONS EATS:

FOUR AND A HALF SLICES OF BREAD, ONE SQUARE INCH OF MEAT, ONE TABLESPOON OF ERSATZ COFFEE, ONE QUARTER PINT OF SKIMMED MILK, ONE TABLE-SPOON OF VEGETABLES, ONE HALF CUBIC INCH OF FAT, A HALF TEASPOON OF JAM, A HALF TEASPOON OF SUGAR.

THE NORMAL CONSUMER NOW RECEIVES NO POTATOES.

"UNTIL NOW THE ONLY GERMANS WHOM WE KNEW TO BE LIVING ENTIRELY ON THE RATION OF 1,050 CALORIES WERE THOSE IN INTERNMENT CAMPS," THE PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICIAL SAID, "AND WE FOUND THAT THEIR EMACIATION BECAME SO TERRIBLE THAT SOMETHING HAD TO BE DONE ABOUT IT."

INTERNMENT CAMP RATIONS ACCORDINGLY WERE INCREASED TO 1,250 CALORIES, BUT NEVERTHELESS FOUR INTERNEES IN THE PADERBORD INTERNMENT CAMP DIED OF STARVATION DURING APRIL.

ALTHOUGH THERE HAVE BEEN NO REPORTED DEATHS FROM STARVATION AMONG THE CIVILIAN POPULATION OUTSIDE INTERNMENT CAMPS, THE PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICIAL SAID "IT IS CERTAIN THAT THOUSANDS HAVE DIED OF DISEASES WHERE MALNUTRITION WAS A CONTRIBUTORY FACTOR."

A SENIOR OFFICER OF THE BRITISH CONTROL COMMISSION EXPRESSED GREAT CONCERN THAT RE-EDUCATION OF THE GERMAN PEOPLE AND THEIR CONVERSION TO "CHRISTIAN HUMANISM" WOULD BE MADE IMPOSSIBLE BY THE FOOD SITUATION.

"YOU CANNOT TEACH DEMOCRACY ON AN EMPTY STOMACH," HE SAID.

ASKED WHETHER HE CONSIDERED THAT BRITISH CIVILIAN RATIONS SHOULD BE REDUCED TO MAINTAIN IN GERMANY THE MINIMUM FOOD SCALE ESSENTIAL TO HEALTH, HE EXPRESSED THIS PERSONAL VIEW:

"I AM QUITE CONVINCED THAT IF WE ARE GOING TO SUCCEED IN THE TASK WE HAVE IN GERMANY WE MUST DO IT."

REFERRING TO PRESIDENT OF THE COUNCIL HERBERT MORRISON'S CURRENT VISIT TO WASHINGTON TO DISCUSS FOOD SUPPLIES, THE OFFICIAL SAID THAT WHILE REALIZING GERMANY HAD THE LOWEST PRIORITY HE WAS CONFIDENT THAT "WE SHALL GET A LITTLE."

WARSAW, MAY 16-(AP)-THE POLISH PRESS AGENCY REPORTED TODAY THAT 136 JUNKERS LATHE MACHINES, LOADED ON 36 FREIGHT CARS, HAVE ARRIVED IN POZNAN, AS PART OF POLISH REPARATIONS FROM GERMANY. THE LATHES WILL BE DISTRIBUTED TO POLISH METAL FIRMS.

BY JAMES DEVLIN

PRAGUE, MAY 16-(AP)-CZECHOSLOVAKIA IS CONFRONTED TODAY WITH A SHORTAGE OF ALMOST 1,000,000 WORKMEN, BUT IS NOT COMPLAINING ABOUT IT.

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THE SHORTAGE STEMS ALMOST ENTIRELY FROM THE EXPULSION OF GERMAN RESIDENTS.

THE CZECHOSLOVAKS BELIEVE THIS VACUUM CAN BE FILLED TO THE EXTENT NECESSARY FOR POSTWAR RECOVERY BY THE IMPORTATION OF FOREIGN LABOR, MOSTLY ITALIAN.

AND EVEN THOUGH THE IMPORTATION PLAN WILL NOT ENTIRELY MAKE UP THE LABOR DEFICIT, THE CZECHOSLOVAKS SEE A BRIGHT SIDE TO THE PICTURE.

FIRST, THEY ARE RID OF ANY UNEMPLOYMENT PROBLEM. FURTHER, THEY APPEAR TO BELIEVE THAT THEIR ECONOMIC POSITION IS SOUND WHEN THERE IS MORE WORK TO DO THAN THERE IS LABOR TO DO IT.

PRESIDENT EDUARD BENES, ADDRESSING A SILESIAN INDUSTRIAL DELEGATION RECENTLY, SAID:

"AFTER THE DEPARTURE OF 3,000,000 GERMANS THERE WILL BE SUCH A SHORTAGE OF LABOR THAT FOR A CONSIDERABLE PERIOD WE NEED NOT FEAR ANY DIFFICULTIES OF AN ECONOMIC CHARACTER."

THE IMPORTED LABOR IS EXPECTED TO BE EMPLOYED LARGELY ON A SEASONAL OR TEMPORARY BASIS, UNLIKE THE GERMAN LABOR WHICH TOOK ROOT HERE OVER A PERIOD OF YEARS ONLY TO TURN IN SUPPORT OF ADOLF HITLER WHEN HE DEMANDED ANNEXATION OF THE CZECH SUDETENLAND BY THE REICH.

IN ONE OF THE FIRST MOVES IN THE IMPORTATION PLAN, THE CZECHOSLOVAKS INVITED AUGUSTO CAPOLLINI, ITALIAN EMIGRATION EXPERT, TO PRAGUE TO NEGOTIATE ON WORKING CONDITIONS AND THE PLACING OF MANY ITALIAN WORKERS IN AGRICULTURAL, INDUSTRIAL AND CONSTRUCTION JOBS.

THE DECISION TO EXPEL THE GERMANS WAS TAKEN DELIBERATELY BY CZECHOSLOVAK OFFICIALS ALTHOUGH THEY WERE WELL AWARE THAT APPROXIMATELY ONE-THIRD OF THE 3,000,000 WERE COMPETENT, EMPLOYABLE WORKMEN.

FURTHER, MANY WERE SKILLED CRAFTSMEN IN INDUSTRIES THAT CONTRIBUTED HEAVILY TO THE NATION'S VITAL EXPORT TRADE.

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BUT THE CZECHOSLOVAKS DECIDED TO ACCEPT THE LABOR SHORTAGE NOW, EVEN IF IT MEANT THAT RECOVERY WOULD PROCEED AT A SLOWER PACE, RATHER THAN RISK THE POSSIBILITY OF ANOTHER "SUDETEN ISSUE" AT SOME FUTURE DATE.

"WE ARE PASSING THROUGH A HARD BUT IN A SENSE ALSO A GREAT PERIOD," PRESIDENT BENES SAID. "WE FIND THAT IN SPITE OF ALL THE RECENT HARDSHIPS AND PERSECUTION OUR POSITION HAS NEVER BEEN SO STRONG AS IT IS NOW."

END AP BUSINESS NEWS ADVANCE FOR AMS OF FRIDAY, MAY 17

B1146AED

Moscow, May 16--(AP)---An ~~article in~~ Boshevik magazine said today ~~that~~ The Chinese Kuomintang and Communist parties could cooperate for China's good but that democratic public opinion of the world was alarmed at the "policy of the American military command in China."

K. Jones

MAY 17 1946

"The Chinese public is even more worried by such policy which contradicts the principles of the Atlantic Charter and other [redacted] pronouncements of the allies proclaiming the right of each nation to internal political self-determination and non-interference in of foreign powers in political rejuvenation," K. Yevdeniev wrote.

The article said various American and British publications had reported that numerous Japanese units in China still were not disarmed and

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repatriated and commented that "the policy of using Japanese and puppet troops is pregnant with great danger."

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The author asserted that the progressive Chinese public well knows that intrigues of reactionaries undermine the solidarity of the Chinese people with aid from the outside.

"Progressive public circles understand also that Democratic unity is possible only on a basis of sincere collaboration of the country's two main parties--the Kuomintang and Communist parties. It's no secret that between the Kuomintang and Communist parties there exist contradictions on proram and program and principles, but this cannot serve at all as an obstacle to collaboration."

INDEPENDENCE (360) Gromer

NEW DELHI, MAY 16-(AP)-THE BRITISH CABINET DELEGATION TONIGHT PROPOSED A UNION FORM OF GOVERNMENT FOR INDIA AS THE BEST METHOD FOR STARTING THAT COUNTRY ON THE PATH TOWARD INDEPENDENCE.

THE PROPOSITION HARDLY HAD BEEN DESCRIBED TO A LARGE BODY OF NEWSMEN IN THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY BUILDING BEFORE COMMENTS FROM MOSLEM LEAGUE QUARTERS INDICATED IT WOULD NOT FIND WIDESPREAD ACCEPTANCE AMONG MOSLEMS.

IN ADDITION TO CALLING FOR A CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION, THE PL ADVISED IMMEDIATE FORMATION OF AN INTERIM CENTRAL GOVERNMENT.

A STUDY OF THE PLAN, AND COMPARISON OF IT WITH CONGRESS AND MOSLEM LEAGUE VIEWPOINTS AS OUTLINED DURING THE PAST SIX WEEKS OF CONFERENCES, INDICATED THE CABINET DELEGATION TENDED TO ACCEPT THE CONGRESS' VIEWS MORE THAN THE MOSLEM LEAGUE'S.

CONGRESS SPOKESMEN DECLINED COMMENT ON THE PLAN TONIGHT BUT SA A WORKING COMMITTEE WOULD CONSIDER IT TOMORROW.

MOHANDAS K. GANDHI, CONGRESS PARTY LEADER, ADVISED THE PEOPLE TO STUDY IT WITH CARE. "WHETHER PEOPLE LIKE THE ANNOUNCEMENT OR NOT," HE SAID, "IT IS GOING TO BE A MOST MMOMENTOUS ONE IN THE HISTORY OF INDIA."

THROUGHOUT THE LATE AFTERNOON REPRESENTATIVES OF THE MOSLEM LEAGUE, CONGRESS AND PRINCELY STATES WERE CALLED TO CONFER WITH THE CABINET DELEGATION, TO GET A PREVIEW OF THE PLAN AND TO DISCUSS PHASES OF THE INTERIM GOVERNMENT.

SIR STAFFORD CRIPPS, AS PRINCIPAL SPOKESMAN AT A PRESS CONFERENCE, EMPHASIZED THAT THE PROCEDURE FOR FORMING A NEW CONSTITUTION WAS PROPOSED BY THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT AND BY THE CABINET MISSION, AND THAT IT WAS NOT MANDATORY SUCH A COURSE BE FOLLOWED.

HOWEVER, HE ADDED, "IF YOU ACCEPT THE METHOD WE HAVE PUT FORWARD OF GETTING ON WITH MAKING A NEW CONSTITUTION, WE COULD BETWEEN US MAKE A SMOOTH TRANSITION AND A RAPID ONE.

"BUT IF THE PLAN IS NOT ACCEPTED, NO ONE CAN SAY HOW GREAT WILL BE THE DISTURBANCES OR HOW ACUTE AND LONG THE SUFFERING THAT WILL BE SELF-INFLICTED ON THE INDIAN PEOPLE."

CRIPPS SAID IT WAS IMPOSSIBLE TO STATE HOW SOON THE BRITISH WOULD SEVER GOVERNMENTAL CONNECTIONS WITH INDIA SINCE "NO ONE CAN TELL HOW SOON A CONSTITUTION CAN BE HAMMERED OUT."

he expressed hope, however, that britain would remain india's "best friend."

first lord of the admiralty, a. v. alexander, said, "we tried our best to bring about a settlement between the parties themselves. we are really sorry that it could not be done. we hope this proposal of ours will be to the satisfaction of the majority of the indian people and lead to a peaceful achievement of indian fredom."

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Istanbul, Turkey, May 15 (Delayed)-(AP)-Zekeriya Sertel, his wife an two other Turkish newspapermen were released from jail today by an appeals court decision reversing their conviction on charges of offending the dignity of the government.

MARCH 25

The Sertels were sentenced to a year in prison on [illegible] 25. The other Cami Baykurt and Lutfi Derdumcu, received ten and nine months terms respective

TEHRAN, IRAN, MAY 16-(AP)-A GOVERNMENT SOURCE SAID TODAY PREMIER AHMED QAVAM WAS SENDING A COMMISSION TO THE AZERBAIJAN CAPITAL OF TABRIZ "TO RESUME NEGOTIATIONS WITH JAFAR PISHEVARI," HEAD OF THE SEMI-AUTONOMOUS STATE.

THE PREMIER'S OFFICE DISCLOSED ALSO THAT ONE MILITARY AND ONE CIVILIAN OBSERVER WOULD GO TO TABRIZ TOMORROW TO INVESTIGATE THE STATUS OF THE RUSSIAN EVACUATION.

THE RUSSIAN AIRLINE SOLD TICKETS TO TABRIZ TO AMERICAN REPORTERS TODAY.

A KURDISH CHIEFTAIN, UNFRIENDLY TO GHAZI MOAMMED'S INDEPENDENT "KURDISH REPUBLIC," SAID, MEANWHILE, THAT "RUSSIAN TROOPS AND TRANSCAUCASIAN TRIBESMEN STILL ARE IN KURDISTAN."

PRINCE FIROUZ, PROPAGANDA MINISTER, ASSERTED THAT A REUTERS REPORT FROM WASHINGTON THAT QAVAM HAD THREATENED TO RESIGN BUT RECONSIDERED AFTER A CONFERENCE WITH RUSSIAN AMBASSADOR I.V. SADCHIKOV WAS "COMPLETELY UNFOUNDED."

AN OFFICIAL OF THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY SAID THE GOVERNMENT WAS INVESTIGATING REPORTS OF A STRIKE OF 7,500 WORKERS OF THE ANGLO-IRANIAN OIL COMPANY IN SOUTH EASTERN IRAN.

THE LEFTWING TUDEH PARTY NEWSPAPER CHARGED THAT THE WORKMEN WERE "SURROUNDED BY THE TOOLS OF BRITISH CAPITALISM AND BEING STARVED BY COMPANY OFFICIALS." THE TUDEH REPORT SAID THE WORKERS STRUCK MAY 10 DEMANDING THAT THEIR PAY BE DOUBLED AND WORKING HOURS REDUCE

POLITICAL OBSERVERS HERE SAID THE STRIKE WAS CALLED BY ABDULLAH ZAHNE, DESCRIBED AS AN "AZERBAIJANI AGITATOR TWICE IMPRISONED DURIN THE WAR FOR ATTEMPTING TO ORGANIZE SLOWDOWN MOVEMENTS" IN THE OIL INDUSTRY.

CAIRO, MAY 16-(AP)-A DELEGATION REPRESENTING VARIOUS SUDANESE PARTIES SUGGESTED TODAY THAT EGYPTIAN DEMANDS FOR BRITISH EVACUATI OF THE ANGLO-EGYPTIAN SUDAN BE LAID BEFORE THE UNITED NATIONS SECURITY COUNCIL IF CURRENT NEGOTIATIONS FOR REVISION OF THE 1936 TREATY WITH BRITAIN FAIL.

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Cairo, Egypt, May 16--(AP)---Egyptian Premier Ismail Sidky Pasha told reporters today he had been informed officially by the British that British troops had begun the evacuation of Cairo and Alexandria.

Asked if this evacuation had any connection with the negotiations here for revision of the 1936 British-Egyptian treaty of alliance, he said "Naturally" but added that he had no details.

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cairo, may 16-(ap)-an arab league spokesman said tonight the kings and presidents of the arab league states will meet between may 25 and 30 to take measures against the report of the british-american committee which recommended immediate admission of 100,000 jews to palestine.

an arab league extraordinary session, which had been scheduled for may 22, was postponed until after the meeting, which will be aimed also at unifying the policy of the arab states.

king ibn saud of saudi arabia and immam yehia of yemen will not be able to attend the meeting, king ibn saud will send crown prince saud and his second son, faisel, while immam yehia will be represented by his sixth son prince sief el islam (sword of islam), it was learned.

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Tokyo-Civil-Judicial

"ONE OF THE WAR AIMS OF THE ALLIES WAS RESPECT FOR INTERNATIONAL LAW," HE SAID. "IT HAS BEEN OUR STRONG BELIEF THAT INTERPRETATION THE QUESTION OF WAR CRIMES WOULD UNDER NO CIRCUMSTANCES GO BEYOND INTERPRETATIONS MADE BY EXISTING INTERNATIONAL LAW. THE JAPANESE PEOPLE HAVE ALSO SO BELIEVED."

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HE ARGUED THAT THE ALLIES HAD NO RIGHT TO BRING THE DEFENDANTS TO TRIAL FOR VIOLATIONS LISTED AS CRIMES AGAINST PEACE (PLOTTING WAR) AND AGAINST HUMANITY (WAGING WAR).

CARR STRESSED THE CHARGE OF "A SUPREME OFFENSE AGAINST INTERNATIONAL MORALITY AND THE SANCTITY OF TREATIES."

THE TRIBUNAL RECESSED TO CONSIDER THE VARIOUS DEFENSE PLEAS. UPON ITS DECISION DEPENDS WHETHER THE TRIAL STARTS JUNE 3, AS SCHEDULED.

WHATEVER ITS RULINGS, ATTORNEYS ARE LOOKING FOR NEW CONCEPTS OF INTERNATIONAL LAW WHICH WILL DEFINE THE RIGHT OF VICTOR NATIONS TO PROSECUTE THE LEADERS OF THE LOSING SIDE BY LEGAL PROCESS FOR THE HARDSHIPS AND SUFFERINGS THEY CAUSED THE WORLD.

Tokyo —xxx Premier

JAPANESE POLITICIANS SPECULATED, APPARENTLY WITH GOOD FOUNDATION, THAT YOSHIDA'S CABINET WOULD BE PREDOMINANTLY ELDERLY AND CONSERVATIVE AND WOULD FOLLOW GENERALLY THE POLICIES OF THE SHIDEHARA CABINET, WHICH WAS FORCED OUT UNDER PRESSURE OF COMPLAINTS OVER FOOD AND ECONOMICS AFTER THE APRIL 10 ELECTION. YOSHIDA HIMSELF IS 67.

BESIDES SHIDEHARA HIMSELF, TWO OTHERS OF HIS CABINET WERE EXPECTED TO BE IN YOSHIDA'S GOVERNMENT.

WOMEN, PARTICIPATING IN THE DIET FOR THE FIRST TIME, CUT A DECIDEDLY MINOR FIGURE IN THE VOTING. DR.SHIGEO TAKEUCHI, LIBERAL, GOT ONE SOLITARY VOTE FOR VICE-SPEAKER. SHE IS ONE OF 38 WOMEN MEMBERS, MOST OF WHOM NERVOUSLY COMMENTED ON "OUR NEW RESPONSIBILITY."

THE WOMEN, FOR THE MOST PART, KEPT TO THEMSELVES AWAY FROM THE MEN.

THE DIET IS TO MEET AGAIN FRIDAY TO CHOOSE COMMITTEES.

FOREIGN BRIEFS

HONOLULU,MAY 61-(AP)-TEN MILLION BOTTLES OF BEER WILL BE SHIPPED TO JAPAN FOR AMERICAN OCCUPATION TROOPS, ARMY HEADQUARTERS AT FORT SHAFTER HAS ANNOUNCED.

-- DASH --

HONOLULU,MAY 16-(AP)-S1/C ROBERT GRANGER, NEW HAVEN, CONN., REPORTED IN A LETTER FROM GUAM TODAY THAT AN INSANE NEGRO SOLDIER IS TERRORIZING SERVICE MEN ON GUAM AND HAS ELUDED SEARCHING PARTIES.

OFFICIAL SOURCES HERE WERE PRESSING FOR DETAILS.

AN UNCONFIRMED REPORT SAID THE NEGRO HAD ESCAPED FROM A HOSPITAL A WEEK AGO AND KILLED EIGHT SERVICE PERSONNEL.

TOKYO,MAY 16-(AP)-THE JAPANESE GOVERNMENT WAS AUTHORIZED BY GENERAL MACARTHUR TODAY TO BUILD 416 OF THE 35,244 FISHING VESSELS IT HAD REQUESTED PERMISSION TO CONSTRUCT. A SPOKESMAN FOR ALLIED HEADQUARTERS' INDUSTRIAL DIVISION SAID FISH WAS BADLY NEEDED AS FOOD.

-- DASH --

TOKYO,MAY 16-(AP)-ALLIED HEADQUARTERS ANNOUNCED TODAY THAT CERTAIN JAPANESE MILITARY ESTABLISHMENTS TAKEN OVER BY OCCUPATION FORCES NOW CAN BE RELEASED TO THE JAPANESE GOVERNMENT, PROVIDED THEY ARE USED FOR CIVILIAN RELIEF, AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION, CIVILIAN HOUSING, CULTURAL AND RECREATIONAL ACTIVITIES OR FOR MANUFACTURE OR RESEARCH IN PRODUCING CONSUMER GOODS.

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-- DASH --

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SHANGHAI,MAY 16-(AP)-THE CHINESE GOVERNMENT CONTRACTED TODAY TO PURCHASE $15,000,000 WORTH OF U.S. NAVY SHIPYARD EQUIPMENT NOW IN PACIFIC ISLAND BASES TO REHABILITATE SHANGHAI, TSINGTAO AND AMOY SHIPYARDS.

UM133APS

PEARL HARBOR,MAY 16-(AP)-FOUR HUNDRED FORTY-ONE SEAMEN ELIGIBLE FOR RELEASE FROM THE NAVY TODAY HAVE BEEN "FROZEN" IN THEIR JOBS FROM A MAXIMUM OF 90 DAYS.

CAPT.F.M.O'LEARY, COMMANDANT OF AIEA (CORRECT) BARRACKS AND THE PEARL HARBOR RECEIVING STATION SAID THEY "WILL BE RETAINED ON THE GROUNDS OF MILITARY NECESSITY, AS NO REPLACEMENTS CAN BE PROVIDED."

THEIR JOB: TO HELP SPEED THOUSANDS OF OTHER MEN HOME.

NANKING,MAY 16-(AP)-REPORTS OF AN IMPENDING KIANGSU PROVINCE CIVIL WAR, FOR WHICH 100,000 COMMUNIST TROOPS WERE SAID TO BE READY TO DRIVE AGAINST GOVERNMENT FORCES AT NANTUNG, WAS DISCLOSED TODAY TO BE A MYTH OF THE CHINESE GOVERNMENT PRESS.

AS A RESULT, PLANS TO SEND INVESTIGATORS THERE HAVE BEEN POSTPONED INDEFINITELY, PEIPING TRUCE HEADQUARTERS SAID.

(HOWEVER, THE PEIPING CHINESE LANGUAGE NEWSPAPER, HWA PEI JIH PAO, CONTINUED TO BEAT THE WAR DRUMS FOR NORTHEAST CHINA WITH NEW REPORTS OF GOVERNMENT TROOP MOVEMENTS, ACCOUNTS OF PURPORTED COMMUNIST ATTACKS AND THE ASSERTION THAT THREE COMMUNIST REGIMENTS UNDER GEN. LI YUNG-CHANG WERE OCCUPIED SOLELY WITH HARASSING GOVERNMENT SUPPLY LINES IN THE AREA NORTHEAST OF PEIPING AND TIENTSIN.)

DS519APS

BY JOHN RODERICK

NANKING,MAY 16-(AP)-SPOKESMEN FOR THREE MINORITY PARTIES CHARGED TODAY THAT THE GOVERNMENT, IN NAMING TWO NON-PARTY MEN TO MINISTRIES, HAD MADE THE SELECTIONS TO CREATE BAD FEELING AMONG THE MINORITY GROUPS.

THERE HAS BEEN HARDLY ANY CRITICISM PERSONALLY OF DR.YUI TA-WEI, COMMUNICATIONS MINISTER, OR DR.WANG (CORRECT) YUN-WU, ECONOMICS MINISTER, NAMED YESTERDAY.

HOWEVER, THE FACT THAT THEY WERE CHOSEN TO FILL POSTS THAT THE COMMUNISTS, DEMOCRATIC LEAGUE AND YOUTH PARTY HAD EXPECTED FOR THEMSELVES PROVIDES THE BASIS FOR SQUABBLING. NONE OF THOSE PARTIES YET IS REPRESENTED IN THE GOVERNMENT, WHOSE POSTS ALL ARE FILLED BY KUOMINTANG (NATIONAL PARTY) MEMBERS.

1946

THE COMMUNISTS CHARGED THAT THE CABINET RESHUFFLE--INCLUDING THE APPOINTMENT OF PAI CHUNG-HSI TO HEAD THE NEW MINISTRY OF DEFENSE AND OF WAR MINISTER CHEN CHENG TO SUCCEED HO YING-CHIN AS CHIEF OF STAFF --IS SIMPLY "WINDOW DRESSING" FOR THE BENEFIT OF FOREIGN CONSUMPTION.

THEY SAID THAT PAI, WHO HAS A STRONG ANTI-COMMUNIST RECORD, EASILY COULD BE DROPPED WHILE CHEN, AS CHIEF OF STAFF, COULD CONTINUE TO DIRECT MILITARY OPERATIONS. COMMUNISTS TERMED THIS A CLEVER MANEUVER AND SAID CHEN, ALTHOUGH LESS VOCIFEROUS, IS JUST AS ANTI-COMMUNIST AS HO.

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SHANGHAI MAY 16-(AP)-A NEW CUSTOMS RULING TODAY ESTABLISHED A 200 PERCENT SURTAX BEYOND THE NORMAL 100 PERCENT DUTY ON LUXURY ITEMS SUCH AS COSMETICS, TOYS AND AUTOMOBILES ORDERED BEFORE MARCH 1.

TEMPORARY REGULATIONS PROHIBIT THE IMPORT OF ALL SUCH ARTICLES ORDERED SINCE MARCH 1.

YOKOHAMA,MAY 16-(AP)-LT.KAZUO DANNO, FORMER JAPANESE MEDICAL OFFICER AT FUKUOKA PRISON CAMP, WILL GO ON TRIAL MONDAY BEFORE AN EIGHTH ARMY TRIBUNAL, CHARGED WITH CAUSING THE DEATHS OF TWO AMERICAN PRISONERS AND WITH MISTREATING A LONG LIST OF OTHERS.

DANNO WILL BE THE 56TH WAR CRIMES SUSPECT TRIED BY THE EIGHTH ARMY.

MAJ.BURTON K.PHILIPS, CLAYTON,MO., AND LTS.HAROLD WEIL, 10 MONROE ST., NEW YORK, WILL BE ON THE DEFENSE COUNSEL.

THE PROSECUTION CHARGES THAT NAVY CHIEF COMMISSARY MATE RUDOLPH P. STECK AND FRED G.FICHTENMEYER (ADDRESS UNKNOWN) DIED THROUGH DANNO'S NEGLECT AND THAT HE MISTREATED OTHERS, INCLUDING: PVT.ERWIN J.KILBURN, LAKE PLACID,N.Y.; CPL.ROY W.CLARK, MONTEZUMA,IND.; RSGT. RICHARD A. HAINES, 2650 HICKS ST., PHILADELPHIA; S/SGT.HERBERT H.SHOEMAKER, NORTH LITTLE ROCK,ARK.; NAVY COOK 1/C WILLIAM O.SAVAGE, PELL CITY,ALA.; MACHINIST HENRY M.BROUSSARD, BREAUX BRIDGE,LA.; CHIEF YEOMAN D.H. WATSON, HARTSVILLE,TENN.; PFC.JOHN E.LEWIS, WHITEVILLE,N.C., AND PVT. ROBERT G.GAVDOS, 2176 EAST 315T ST., CLEVELAND,OHIO.

SEOUL,MAY 16-(AP)-LT.GEN.C.R.GAIRDNER, REPRESENTING THE BRITISH PRIME MINISTER AT GENERAL MACARTHUR'S TOKYO HEADQUARTERS, ARRIVED TODAY FOR A ONE-DAY CONFERENCE WITH D.W.KERMODE, BRITISH LIAISON REPRESENTATIVE AT LT.GEN.JOHN R.HODGE'S AMERICAN OCCUPATION HEADQUARTERS.

BY CHARLES A. GRUMICH

NEW YORK, MAY 16-(AP)-SOVIET DELEGATE ANDREI A. GROMYKO WAS EXPECTED TO REJOIN THE UNITED NATIONS SECURITY COUNCIL WHEN IT RECONVENES AT 11 A.M. EDT TODAY WITH THE POSSIBILITY OF ENCOUNTERING AN AUSTRALIAN CHALLENGE TO EXPLAIN "WHAT HE CLAIMS IS THE EFFECT" OF HIS ABSENCES FROM COUNCIL MEETINGS.

AUSTRALIAN DELEGATE PAUL HASLUCK INDICATED AT THE LAST MEETING 10 DAYS AGO THAT HE PROPOSED TO ASK GROMYKO HOW HE THOUGHT HIS ABSENCE AFFECTED HIS BIG FIVE VETO POWER AND WHAT LEGAL EFFECT HE BELIEVED IT HAD ON MEETINGS OF A SHORT-HANDED, 10-NATION COUNCIL.

THE RUSSIAN DELEGATE BOYCOTTED THE SESSION LAST WEEK IN PROTEST AGAINST RENEWED DISCUSSION OF THE NOW QUIESCENT RUSSIAN-IRANIAN ISSUE.

AT THAT TIME HASLUCK SAID HE REGRETTED GROMYKO WAS NOT PRESENT BECAUSE HE FELT THE COUNCIL MUST "OBTAIN FROM THE ABSENT MEMBER A CLEARER IDEA OF WHAT HE CLAIMS IS THE EFFECT OF HIS ABSENCE."

IN OFFERING A NEW SECTION OF 34 RULES FOR ADOPTION TODAY, HOWEVER, THE COUNCIL'S COMMITTEE OF EXPERTS ON PROCEDURE SIDESTEPPED THE VETO QUESTION RAISED BY HASLUCK AND LEFT IT FOR LATER DETERMINATION.

THE EXPERTS LIKEWISE DEFERRED ACTION ON WHAT NUMBER MIGHT CONSTITUTE A QUORUM. THE RULES AT PRESENT PROVIDE A PROCEDURAL MOTION SHALL BE ADOPTED WITH AT LEAST SEVEN AFFIRMATIVE VOTES AND A SUBSTANTIVE MOTION BY SEVEN VOTES, INCLUDING ALL THE BIG FIVE POWERS.

THE COUNCIL AGENDA FOR TODAY LISTED TWO HIGHLIGHTS: (1) A NEW RULES SECTION PROVIDING FOR STRICT SECRECY OVER CONFIDENTIAL MEETINGS AND DOCUMENTS, AND (2) A UNITED STATES PROPOSAL TO DEFER THE ADMISSION OF NEW MEMBER NATIONS, WHICH WOULD BLOCK THE RUSSIAN-SUPPORTED APPLICATION OF ALBANIA.

ONE PROPOSED RULE SPECIFIES QUALIFICATION AND PROCEDURE FOR MEMBERSHIP IN LINE WITH A RESOLUTION OFFERED BY U.S. DELEGATE EDWARD R. STETTINIUS, JR., ASKING THAT APPLICATIONS UP TO JULY 15 BE TURNED OVER TO A COUNCIL COMMITTEE FOR EXAMINATION AND REPORT BY AUG.1, AFTER WHICH THE COUNCIL WOULD MAKE ITS RECOMMENDATIONS TO THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY MEETING HERE SEPT.3.

THE RULES-MAKERS, FOLLOWING STETTINIUS' SUGGESTIONS BASED ON THE U.N. CHARTER, PROVIDED THAT AN APPLICANT MUST SWEAR ALLEGIANCE TO THE U.N. PRINCIPLES AND PASS MUSTER BEFORE THE COUNCIL AS A "PEACE-LOVING STATE."

BRITAIN WAS OPPOSED TO ALBANIA'S APPLICATION, WHICH WAS TABLED AT THE LONDON U.N. MEETINGS, AND YESTERDAY THE VATICAN CITY NEWSPAPER L'OSSERVATORE ROMANO ASSERTED THAT "A REIGN OF TERROR AND PERSECUTION RULES ALBANIA."

"IN ALBANIA THE MOST ELEMENTARY AND HUMAN RIGHTS ARE TRAMPLED UPON AND, UNDER THE PRETEXT OF 'POLITICAL ACTION,' THE GOVERNMENT HAS PROCEEDED TO THE EXPULSION OF MISSIONARIES AND NUNS AND BREEDS REAL HATE FOR EVERYTHING RELIGIOUS AND ESPECIALLY CATHOLIC," THE PAPER SAID.

THE COUNCIL'S SUBCOMMITTEE ON SPAIN, MEETING THIS AFTERNOON, WAS OFFERED A SPANISH UNDERGROUND REPORT THAT PABLO VELASCO, A LEADER IN THE SPANISH NATIONAL CONFEDERATION OF LABOR, WAS TORTURED AND SLAIN APRIL 20 FOR REFUSAL TO DIVULGE THE NAMES OF HIS COMPANIONS AT A MEETING OF THE SPANISH UNDERGROUND MOVEMENT TO WHICH HE WAS CARRYING "DOCUMENTS."

THE REPORT WAS PRESENTED BY JESUS GONZALEZ MALO OF NEW YORK, WHO DESCRIBED HIMSELF AS SECRETARY OF THE SPANISH NATIONAL CONFEDERATION

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OF LABOR AND SAID HE HAD FLED SPAIN THREE YEARS AGO.
THE SUBCOMMITTEE HAS ANNOUNCED IT WOULD ACCEPT ALL PROFERRED INFORMATION CONCERNING THE FRANCO REGIME AND SAID THAT UNDERGROUND DOCUMENTS WOULD BE RECEIVED SUBJECT TO THE PROOF OF THEIR AUTHENTICITY.
MK317AED

NIGHT LEAD HUMAN RIGHTS (210)
BY LARRY HAUCK
NEW YORK, MAY 16-(AP)-MRS. ELEANOR ROOSEVELT'S UNITED NATIONS COMMISSION ON HUMAN RIGHTS ~~APPROVED A FINAL DRAFT OF~~ ITS REPORT TODAY, WITH SOVIET DELEGATE ALEXANDER BORISOV REFUSING TO VOTE FOR AN AGENCY TO ENFORCE AN INTERNATIONAL BILL OF RIGHTS.
THE COMMISSION CALLED FOR PRACTICAL AND EFFECTIVE MEASURES TO BE TAKEN TO PROVIDE AGAINST VIOLATION OF THOSE RIGHTS AND FREEDOMS THAT WILL BE PROCLAIMED IN THE BILL.
BORISOV ALSO OBJECTED TO A SECTION OF THE REPORT CALLING FOR A SUB-COMMISSION ON FREEDOM OF INFORMATION AND OF THE PRESS.
THE PASSAGE SAID: "THE COMMISSION DECIDED TO REFER TO THE SUB-COMMISSION ALL DOCUMENTS ON ANY SUBJECT PERTAINING TO FREEDOM OF INFORMATION AND OF THE PRESS."
"I AM OPPOSED TO THAT," THE RUSSIAN SAID. "SOME TYPES OF THE PRESS ARE CONTRARY TO THE AIMS OF THE UNITED NATIONS."
MRS. ROOSEVELT RETORTED: "WE DO NOT FEEL THAT WE SHOULD ACT AS CENSORS FOR THE SUB-COMMISSION."
BORISOV THEN DECLARED HE WOULD NOT INSIST ON THE POINT IF IT WERE UNDERSTOOD THAT NO DOCUMENTS "AGAINST" THE PURPOSES OF THE U.N. WERE SENT.
THE INFORMATION SUB-COMMISSION WOULD BE MAID UP OF 12 MEMBERS "WHO HAVE KNOWLEDGE AND EXPERIENCE IN THE DIFFERENT FIELDS OF INFORMATION."
FINAL DECISIONS ON THIS AND ALL OTHER RECOMMENDATIONS IN THE REPORT WILL BE MADE BY THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL, WHICH CONVENES MAY 25.

"THIS, OF COURSE, IS A VITAL FREEDOM, AND IT IS DISAPPOINTING THAT THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT SHOULD HAVE FLOUTED IT IN MAKING ARRANGEMENTS FOR OPERATIONS CROSSROADS (BIKINI), FOR ALTHOUGH IT IS AN AMERICAN OPERATION, THERE MAY BE OTHER OCCASIONS ON WHICH OTHER GOVERNMENTS WILL BE IN A POSITION TO CONTROL ACCESS TO A SOURCE OF NEWS WITHIN THEIR OWN DOMAIN, AND THEY MAY WELL CITE THE AMERICAN PRECEDENT NOW BEING ESTABLISHED."
IN ANNOUNCING THE INVITATIONS, THE STATE DEPARTMENT IN WASHINGTON OBSERVED THAT "THE TEST IN ITS ENTIRETY IS AN UNDERTAKING OF THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT AND IS NOT A COMBINED OR INTERNATIONAL OPERATION."

NEW YORK, MAY 16-(AP)-THE UNITED NATIONS COMMISSION ON HUMAN RIGHTS, ITS FINAL REPORT TO THE ~~ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL~~ COUNCIL BLOCKED BY THE OPPOSITION OF A RUSSIAN REPRESENTATIVE, CONVENES TODAY FOR ANOTHER EFFORT TO WIN APPROVAL FOR ITS RECOMMENDATIONS.
THE SOVIET DELEGATE, ALEXANDER BROISOV, CLASHED WITH MRS. FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT, COMMISSION CHAIRMAN, YESTERDAY WHEN HE REFUSED TO APPROVE THE REPORT BECAUSE OF HIS OBJECTION TO TWO OF THE RECOMMENDATIONS:
1. THAT ALL MEMBERS OF THE COMMISSION SHOULD SERVE AS NON-GOVERNMENTAL REPRESENTATIVES.

2. THAT MEMBER STATES, EACH OF WHICH WOULD NOMINATE TWO EXPERTS, COULD NOMINATE A NATIONAL OF ANOTHER MEMBER STATE IF THEY DESIRED.
"UNDER YOUR PLAN," SAID BROISOV, "WE WOULD HAVE PLENTY OF SPEECHES AND DOCUMENTS BUT THE COMMISSION WOULD BE UNABLE TO SECURE ANY ACTION. THIS WOULD AFFECT IMPLEMENTATION OF ANY DECISIONS TAKEN. I COULD NOMINATE A QUISLING OR SOME SUCH PERSON WHO BROUGHT ABOUT THE LAST WAR."
MRS. ROOSEVELT RETORTED THAT SHE SAW "NO DANGER THAT ANY GOVERNMENT WOULD NOMINATE A QUISLING."
SHE SAID THE COMMISSION FELT THAT BY PERMITTING MEMBER NATIONS TO NOMINATE OUTSIDE THEIR OWN BORDERS A USEFUL PURPOSE WOULD BE SERVED IN THE EVENT SEVERAL NATIONS AGREED ON SOME OUTSTANDING EXPERT.
"WHY RESORT TO SUCH ARTIFICIALITY?" SAID BROISOV. "WE CERTAINLY COULD FIND TWO EXPERTS IN THE SOVIET."
MRS. ROOSEVELT ADJOURNED THE MEETING WITH THE SUGGESTION THAT THE RUSSIAN "GO OVER IT MORE CAREFULLY," AND ADDED THAT SHE FELT THE REPRESENTATIVES "SHOULD BE ABLE TO PROJECT THEMSELVES INTO THE INTERESTS OF HUMAN BEINGS RATHER THAN INTO THE INTERESTS OF NATIONALITIES ALONE."

BY FRANCIS W. CARPENTER
NEW YORK, MAY 16-(AP)--"MONSIEUR X," LATE OF THE FRENCH UNDERGROUND, WILL BECOME "MONSIEUR LE PRESIDENT" OF THE UNITED NATIONS SECURITY COUNCIL TOMORROW.
HE IS ALEXANDER PARODI, 44-YEAR-OLD PARISIAN.
HE TAKES HIS SEAT AT THE CRESCENT-SHAPE COUNCIL TABLE TODAY FOR THE FIRST TIME AS FRANCE'S PERMANENT DELEGATE, REPLACING HENRI BONNET, FRENCH AMBASSADOR TO THE UNITED STATES, WHO SERVED TEMPORARILY.
BY THE TURN OF THE COUNCIL WHEEL, THE NEWCOMER FINDS HIMSELF FACED WITH THE TASK OF DIRECTING ITS DELIBERATIONS FOR ONE MONTH, FROM MAY 17 TO JUNE 16.
IT IS A COUNCIL RULE THAT EACH DELEGATE SHALL SERVE ONE MONTH AS CHAIRMAN IN THE ENGLISH ALPHABETICAL ORDER OF THE COUNTRIES ON THE COUNCIL. MEXICO WILL TAKE OVER ON JUNE 17.
PARODI ATTAINED FAME AMONG THE FRENCH AS ONE OF THE TOP RESISTANCE LEADERS.
ONE NIGHT IN 1944, WHILE LISTENING TO A CLANDESTINE RADIO HE HEARD THE FRENCH RADIO IN ALGIERS ANNOUNCE THE MINISTERIAL LINE-UP OF GEN. DE GAULLE'S PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT.
ONE OF THE MINISTERS WAS DESCRIBED AS "MR. X", NAMED AS DE GAULLE'S REPRESENTATIVE OF THE GOVERNMENT INSIDE FRANCE.
A FEW DAYS LATER WORD ARRIVED THROUGH THE UNDERGROUND THAT "MR.X" WAS PARODI.
KNOWN AS "KARTUS" AND "CERAT" IN THOSE DAYS, PARODI RAISED MORE THAN $60,000 MONTHLY FOR THE UNDERGROUND, PARTICULARLY FOR ITS NEWSPAPERS.

DURING THE HECTIC DAYS OF PARIS' LIBERATION, PARODI, IN SHIRT SLEEVES, BICYCLED FROM MINISTRY TO MINISTRY, TO AND FROM POLICE HEADQUARTERS, DIRECTING THE BATTLE AGAINST THE GERMANS, WHOM HE HAD GOOD REASONS TO HATE.
THE NAZIS HAD TORTURED AND KILLED HIS BROTHER, RENE.
ON PARIS' LIBERATION DAY, AUG.25, 1944, PARODI AND DE GAULLE MET FOR THE FIRST TIME. DE GAULLE NAMED HIM LABOR MINISTER IN THE

GOVERNMENT AND LAST DECEMBER APPOINTED HIM AMBASSADOR TO ROME.
HE LEFT HIS POST IN ROME TWO WEEKS AGO. HE BROUGHT HIS SISTER, JACQUELINE, HERE AS HIS SECRETARY. HE IS MARRIED AND IS THE FATHER OF TWO SONS, ONE NINE YEARS OLD AND ONE BORN 15 DAYS AFTER PARIS' LIBERATION.

PARODI IS NO PROFESSIONAL POLITICIAN BUT HAS SOCIALIST LEANINGS. HIS GRANDFATHER WAS A PLAYWRIGHT, HIS FATHER A PHILOSOPHER. PARODI HIMSELF STUDIED LAW.

IN 1925 HE ENTERED FRANCE'S BUREAUCRACY AS A JUDGE IN THE "CONSEIL D'ETAT," THE HIGHEST FRENCH COURT. FOR TWO YEARS BEFORE THE WAR HE WAS A LABOR MINISTRY OFFICIAL.

UPON THE DEFEAT OF FRANCE IN 1940, PARODI BECAME A MEMBER OF THE COUNCIL OF EXPERTS OF THE UNDERGROUND. HE WAS MADE PRESIDENT OF THE UNDERGROUND PRESS COMMISSION IN 1943. HE HELD THAT POSITION UNTIL THE "MR. X" ANNOUNCEMENT.

PARODI DOES NOT SPEAK ENGLISH. HE SPEAKS ITALIAN, BUT THAT IS NOT A WORKING OR OFFICIAL LANGUAGE OF THE COUNCIL.

IN ADDITION TO HIS COUNCIL PLACE, HE WILL BE FRANCE'S HEAD REPRESENTATIVE TO THE UNITED STATES ATOMIC BOMB EXPERIMENTS IN THE PACIFIC THIS SUMMER.

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BY FRANCIS W. CARPENTER

NEW YORK, MAY 17-(AP)-HERSCHEL V. JOHNSON, A GEORGIA-BORN LAWYER WHO HAS DONE EXTREMELY WELL AS A CAREER DIPLOMAT, HAS A HARD NUT TO CRACK THIS SUMMER. HE MUST LEARN ALL ABOUT THE UNITED NATIONS SECURITY COUNCIL AND ITS MISSION.

JOHNSON HAS BUCKLED DOWN TO HIS NEW JOB AS DEPUTY UNITED STATES REPRESENTATIVE ON THE SECURITY COUNCIL WITH GOOD SPIRIT, REALIZING AS HE SAYS, THAT HE MUST LEARN RAPIDLY AS HE GOES ALONG.

IN HIS POSITION IN THE UNITED STATES DELEGATION TO THE COUNCIL, HE MUST KEEP INFORMED ON EVERY MATTER AFFECTING THE COUNCIL. HE MUST BE PREPARED TO STEP INTO THE SHOES OF THE U.S. DELEGATE, EDWARD R. STETTINIUS, JR., AT ANY TIME.

"I WILL HAVE TO KNOW EVERYTHING THAT MR. STETTINIUS KNOWS OF COUNCIL AFFAIRS AND BE READY TO SIT IN FOR HIM AT ANY TIME IT IS NECESSARY," JOHNSON SAID IN AN INTERVIEW IN HIS NEW OFFICE AT THE DELEGATION HEADQUARTERS HERE.

"IT WILL MEAN A LOT OF WORK," JOHNSON SAID. "THE COUNCIL IS HAVING ITS GROWING PAINS NOW. WE ALL HAVE TO LEARN AS WE GO ALONG."

THE TALL NO. 2 MAN IN THE UNITED STATES DELEGATION TO THE SECURITY COUNCIL COMES TO HIS NEW ASSIGNMENT WITH A LONG AND SUCCESSFUL CAREER AS A DIPLOMAT IN PEACEFUL EUROPE, CENTRAL AMERICA, WASHINGTON AND IN WARRING EUROPE.

HIS LAST POST WAS ENVOY EXTRAORDINARY AND MINISTER PLENIPOTENTIARY TO SWEDEN, WHERE HE SERVED FROM 1941 TO APRIL 28, 1946.

BEFORE GOING TO SWEDEN, HE WAS COUNSELOR OF THE EMBASSY IN LONDON AND IN FEBRUARY, 1941, WAS GIVEN THE RANK OF MINISTER THERE. JOHNSON WENT TO LONDON IN 1934 AS FIRST SECRETARY OF THE EMBASSY. IN JULY, 1937, HE WAS MADE COUNSELLOR, A POST HE HELD WHEN THE WAR BROKE OUT IN EUROPE. HE WAS AT HIS POSTS IN THE WAR AREA FOR THE ENTIRE TIME EXCEPT FOR A BRIEF TRIP HOME IN 1942.

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JOHNSON, OF FAIR COMPLEXION AND A QUICK SMILE, IS 52 YEARS OF AGE. HE WAS BORN IN ATLANTA, GEORGIA, AND ATTENDED THE UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA AND HARVARD LAW SCHOOL. HE CALLS CHARLOTTE, N.C., HOME.

DURING WORLD WAR I HE WAS A CAPTAIN OVERSEAS IN THE U.S. ARMY. HE ENTERED THE UNITED STATES FOREIGN SERVICE IN 1920. HE HAS SERVED AT BERN, SWITZERLAND; SOFIA, BULGARIA; TEGUCIGALPA, HONDURAS AND MEXICO CITY. IN 1930 HE BECAME CHIEF OF THE DIVISION OF MEXICAN AFFAIRS IN THE STATE DEPARTMENT, SERVING THERE UNTIL HE WENT TO LONDON.

HE IS A BAC

(ADVANCE) NEW YORK, MAY 16-(AP)-JOHN G. WINANT, U.S. DELEGATE TO THE UNITED NATIONS ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL, SAID TONIGHT THERE CAN BE NO LASTING PEACE AS LONG AS "GROSS ECONOMIC INEQUALITIES" EXIST BETWEEN NATIONS OR WITHIN VARIOUS NATIONS.

IN AN ADDRESS PREPARED FOR DELIVERY AT A DINNER GIVEN IN HIS HONOR BY THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE UNITED NATIONS, THE WARTIME AMBASSADOR TO GREAT BRITAIN SAID "PEACE CANNOT BE SECURED BY POLITICAL ACTION UNACCOMPANIED BY ECONOMIC COOPERATION."

"IF WE ARE NOT TO DRIFT BACKWARD TO CATASTROPHE, WE MUST GO FORWARD TOGETHER TOWARD A FULLER LIFE FOR ALL PEOPLES EVERYWHERE," HE ASSERTED.

PRESIDENT TRUMAN, IN A TELEGRAM GREETING WINANT, SAID HE ATTACHED "GREAT IMPORTANCE" TO THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL AS AN AGENCY "DESIGNED, AMONG OTHER THINGS, TO PREVENT CRITICAL SITUATIONS FROM ARISING." HE SAID, HOWEVER, THAT IT WAS NOT INTENDED MERELY AS A "PREVENTIVE DEVICE."

"WITH ITS RELATED AGENCIES," THE PRESIDENT SAID, "IT IS DESIGNED TO PROMOTE BETTER AND STABLER CONDITIONS OF LIFE FOR ALL THE PEOPLES OF THE UNITED NATIONS."

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NEW YORK, MAY 16--(AP)--THE AMERICAN SOCIETY FOR RUSSIAN RELIEF ANNOUNCED TONIGHT THAT SIX PROMINENT AMERICANS HAD ACCEPTED INVITATIONS TO VISIT THE WAR-DEVASTATED AREAS OF SOVIET RUSSIA DURING JULY.

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THOSE WHO WILL MAKE THE TRIP, THE ANNOUNCEMENT SAID, ARE:

DR. RALPH W. SOCKMAN, MINISTER OF CHRIST CHURCH, METHODIST, OF NEW YORK CITY, AND CHAIRMAN OF THE NATIONAL INTERFAITH COMMITTEE OF RUSSIAN RELIEF; DR. LOUIE D. NEWTON, [redacted], PASTOR OF DRUID HILLS BAPTIST CHURCH, ATLANTA, GA., AND ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF THE BAPTIST WORLD ALLIANCE; [redacted]

DR. EDWARD YOUNG, BOSTON SURGEON AND CHAIRMAN OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE CABOT MEMORIAL FUND WHICH IS COLLECTING FUNDS TO BUILD A $2,000,000 PENICILLIN PLANT IN MOSCOW;

PETER GRIMM, PRESIDENT OF WILLIAM A. WHITE AND SON, NEW YORK REAL ESTATE FIRM AND PRESIDENT-ELECT OF THE NEW YORK STATE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE;

LOUIS LEVINE, OF NEW YORK, MEMBER OF THE EXECUTIVE BOARD OF THE WORLD JEWISH CONGRESS AND NATIONAL CHAIRMAN OF THE JEWISH COUNCIL OF RUSSIAN RELIEF;

MRS. LAFELL DICKINSON, OF WASHINGTON, D.C., PRESIDENT OF THE GENERAL FEDERATION OF WOMEN'S CLUBS.

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[redacted] FRED MYERS, OF NEW YORK, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR OF THE RELIEF AGENCY, ALSO WILL MAKE THE TRIP.

THE ANNOUNCEMENT SAID THE RIGHT REV. HENRY W. HOBSON, EPISCOPAL BISHOP OF SOUTHERN OHIO, AND A MEMBER OF THE CINCINNATI, OHIO, COMMITTEE OF RUSSIAN RELIEF, WAS INVITED BUT WAS UNABLE TO LEAVE HIS DUTIES FOR THE MONTH.

THE INVITATION WAS EXTENDED BY THE SOVIET GOVERNMENT AND THE SOVIET RED CROSS AND RED CRESCENT SOCIETIES, EDWARD C. CARTER, PRESIDENT OF THE AMERICAN SOCIETY FOR RUSSIAN RELIEF, SAID.

THE DELEGATION WILL LEAVE BY PLANE THE FIRST WEEK IN JULY AND WILL BE GUESTS OF THE SOVIET GOVERNMENT FOR THE MONTHWHILE THEY

TOUR THE WAR AREAS, OBSERVE THE USES AND DISTRIBUTION OF AMERICAN RELIEF SUPPLIES AND CONSULT ON CURRENT NEEDS OF THE RUSSIAN PEOPLE, CARTER ADDED.

QUEBEC, MAY 16-(AP)-WAR-INSTITUTED PROGRAMS IN HOUSING, EDUCATION, HEALTH, RECREATION AND LABOR-MANAGEMENT RELATIONS MUST NOT BE ALLOWED TO LANGUISH DURING THE POSTWAR ERA, DR.LEONARD W.MAYO SAID TODAY.

DR.MAYO, DEAN OF THE SCHOOL OF APPLIED SOCIAL SCIENCES AT WESTERN RESERVE UNIVERSITY, CLEVELAND, ADDRESSED THE ASSOCIATION OF THE JUNIOR LEAGUES OF AMERICA AT A LUNCHEON.

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"OUR FUTURE AS A NATION AND A WORLD REQUIRES THAT THESE PROGRAMS GO FORWARD WITH RENEWED VIGOR," HE SAID.

DR.MAYO WAS INTRODUCED BY MRS. C.KING MCCLURE, JR., OF LOUISVILLE, KY. HE SUMMED UP THE ROUND-TABLE DISCUSSIONS ON COMMUNITY PROBLEMS WHICH OCCUPIED DELEGATES DURING THE MORNING SESSION OF THE FOURTH DAY OF THE 24TH ANNUAL CONFERENCE, SCHEDULED TO CONCLUDE TOMORROW.

DIRECTOR ERNEST J.BOHN OF THE CLEVELAND METROPOLITAN HOUSING AUTHORITY SPOKE AT THE MORNING ROUND-TABLE DISCUSSION ON "HOUSING."

MEXICO CITY,MAY 16-(AP)-AMBASSADOR AND MRS.GEORGE S.MESSERSMITH LEFT BY PLANE EARLY TODAY FOR BUENOS AIRES, THE AMBASSADOR'S NEW POST, WITH A LARGE CROWD CHEERING HIM FAREWELL.

THE PLANE (PANAIR) WAS LATE COMING FROM BROWNSVILLE WITH THE SPANISH REPUBLICAN PREMIER JOSE GIRAL AND HIS SON ABOARD.

FOREIGN SECRETARY FRANCISCO CASTILLO NAJERA AND UNDERSECTETARY MANUEL TELLO WERE AMONG THE OFFICIALS WHO WERE AT THE AIRPORT TO SAY AN INFORMAL FAREWELL.

THE MESSERSMITHS WILL STAY OVER A DAY AT PANAMA WHERE THEY ARE DUE TONIGHT. THEY EXPECT TO ARRIVE IN BUENOS AIRES MAY 22.

BRITISH LOAN (230)

WASHINGTON, MAY 16-(AP)-THE POSSIBILITY OF POSTWAR TRADE COMPETITION BETWEEN TWO HUGE ECONOMIC BLOCS--ONE ANGLO-AMERICAN, THE OTHER RUSSIAN--RAISED A NEW BRITISH LOAN FACTOR TODAY.

SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY VINSON ACKNOWLEDGED SUCH A PROSPECT WHEN HE TOLD THE HOUSE BANKING COMMITTEE HE CONSIDERED THIS TWO-SIDED RIVALRY LIKELY FOR A TIME. BUT HE VOICED THE LONG-RANGE HOPE THAT ALL SUCH ECONOMIC BLOCS MIGHT SOMEHOW BE ELIMINATED.

OPPONENTS OF THE LOAN IMMEDIATELY SEIZED ON VINSON'S FORECAST OF THE IMMEDIATE ECONOMIC FUTURE AS A SOURCE OF AMMUNITION.

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REP. BUFFETT (R-NEB) TOLD NEWSMEN THAT FOR THE UNITED STATES TO "TAKE SIDES" IN GLOBAL TRADE CONFLICTS WOULD BE "DANGEROUS TO THE PEACE OF THE WORLD." HE ARGUED THE LOAN WOULD "SOW THE SEEDS OF WORLD WAR III."

THIS VIEW WAS CHALLENGED BY CHAIRMAN SPENCE (D-KY) WHOSE BANKING COMMITTEE RECEIVED VINSON'S TESTIMONY AS PART OF ITS HEARINGS ON THE SENATE-APPROVED LOAN.

"WE ARE NOT ORGANIZING FOR ECONOMIC WARFARE," SPENCE ASSERTED. "WE ARE ORGANIZING FOR ECONOMIC PEACE. WE ARE NOT DIVIDING THE WORLD INTO ECONOMIC BLOCS. WE ARE TRYING TO PREVENT BLOCS."

VINSON TOLD THE COMMITTEE YESTERDAY THAT "THE GREAT DANGER BEFORE US IN DIVISION OF THE WORLD INTO CONFLICTING BLOCS. IN THE ECONOMIC SPHERE WE ARE TRYING TO MEET THIS PROBLEM THROUGH COOPERATION IN THE WORLD FUND AND BANK." RUSSIA HAS NOT JOINED THE BRETTON WOODS AGREEMENTS WHICH SET UP THE WORLD BANK AND MONETARY FUND.

WHILE CONCEDING THAT FOR THE TIME BEING BRITISH-AMERICAN AND RUSSIAN BLOCS MIGHT OPERATE, VINSON DAID "IF ENGLAND ADOPTS THE FAIR CURRENCY AND TRADE PRACTICES WE HAVE PROPOSED, IT MAY BE POSSIBLE TO AVOID THE FORMATION OF A BLOC OUTSIDE THE FUND AND BANK UNDER THE LEADERSHIP OF RUSSIA."

WASHINGTON, MAY 16-(AP)-CHAIRMAN FLANNAGAN (D-VA) OPENED THE HOUSE AGRICULTURE COMMITTEE'S INQUIRY INTO THE WORLD FOOD SITUATION TODAY WITH AN ASSERTION THAT "CHAOTIC CONDITIONS" HAVE SPRUNG FROM "IRRESPONSIBLE STATEMENTS."

THE LAWMAKER'S STATEMENT WAS MADE PUBLIC IN ADVANCE OF THE (10 A.M. EST) APPEARANCE BY SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE CLINTON P. ANDERSON, FIRST OF A NUMBER OF WITNESSES SCHEDULED TO BE HEARD.

FLANNAGAN CONTENDED THE "IRRESPONSIBLE STATEMENTS" HAVE BEEN MADE BY THOSE "WHO, WHILE THEY OCCUPY HIGH POSITIONS, HAVE NO CONNECTION WITH THE PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION OF FOOD AND, IN MY OPINION, DO NOT KNOW WHAT THEY ARE TALKING ABOUT.

"THESE IRRESPONSIBLE STATEMENTS HAVE RESULTED IN RESENTMENT ON THE PART OF THE FARMERS, CONFUSING OUR PEOPLE, AND CREATING THE IMPRESSION ABROAD THAT AMERICA IS NOT DOING ITS PART IN RELIEVING HUNGER."

ANOTHER THING THAT HAS FARMERS "WORKED UP," THE VIRGINIAN CONTINUED, "IS THE FREQUENT CHANGES IN PRICES, OFTTIMES TO THEIR DETRIMENT, AND THE INTERMINABLE ORDERS AND REGULATIONS WITH RESPECT TO FARM PRODUCTS."

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IN GERMANY THREE WOMEN WORKERS TO EVERY MAN ARE DIGGING ON ESTATES AND IN SMALL PLOTS. BERLIN'S FAMOUS PARK, THE TIERGARTEN, HAS BEEN TURNED INTO A POTATO PATCH.

POLAND IS FARMING TWICE AS MUCH LAND AS A YEAR AGO BUT STILL HAS SIX MILLION ACRES IDLE FOR LACK OF MACHINES AND SEED.

RAINS HAVE BROKEN A THREE-YEAR DROUGHT IN SPAIN AND THE BEST YIELDS OF A DECADE ARE PREDICTED. RECENT RAINS ON TURKEY'S FERTILE ANATOLIA PLAINS HAVE BOLSTERED CROP EXPECTATIONS TWO PERCENT ABOVE NORMAL.

FALL SOWINGS WINTERED WELL IN SWEDEN AND FINLAND. NORWAY CAN RAISE ONLY 20 PERCENT OF HER GRAIN NEEDS BUT HER FISH HAULS HAVE BEEN SO ABUNDANT THIS SPRING THAT TONS WERE EXPORTED. WHALERS ALSO ARE HAVING A BIG SEASON, ENABLING NORWAY TO CONTRIBUTE 51,000 TONS OF ANIMAL FATS TO THE WORLD POOL.

IN SOUTHEAST ASIA, A PREWAR RICE BARREL WHICH ONCE OVERFLOWED MILLIONS OF TONS INTO THE WORLD MARKET, FOOD OFFICIALS SAY THE CROP PLANTED THIS SUMMER WILL BE DEPENDENT UPON THE COMPOSING OF LOCAL POLITICAL UNREST AND THE SUPPRESSION OF TERRORISM, THE PROVISION OF BETTER TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES, AND THE SUPPLYING OF CONSUMER GOODS TO GROWERS INDIFFERENT TO MONEY PAYMENT.

THERE ARE OTHER DIFFICULTIES. IRRIGATION SYSTEMS WERE RUINED UNDER JAPANESE OCCUPATION. FARMERS WERE INTIMIDATED AND CURTAILED PLANTINGS OR CHANGED TO OTHER CROPS. MANY WATER BUFFALO, THE STANDARD RICE PADDY WORK ANIMAL, WERE KILLED. FORCED LABOR CONSCRIPTION REMOVED MANY OF THE FARMERS.

CONSEQUENTLY, ONLY THREE COUNTRIES PRESENTLY ARE LISTED AS EXPECTED EXPORTERS OF THE CROP RECENTLY HARVESTED - SIAM, BURMA AND INDO-CHINA. THEIR SUPPLY TO THE WORLD MARKET WILL NOT EXCEED 2,500,000 TONS. BEFORE THE WAR BURMA ALONE EXPORTED THREE MILLION TONS.

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WASHINGTON, MAY 16-(AP)-THE FEDERATION OF AMERICAN SCIENTISTS SAID TODAY "TEN MONTHS ARE GONE" SINCE THE FIRST ATOMIC BOMB EXPLOSION IN NEW MEXICO AND TIME IS RUNNING OUT BECAUSE "THE BOMB WILL NOT WAIT TEN YEARS."

IN A STATEMENT NOTING THAT THE ALAMOGORDO TEST BLAST TOOK PLACE EXACTLY TEN MONTHS AGO, THE FEDERATION SAID "TODAY MORE THAN EVER SCIENTISTS FEEL THE DUTY TO WARN THEIR FELLOW CITIZENS THAT WE ARE NOT MOVING NEARLY FAST ENOUGH X X X.

"NO ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION HAS BEEN SET UP WITHIN THE UNITED STATES. THE POWERS WHICH COULD MEAN SO MUCH TO ALL MEN REMAIN UNDER THE LOCK AND KEY OF THE MILITARY. NO ATOMIC ENERGY LEGISLATION HAS YET BEEN DISCUSSED IN FULL DEBATE ON THE FLOOR OF THE SENATE.

"NO DETAILED PROPOSAL FOR WORLD CONTROL OF THESE AWESOME ATOMIC FORCES HAS YET BEEN MADE BY THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES. X X X. THE UNITED NATIONS ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION IS ABOUT TO MEET--BELATEDLY--BUT THE PEACETIME BENEFITS OF ATOMIC ENERGY--EVEN THE WORLD'S FIRST ATOMIC POWER PROJECT GETTING UNDER WAY AT OAK RIDGE, TENNESSEE--ARE STILL SHROUDED IN SECRECY.

"TEN MONTHS HAVE PASSED, AND THE BOMB TICKS AWAY WHILE MANKIND STUMBLES BLINDLY TOWARD THE TIME WHEN ALL INDUSTRIAL NATIONS WILL HAVE BOMBS ENOUGH THAT ANY ONE OF THEM MIGHT DESTROY IN ONE RAID THE CENTERS OF CIVILIZATION. ONCE AGAIN WE WARN THE AMERICAN PEOPLE THAT TIME IS RUNNING OUT, THAT THIS PROBLEM MUST BE SOLVED, THAT IT MUST BE SOLVED IN A FEW YEARS."

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WASHINGTON, MAY 16-(AP)-A COOPERATIVE AMERICAN-RUSSIAN ARRANGEMENT FOR TRANSMITTING OFFICIAL MEASSAGES BETWEEN WASHINGTON AND MOSCOW HAS BEEN WOUND UP, THE WAR DEPARTMENT REPORTED TODAY.

THE RADIO-TELEGRAPH CIRCUIT SET UP IN WARTIME AND JOINTLY OPERATED BY THE U.S. ARMY AND RUSSIAN AUTHORITIES WAS REPLACED MAY 6 BY AMERICAN COMMERCIAL FACILITIES.

AN ARMY SPOKESMAN EXPLAINED THAT THE OFFICIAL CIRCUIT, WHICH OPERATED BETWEEN THE WAR DEPARTMENT AND THE RUSSIAN EMBASSY HERE AND THE AMERICAN EMBASSY AND THE KREMLIN IN MOSCOW, WAS A WARTIME EXPEDIENT TO SERVE THE COMMON ENDS OF THE ALLIES.

HE SAID IT HAD BEEN PLANNED FOR MONTHS TO REPLACE THE ARRANGEMENTS WITH COMMERCIAL FACILITIES WHEN THESE COULD BE PROVIDED BY RCA COMMUNICATIONS AND THE MACKAY RADIO AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY. THE OFFICIAL FACILITIES WILL BE MAINTAINED AS A STANDBY UNTIL THE END OF THIS MONTH.

THE WASHINGTON END OF THE OFFICIAL CIRCUIT, CENTERED AT THE WAR DEPARTMENT'S PENTAGON BUILDING, WAS AT ALL TIMES ENTIRELY UNDER U.S. ARMY CONTROL, THE SPOKESMAN SAID.

WASHINGTON, MAY 16-(AP)-ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE WILLIAM BENTON SAID TONIGHT THAT THE FAILURE OF COUNTRIES TO ABANDON POLITICAL CENSORSHIP AFTER THE WAR HAS CREATED "A DISTURBING AND A DANGEROUS CONDITION."

"A SUBSTANTIAL PORTION OF THE EARTH'S POPULATION--PERHAPS 80 PERCENT--IS STILL CUT OFF IN VARYING DEGREES BY CENSORSHIP OF DIFFERING TYPES, BY POVERTY, BY ILLITERACY, OR BY LACK OF MEANS OF COMMUNICATION," BENTON TOLD A FORUM OF THE AMERICAN VETERANS COMMITTEE.

THIS CONDITION, HE SAID, IMPOSES RESPONSIBILITIES ON THE UNITED STATES AND OTHER COUNTRIES WHICH CANNOT BE ESCAPED.

BENTON DECLARED THAT BECAUSE OF A SLASH IN STATE DEPARTMENT APPROPRIATIONS IN THE HOUSE, ONE OF THE PRINCIPAL AMERICAN INSTRUMENTS FOR BETTERING UNDERSTANDING--INTERNATIONAL BROADCASTING--IS IN JEOPARDY.

WILLIAM L.SHIRER, RADIO COMMENTATOR, IN ANOTHER ADDRESS PREPARED FOR THE FORUM, SAID THE ACTION OF THE HOUSE IN CUTTING OF $10,000,000 OF THE SHORT WAVE APPROPRIATION HAD REDUCED THE VOICE OF AMERICA TO "A SIGH, OR A SQUEAK."

"IN THIS IDIOTIC DECISION," HE SAID, "THEY (THE CONGRESSMEN) ARE SUPPORTED BY THE AP AND UP WHO REFUSE TO SELL THEIR NEWS SERVICES TO THEIR OWN GOVERNMENT THOUGH THEY WILL SELL THEM TO AGENCIES OF OTHER GOVERNMENTS."

SHIRER SAID IT COSTS AT LEAST $10,000,000 A YEAR TO RUN A RADIO SERVICE THAT CAN COMPETE WITH THAT OF THE BRITISH, FOR INSTANCE, AND PRIVATE INTERESTS WILL NOT DO IT--"THEY ARE NOT IN BUSINESS FOR THEIR HEALTH."

IN REGARD TO THE CONTENTION OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS THAT DISSEMINATION OF THE ORGANIZATION'S NEWS BY THE GOVERNMENT WOULD CAUSE THE OBJECTIVITY OF THE REPORTS TO BE QUESTIONED, SHIRER COMMENTED, "RIDICULOUS." THE FACT THAT TASS, ORGAN OF THE SOVIET GOVERNMENT, GETS AP SERVICE, HE SAID, "DOES NOT MEAN THAT AP NEWS CONSISTS OF BOLSHEVIK PROPAGANDA."

JAMES P.WARBURG, AUTHOR AND FORMER DEPUTY DIRECTOR OF THE OVERSEAS BRANCH OF THE ABOLISHED OFFICE OF WAR INFORMATION, ASSERTED THAT "THE FREE FLOW OF INFORMATION AMONG ALL THE PEOPLES OF THE WORLD IS A PRIME PREREQUISITE OF LASTING PEACE."

NEW YORK, MAY 16-(AP)-NAVY SECRETARY JAMES V.FORRESTAL SAID TODAY THE AMERICAN PHYSICAL STANDARD MUST BE RAISED "IF WE ARE TO JUSTIFY OUR CLAIM THAT THE AMERICAN SYSTEM IS CAPABLE OF PROVIDING THE ESSENTIALS OF SOUND MEDICAL CARE TO EVERY CITIZEN."

FORRESTAL CITED A RECORD OF 4,800,000 MEN REJECTED FOR MILITARY SERVICE DUE TO PHYSICAL OR MENTAL UNFITNESS DURING WORLD WAR II IN AN ADDRESS AT NEW YORK HOSPITAL.

(WX)-NEW YORK,MAY 16-(AP)-SENATOR PEPPER (D-FLA) SAID TONIGHT THAT A "COALITION OF THE MOST REACTIONARY ELEMENTS IN BOTH PARTIES" IS ENTRENCHED AGAINST ENACTMENT OF LEGISLATION DESIRED BY "THE GREAT MAJORITY OF THE AMERICAN PEOPLE."

THAT IS TRUE, HE SAID, "WHEREVER WE TURN ON THE LEGISLATIVE FRONT--WHETHER IT BE MINIMUM WAGE, OR NATIONAL HEALTH INSURANCE, OR THE PROTECTION OF COLLECTIVE BARGAINING, OR VETERANS HOUSING, MONOPOLY IN INDUSTRY, POLL TAX, ANTI-INFLATION, FULL PRODUCTION AND FULL EMPLOYMENT."

PEPPER MADE THAT CONTENTION IN AN ADDRESS PREPARED FOR A MADISON SQUARE GARDEN RALLY OF THE VETERANS' COUNCIL OF THE INDEPENDENT COMMITTEE OF THE ARTS, SCIENCES AND PROFESSIONS.

"THAT SAME ILLIBERAL COALITION," HE DECLARED, "IS LARGELY RESPONSIBLE FOR THE FAILURE BY THE UNITED STATES TO TAKE THE GREAT ROLE IN WORLD AFFAIRS, IN INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION, WHICH IS THE LEGACY OF FRANKLIN D.ROOSEVELT."

AROUND THE WORLD

TORREON, MEXICO--U.S. AND MEXICAN AGRICULTURAL EXPERTS WILL USE 10,000 POUNDS OF DDT IN EXPERIMENTS IN THE TORREON DISTRICT TO ERADICATE THE PINK BOLL WORM. THE WORM HAS CAUSED THE UNITED STATES FOR SEVERAL YEARS TO BAR IMPORTS OF MEXICAN COTTON.

WINNIPEG--HUDSON'S BAY WILL BE OPEN TO COMMERCIAL TRAFFIC THIS YEAR FOR THE FIRST TIME SINCE 1939. IT OFFERS CANADIAN PRAIRIE GRAIN PRODUCERS THE CHEAPEST ROUTE TO EUROPE.

WARSAW--THE POLISH GOVERNMENT IS PLANNING TO RESTRICT EACH RESTAURANT CUSTOMER TO 100 GRAMS OF MEAT. THEY NOW ARE ALLOWED 200 GRAMS. RESTAURANTS CAN SELL MEAT ONLY FOUR DAYS A WEEK.

QUEBEC, MAY 17-(AP)-DELEGATES FROM THE UNITED STATES, HAWAII, CANADA AND MEXICO WILL HOLD ELECTIONS TODAY AT THE FINAL SESSION OF THE 24TH ANNUAL CONFERENCE OF THE ASSOCIATION OF JUNIOR LEAGUES.

ERNEST J. BONHN, DIRECTOR OF THE CLEVELAND METROPOLITAN HOUSING AUTHORITY, TOLD THE ASSOCIATION YESTERDAY THAT NEW CONSTRUCTION WAS NEEDED TO PROVIDE DECENT HOUSING.

DR. LEONARD W. MAYO, DEAN OF THE SCHOOL OF APPLIED SCIENCES AT WESTERN RESERVE UNIVERSITY, CLEVELAND, SAID "WE MUST HAVE FULL EMPLOYMENT IN ORDER TO SUSTAIN ADEQUATE PUBLIC WELFARE PROGRAMS."

MRS. J.A. HODGSON OF MONTREAL, CANADIAN REPRESENTATIVE ON THE BOARD OF THE ASSOCIATION, SAID LAST NIGHT THAT THE LEAGUE MUST INTEREST ITSELF IN THE PROBLEMS OF THE COMMUNITY, BESIDES GIVING VOLUNTEER SERVICE.

Russian Accord In June Is Seen By Byrnes

Paris, May 17 (AP)—United States Secretary of State Byrnes and a party of fifteen, including Senators Connally (D., Texas) and Vandenberg (R., Mich.) left here by plane today for Washington after the deadlocked Foreign Minister Conference had adjourned until June 15.

They flew in the "Caravan Crescent," which took off at 11:12 A. M. (6:12 A. M. eastern daylight time).

Before departing, Byrnes expressed the conviction that despite the failure of this conference to draft any major treaties, the outstanding differences between Russia and the Western powers would be settled at the next meeting. A similar view had been expressed by British Foreign Secretary Bevin.

Bevin left for Britain. Molotov, Russian Foreign Minister, left for Berlin.

Byrnes Aide Remains

James Dunn, Assistant United States Secretary of State, remained in Paris to work with deputies of the other three powers in preparation for the June 15 conference.

Pierre Schneider, French Foreign Office Under Secretary, and Jefferson Caffery, United States Ambassador to Paris, saw the Byrnes party off. W. Averell Harriman, United States Ambassador to London, was also at the airfield, but he said his visit to Paris was not official.

American sources said Byrnes's attitude was based on progress made on such questions as Italian reparations, colonies and Balkan frontiers. They said this progress should assure the calling of a 21-nation peace conference even if the next meeting of Foreign Ministers adjourns without total agreement on peace treaties.

Trieste Called Symbol

American officials said that Trieste, key to the Italian peace treaty, had become a symbol of whether the next conference would succeed or fail.

At the conference just terminated, the United States insisted that Trieste remain Italian; the Russians insisted that it be ceded to Yugoslavia. Britain and France, which originally supported the United States, were reported willing to compromise by declaring Trieste an international city.

Hoping Russia Will Yield

The American informants said that previous experience with Russia led them to hope that by next month Moscow would be willing to yield or compromise.

Britain and the United States are expected to try through diplomatic channels to swing Russia around on the Trieste question, as well as on other deadlocked matters, such as consideration of peace treaties in general and an agreement for Germany.

Soviet View Of German Plan

Moscow, May 17 (AP)—The Soviet news agency Tass said today that a proposal by Secretary Byrnes for a conference in November to consider German peace terms would encourage "aggressive elements in Germany" who are waiting for the Allies to withdraw their occupation troops.

"It is not hard to see that the new American plan cannot fail to lead to the undermining of the confidence of peace-loving peoples toward that political course now being revealed by some of the great powers," the Tass dispatch said.

"Reneging On Stand?"

The Soviet press reaction to the Byrnes proposal was that it openly raised the question of the end of the occupation of Germany at the earliest possible date, the news agency said.

Tass added that the Allies had agreed at Tehran, Yalta and Berlin on measures for the long-term occupation of Germany, and "the American proposal raises the question of whether or not an attempt is being made to decline carrying out previous decisions."

Evatt Opposes Treaty Veto

Paris, May 17 (AP)—H. V. Evatt, Australian Minister of External Affairs, demanded today the elimination of the veto power by the big nations in treaties at the eventual peace conference.

Evatt told a news conference that active belligerents had a right to participate in peace-treaty drafting, and that any of the "Big Four" nations should be entitled to support or oppose, independently of one another, amendments advanced by one of the middle or smaller Allied powers.

SECURITY COUNCIL TO DELAY ENTRY OF NEW MEMBERS

NEW YORK, May 17—(AP) The United Nations Security Council today adopted a proposal by U. S. delegate Edward R. Stettinius, Jr., which in effect defers consideration of Albania's application for U. N. membership until August.

The resolution was approved unanimously at the close of a two-hour debate on rules and procedure for the admission of new members to the world organization. The Council then adjourned until an indefinite date--probably Tuesday or Wednesday of next week when the Iranian case will come up again.

Lone Application Waits

The Stettinius resolution did not mention Albania specifically, but Polish delegate Oscar Lange, one of the supporters of Albania's candidacy, pointed out that Albania was the only nation which now has an application before the United Nations.

The measure, offered as a supplement to three rules on the admission of members which the Council had adopted earlier in the session, provided for a meeting or meetings of the Security Council in August to consider all applications received by the secretary-general before July 15.

The applications first would be referred to a sub-committee and then reported to the council by Aug. 1.

Lange noted that this would have the effect of delaying consideration of the Albanian application, but agreed to support the resolution with the understanding that this was not Stettinius' purpose.

Soviet Delegate Andrei A. Gromyko, another supporter of Albania's application, offered no objection to the resolution beyond an observation that it was "useless" and that it duplicated rules already adopted. He did not mention Albania.

Seeks to Ease Work

Stettinius, who had offered a resolution at the London session of the Council proposing postponement of action on Albania's application, said his purpose in offering today's proposal was merely to facilitate the work of the Council.

"Thus far," he said, "one application, that of Albania, has been received, and under the resolution it would, of course, be considered by the committee.

"I think we may fairly assume, and indeed hope, that other states will soon be prepared to present their applications and that the Council will be able to recommend a number of states for membership in the United Nations at the opening of the second part of the Assembly that is to meet in September."

Other action at today's session:

Rejection of an Australian effort to postpone action on three rules on admission of new members. The proposal received only one vote, that of Australian delegate Paul Hasluck.

Three Rules Approved

Approval of the three rules by 10 affirmative votes, with Australia again in the minority, although no negative vote was called for.

French delegate Alexandre Parodi, who became president of the Council under the system of monthly rotation, expressed hope for the future of the peace agency. He admitted, however, that it had a difficult task ahead.

"I think that I may express here, in the name of all the countries which have been murdered during these four years of war, the anguish of the peoples of the world in the face of the situation in which the world winds itself still today, and the hope that they place in the United Nations," he said.

"It is this anguish of the peoples, this hope that they place in us, this support in world opinion, which should be and will be, I am sure, the support that we need in order to continue, passing from one obstacle to another, the task which is ours."

Albania-Delay Step Voted By U.N.

New York, May 17 (AP)—The Security Council today adopted unanimously a United States resolution which in effect delays immediate consideration of Albania's request for admission to the United Nations.

The Council then adjourned, subject to the call of the chairman.

The resolution, offered May 10 by Edward R. Stettinius, Jr., United States delegate, provides that all applications for United Nations membership submitted not later than July 15 shall be considered by the Council in August.

[Albania's application is the only one on file.]

Gromyko Explains For Move

Andrei A. Gromyko, Soviet delegate, called the Stettinius proposal "useless" in view of the new rules on admission adopted today by the Council but went along with the other delegates when the vote was taken.

Poland's delegate, Dr. Oscar Lange, voted for the resolution after pointing out that he desired to make sure it "is not an attempt to postpone" consideration of Albania's application.

Stettinius, pointing out that the Albanian application was the only one awaiting action, said the United States would do everything in its power to see that every applicant was given the fullest consideration.

Albania is sponsored by Yugoslavia, not a member of the Security Council, and is supported by Russia and Poland. Britain has opposed the Albanian application, but the British delegate did not speak on the point today.

"For Specific Purpose"

The resolution provides that application received up to July 15 will be turned over to a Council subcommittee for a report and then will be considered by the Council "at a meeting or meetings to be held in August, 1946, for this specific purpose."

The council debated an hour on the action.

Paul Hasluck, Australian delegate who has opposed the section, did not vote. Hasluck began debate on the proposals yesterday.

The Council had defeated a motion by Hasluck to defer action and consult with the General Assembly on rules for admitting new members. Hasluck was alone in voting for his motion.

Meanwhile, the United States has proposed the formation of a permanent standing subcommission to study the economic effects of atomic energy in the United Nations.

Earlier today Alexander Parodi, French delegate, told the Security Council on assuming the Council presidency that "our task is to maintain and develop the spirit of co-operation."

The first Council chairman to conduct the meetings in French, Parodi said:

"I think I may express the anguish of all peoples of the world today in the face of the difficult situation and express the hope they have in us. The task of our organization can only be a difficult one."

Hasluck's Arguments

Hasluck contended yesterday that new members are the prime concern of the General Assembly and that the Security Council would overstep its authority by initiating action on applications or basing its membership recommendations to the assembly on any other than the security phases involved. He objected especially to the committee method of handling applications.

The Australian said the Council's recommendation for admission to United Nations membership "is a political decision which could very properly be made in broad daylight instead of being made in private."

The Australian delegate joined the ten other members yesterday in unanimous adoption of rules that would permit the Council to withhold the record of any private meeting from all the United Nations not represented in the Council chamber.

However, Hasluck interpolated a reservation, saying it was understood a private meeting would be a "rare exception," and the decision to meet secretly must be that of the whole Council.

Iranian Question

Washington, May 17 (AP)—Iranian Ambassador Hussein Ala expressed belief today that the United Nations Security Council will refuse to drop Iran's case against Russia from its agenda at next week's sessions.

During a call at the State Department, Ala told reporters he believed his country's two original complaints against the Russians were still valid.

Iran originally charged that Russia was interfering in its internal affairs, and that Soviet troops had not evacuated Iranian territory as promised.

Ala said it was his opinion that Soviet forces had not entirely evacuated the province of Azerbaijan as promised on May 6.

He emphasized, however, that he had no new instructions from his Government on the course to be followed when the Council meets again next week. He said he expected to return to New York Sunday night or Monday morning.

BRITISH PROTEST POLISH CHARGES

LONDON, May 17—(AP) Britain protested to Poland today against a statement attributed to a Polish official that the UNRRA was using food for political purposes in Europe and was hostile to Polish "democracy."

The statement was labelled "peculiarly inappropriate and offensive."

Warning is Issued

The foreign office declared that, "if British efforts on Poland's behalf are to be met in this way, his Majesty's government would know in the future that their aid should be reserved for those who know how to a[illegible]

The r[illegible] Polish Vice-Premier M. Gromulka was reported to have declared in a speech April 30 that food of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Agency was being used to influence votes in the Greek and Italian elections, that thousands of tons of grain were being sent to Italy.

Ambassador Victor Cavendish Bertinck delivered the note in Warsaw to the Polish provisional government.

The ambassador cited the points that Britain had made great sacrifices at home to aid Poland and other nations and that Poland was third on the list of countries to which UNRRA supplies had been sent, the foreign office said.

Poland Gets Share

The UNRRA, the foreign office said, has sent $192,000,000 worth of food to Greece, $189,000,000 to Yugoslavia and $147,000,000 to Poland.

Also, it added, 200,000 tons of grain were diverted recently from its original destination in the United Kingdom and, of this amount 70,000 tons were redistributed to UNRRA-aided countries, with 17,000 tons rerouted to Gdynia in Poland.

Meanwhile, an Associated Press dispatch from Warsaw said about 10,000 high school and university students in Poznam had stayed away from classes yesterday in protest over the arrest of classmates by secret police and reports of imminent governmental restrictions on the autonomy of national universities.

British Rebuke Poles For Food Criticism

London, May 17 (AP)—A Polish assertion that UNRRA was using food for political purposes in Europe drew from the British Foreign Office today the rejoinder that the ramarks were "peculiarly inappropriate and offensive."

"If British efforts on Poland's behalf are to be met in this way, his Majesty's Government would know in the future that their aid should be reserved for those who know how to appreciate it," a curt note said.

The British attributed the Polish charge to that country's first vice premier, M. Gromulka, in a speech April 30.

The Foreign Office said Gromulka was reported to have said that UNRRA food was being used to influence votes in the Greek and Italian elections; that thousands of tons of grain were being sent to Germany; that 240,000 tons of food a month was being received by Italy; and that UNRRA was hostile to Polish "democracy."

The British note, one of the strongest protests lodged in a series of increasing conflicts between the new Polish provisional government and the western Allies, was delivered in Warsaw by Ambassador Victor Cavendish Bentinck.

Finns' Foreign Holdings Ordered Seized

London, May 17 (AP)—The Finnish Cabinet has ordered expropriation of all Finnish-owned foreign bonds and shares, which will be sold to build up foreign credits, it was reported today by the Helsinki radio.

Foreign investments owned by Finns abroad, the broadcast reported, must be surrendered to Finnish legations before the end of May.

The owners of the securities will receive in payment Finnish marks equivalent to the proceeds of the sale.

Miss Shvernik in London

Daughter of President of Soviet Union on Her Way to U. S.

LONDON, May 17 (AP).—Ludmila Shvernik, daughter of Nikolai Shvernik, Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet (President of the Soviet Union), arrived in London today en route to the United States, where she will be employed by the U. S. S. R. as a radio-industries engineer.

Miss Shvernik, who is in her early twenties, is a technical specialist attached to the Soviet trade delegation.

She will leave for the United States as soon as transportation is available, a Soviet Embassy official said. He was unable to say where she will be stationed or exactly what she will do.

4-Power Board to Study Germany's Disarmament

By The Associated Press.

BERLIN, May 17—Adopting a United States proposal, the Allied Control Authority's coordinating committee today appointed a four-power disarmament commission to visit each of the four zones of occupation in Germany to inspect the progress of German disarmament.

Secretary of State James F. Byrnes forwarded his proposal for checking on Germany's demilitarization to Lieut. Gen. Lucius D. Clay, Deputy Military Governor of Germany, who, in turn, placed the proposal before the coordinating committee.

Reich Excise-Tax Rise Ordered

Berlin, May 17 (AP)—The Allied Control Council for Germany today drastically increased the taxes on tobacco, matches, beer and alcohol. Some rates were raised as much as 3,000 per cent.

The new law represents another step in overhauling the German tax structure. The process started in February when income and property taxes were raised to increase revenue and reduce the inflation potential.

The new tax increases are all on products in scant supply.

The largest increase was on alcohol for beverage use. The rate rose approximately 3,000 per cent to a new rate of 11,470 marks ($1,147) per 100 liters (26.4 gallons).

Beer Tax Rises

The beer tax was raised from 75 to 125 per cent depending upon the alcoholic content.

On tobacco, the rate was increased roughly 200 per cent, enough to increase fourfold the legal price of German cigarettes from 5 pfennings each to 20 pfennings (2 cents).

The black-market price of American cigarettes is not affected. Berliners pay $1.50 each and up for them.

RAEDER SAYS HITLER BANNED INTERFERENCE

NUREMBERG, Germany, May 17 (AP)—Grand Admiral Erich Raeder told the International Military Tribunal today that Adolf Hitler had warned his commanders soon after the outbreak of war that he would destroy any of them who stood in the way of his own military judgment.

The declaration that "I shall destroy every[illegible] who is against me," was delivered to the German military leaders by Hitler on Nov. 27, 1939, when the Army command opposed his plan for an autumn invasion of France, the defendant testified. Actually, the weather prevented the thrust until the following May.

Nearing the end of his direct defense testimony, Raeder said Hitler repeatedly had assured him that Germany would avoid war with Britain. In the face of subsequent developments, he said, Hitler betrayed "such embarrassment as I had never seen in him."

The Admiral said he never had been a member of the Nazi party but got along reasonably well with the party.

SOLDIER ADMITS AMBUSH KILLING OF 2 AMERICANS

FRANKFURT, Germany, May 17—(AP) Army authorities announced today that an American soldier had confessed he fired a bullet which killed two American sergeants in Nuernberg last Friday, but that he said he was shooting at a civilian.

Officials identified the soldier as Pfc. James C. Devone, 28, of North Carolina, and said he signed a confession after the bullet was traced to his carbine.

Admits Drinking

Officers said Devone admitted that he had been drinking heavily and had strayed away from his guard post.

His statement, they said, declared he had fired three shots "at a civilian going up the road" and that the jeep in which the sergeants were riding "got in the way" of his last bullet. Both men were killed by the same bullet, which passed completely through the body of one and then struck the other.

The civilian was not identified and no explanation of why Devone fired at him was given in the brief outline of the soldier's statement released at headquarters of the theater provost marshal.

Devone, serving in the 3,757th quartermaster truck company in the Nuernberg area, came overseas last January.

West Haven Victim

Devone said he was out alone at the time of the shooting last Friday night, and did not implicate anyone else, officials said. Sgts. William R. Timmons, 21, of West Haven, Conn., and Paul R. Skelton, 21, of McKinney, Texas, were killed while riding in the jeep with another soldier and three young women.

The bullet recovered by an autopsy was identified as having been fired from an army carbine.

1946

and Capt. Claude Nichols, Wichita, Kans., identified the gun as one issued to Devone's unit. Several hundred carbines were seized from troops, tests were fired and the carbine was traced to Devone.

Former Federal Bureau of Investigation agents now in army service questioned the suspects before Devone confessed this morning at Erlangen, the army said. Officials said he probably would be returned to the Nuernberg prison stockade.

2 Army Slayings Laid To Negro

Frankfurt, Germany, May 17 (AP). An American Negro private signed a confession today that he fired three shots—"at a civilian going up the road"—which resulted in the deaths of two American sergeants Friday night, Army authorities announced today.

The Negro was identified as Pfc. James C. Devone, 28, of North Carolina. He came overseas to Germany to serve in the 3,757th Quartermaster Truck Company in the Nuernberg [illegible]

Officials said the Negro asserted that the jeep in which the sergeants were riding "got in the way" of the last bullet he fired.

Doesn't Implicate Anyone

The bare outline of the statement released at headquarters of the theater provost marshal did not identify the civilian or explain why Devone fired at him.

Devone probably will be sent to the Nuernberg prison stockade from Erlangen, where he had been taken for final questioning by former G-men of the criminal investigation division. He was said not to have implicated anyone else, asserting that he was alone at the time of the shooting.

Authorities said the Negro confessed after ballistics tests showed the fatal shots were fired from an army carbine which had been traced to him.

Death Weapon Traced

Four other Negroes had been detained for questioning last Tuesday when tests by Capt. Claude Nichols, of Wichita, Kan., showed that the death weapon had been issued to their outfit.

The victims were T/4 Paul R. Skelton, of McKinney, Texas, and Staff Sergeant William R. Timmons, of West Haven, Conn., both 21 years old and assigned to the fiscal department of *Stars and Stripes*.

They were slain from ambush while riding in a jeep with another soldier and three young Allied women, on the way home from a night club.

Both Killed By Same Bullet

Authorities said both men were killed by the same bullet, which went entirely through the body of one and penetrated six inches into the body of the other.

Three shots were fired, the agents said, and the empty shells were found behind a clump of bushes near the scene, in a bomb-shattered residential section of Nuernberg.

Although it was first believed that German resistance elements might have committed the crime, the bullet recovered by an autopsy was identified as having been fired from a United States Army carbine.

86 Carbines Examined

Several hundred carbines were seized from troops and test fired. Eighty-six were examined before the right one turned up.

The Negro who is under arrest and the four others were questioned for three days by former agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, who are now in the Army, before the alleged confession was obtained, authorities said.

The young women in the machine were Miss Rose Korb of Hammond, Ind., an employé of the United States prosecutor's staff at the Nuernberg trial, and the Misses Kay Gass of London and Kathleen O'Farrell of Limerick, Eire, both employés of *Stars and Stripes*.

SONG OF MASSACRE AT BELGIAN BULGE

U.S. Says Nazis Sang Of Blood Before Killing Prisoners

C. Lowry

Dachau, Germany, May 17 (AP)—German SS troops sang a song of massacre on the eve of the Battle of the Bulge, the American prosecution declared today at the trial of SS officers charged with the slaughter of hundreds of captured American soldiers in the December, 1944, German counteroffensive.

Lieut. Col. Burton Ellis, of New York city, trial judge advocate, opening the prosecution charged today that the first SS Panzer Regiment, acting on direct orders from Adolf Hitler to "show no humane inhibitions," murdered between 538 and 749 American prisoners during the Battle of the Bulge in December [illegible]

Lieut.-Col. Burton Ellis of New York city, trial judge advocate, presented these figures in his opening statement to the war crimes court trying seventy-four officers and men of the Sixth SS Panzer Army for murder of unarmed prisoners.

"These figures do not represent the historical truth as to the total number of victims murdered by the First SS Panzer Regiment during this offensive, but only the number the prosecution expects to show," Ellis declared.

Tells of Hitler's Order.

He said he would prove that Hitler held a meeting of his Army commanders shortly before the German drive started and as a result, Gen. Sepp Dietrich, one of the accused, ordered his troops to avenge "terror bombing" and shoot prisoners when combat conditions required.

Following this, Ellis continued, the bodies of seventy-one Americans were found at Malmedy, where forty-three escaped death and others still are missing. At La Greize, also in Belgium, he said, between 175 and 311 prisoners were slain by the Germans.

Not Concerned With Prisoners

But Dietrich denied issuing orders for shooting prisoners of war, saying, "I didn't mention prisoners of war at all."

Brig. Gen. Fritz Kraemer, chief of staff for the 6th Panzer Army said his army was not responsible for torture and atrocities committed by an SS combat group led by Col. Joachim Peiper, onetime adjutant of Heinrich Himmler and also one of the defendants.

Kraemer testified that the army's order of the day which started the Ardennes offensive said the men should fight "in the old SS spirit," and that the troops were not to be concerned with the prisoners of war.

Ellis told the court previously that all the German troops had been warned that in case of capture the existence of orders to kill prisoners was not to be made known to the Allies.

"Song Of The Long Knives"

"That night of December 15 of the Battle of Bulge the German troops gathered around their camp fires awaiting the zero hour, singing 'The song of blood and the long knives,'" Ellis told the court. "It was the first time the song had been sung in the West."

Ellis explained outside the courtroom that the song, popular with SS troops on the Eastern front, contained these words:

"Sharpen the long knives, sharpen the long knives on the lamppost,
Blood, blood must flow as thick as a hail of clubs,
We don't give a damn for the liberty of the Soviet Republic."

Col. Gen. Sepp Dietrich, commanding officer of the 6th Panzer Army, admitted to the court that he attended a meeting at Bad Nauheim with Hitler at which Dietrich was told "to act with brutality and show no humane inhibitions."

SAYS SS MEN MURDERED 500 YANK CAPTIVES

Prosecutor at Dachau Trial Tells of Nazis Acting by Hitler's Order.

AT BATTLE OF THE BULGE

Allies Contend Fuehrer Directed Troops 'Show No Humane Inhibitions' in Advance.

C. Lowry

Dachau, May 17 (AP.)—The

Keyes Takes Over 3d Army Command

Heidelberg, May 17 (A. P.)—Lieut.-Gen. Geoffrey Keyes assumed today the post of commander of the United States Third Army, succeeding Lieut.-Gen. Lucian K. Truscott Jr., who recently suffered a heart attack. Truscott will return to the United States within a few weeks.

Kiel University Head Ousted

HERFORD, Germany, May 17 (AP).—British military government officials said today that Professor Hans Cruenfeld, rector of Kiel University, has been dismissed for failure to enforce rigidly the ban on admission of Nazi suspects as students.

FRANCO'S REGIME HELPED GERMANY, SAYS RED REPORT

R. James

MOSCOW, May 17—(AP) Charges that the Franco regime "under a mask of neutrality actually participated in the war on the side of Germany" were made today in a statement carried by Izvestia and attributed to two captured Nazi officers who were former military attaches in Spain.

A 10,000-word statement by the two officers, addressed to the Soviet government, declared that secret plans for military collaboration on a large scale were worked out by the Spanish and German general staffs at the close of the Spanish civil war.

Seizure Planned

The officers said that a secret plan was devised for the capture of Gibraltar through joint German-Spanish assault, that the Spaniards spied on British and American ship movements for the Germans, that they made Spain's ports and airfields available for German submarine and aircraft, and relayed valuable military information to Germany gained by Spanish representatives in London.

They said that Field Marshal Wilhelm Keitel and Col. Gen. Gustav Jodl, now on trial at Nuernberg on war crimes charges, took leading roles in making the plans, which included a secret "Isabella Felix" operation for seizing Gibraltar and widening Spanish possessions in Africa. It was not carried out because Hitler decided to concentrate all his efforts on beating Russia, the officers added.

The two captured Nazis were named by Izvestia as Col. Hans Remer, former German military attache in Tangier, and Lt. Gen. Gunther Krappe, former German military attache in Madrid.

"Due to the nature of our service activity in the capacity of military attaches in Tangier and Madrid, facts are known to us which show that Spain under a mask of neutrality actually participated in the war on the side of Germany," their statement said.

Krappe and Remer said that the "Isabella Felix" plan was supposed to have been carried out in conjunction with a "Sea Lion" operation to capture the British Isles.

False Passports Sought

Remer said he was asked in July, 1940, to issue 50 false passports for German officers assigned to study the fitness of Spanish roads for Nazi motorized armed columns.

In August, 1940, the statement added, Spain increased her forces in Morocco from 30,000 to 100,000 men. The next month a Spanish division practicing maneuvers to storm Gibraltar performed so well their commander told the Germans his men "could take Gibraltar in 20 minutes."

The Nazis said the roads, fortifications and even rock samples from Gibraltar were studied, and that the attackers were to consist of one Spanish infantry division and one German Alpine division, supported by German artillery and aircraft.

Krappe and Remer said that the last fixed date for storming Gibraltar was Jan. 10, 1941, but the operation was never carried out because Hitler decided against trying to invade England and concentrated on defeating the Soviet Union.

"Better Than Open War"

"Due to the nature of our service activity in the capacity of military attaches in Madrid and Tangier, facts are known to us which show that Spain, under a mask of neutrality, actually participated in the war on the side of Germany," the statement said.

"The position occupied by Germany toward Spain, the use of Spain as a war economic base for accomplishing the plans of aggression and cloaking Spain under a mask of neutrality—had for Germany very much more meaning than openly bringing Spain into the war in the capacity of another ally.

"In this case the defensive ability of Germany would have been appreciably reduced and Germany would have experienced a lack of modern armaments, foodstuffs and fuel, inasmuch as Germany would have had to take upon herself to supply all of this to Spain."

Spain An Actual War Ally, 2 Nazis Quoted

R. James

Moscow, May 17 (AP)—The Government newspaper *Izvestia* devoted two pages today to a 10,000-word statement, attributed to two German officers who served in Spanish cities as military attaches, which charged that the Franco regime, "under a mask of neutrality, actually participated in the war on the side of Germany."

The officers, now prisoners in the Soviet Union, were described as Lieut. Gen. Gunther Krappe, former military attache in Madrid, and Col. Hans Remer, attache in Tangier.

Keitel, Jodl Named

The statement said Field Marshal Wilhelm Keitel and Col. Gen. Gustav Jodl—both now on trial in Nuernberg on war-crime charges—were active in arranging Spanish collaboration.

The officers were quoted as saying that after the Spanish Civil War the German and Spanish general staffs, under the direction of Keitel and Jodl, collaborated in drawing up a secret "Isabella Felix" plan for seizing Gibraltar and widening Spanish possessions in Africa.

During the war, the German officers declared, Spain served Germany as an economic base and her military attache in London supplied Germany with military information.

"Gibraltar In 20 Minutes"

Krappe and Remer said the "Isabella Felix" plan was supposed to have been carried out in conjunction with a "Sea Lion" plan for the capture of the British Isles. The leading Spanish formulator was given as Colonel Barosso, chief of operations of the general staff of the Spanish Army.

The Franco-appointed General Asensio, who commanded a division in southern Spain, was quoted as telling Krappe's assistant that he could take the Rock of Gibraltar from the British in 20 minutes.

Chronological Account

Here is the plan of the German-Spanish relationships as told chronologically in the statement:

Germany, after helping Franco with the Spanish Civil War, set about establishing close military collaboration plans.

The "Isabella Felix" plan was worked out with considerable secrecy. Remer learned about it in July, 1940, from a German general staff officer who asked Remer to issue 50 false passports for German officers assigned to study the fitness of Spanish roads for the passage of German motorized columns.

Canaris Involved

Admiral Wilhelm Canaris, the German intelligence chief, often visited Spain to reconnoiter Gibraltar. His host on those visits was Gen. Juan Vigon, Minister of Aviation.

Gibraltar's roads, fortifications and even rock samples were stud-

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led. The besiegers were to consist of one Spanish infantry division and one German alpine division, supported by German artillery and aircraft.

The last fixed date for the storming of Gibraltar was January 10, 1941, but this was never done because Hitler decided against trying to invade England and concentrated on his plans to attack Russia.

Allied Shipping Watched

Other points in the statement:

Observation posts on the Spanish coast watched British and American ship movements. Spanish scouts on the Canary Islands also watched shipping.

During October, 1942, the Germans learned from Spanish sources of the forthcoming [in November] Allied landings in North Africa.

Spanish ports were available to German submarines for repairs. German bombers were serviced in Spain.

Vandenberg Held 'Grave Digger' Of Paris Parley, by Red Writer

MOSCOW, May 17—(AP) Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg was assailed by a writer in the Communist party newspaper Pravda today as a "town crier of reaction" who tried to play the role of "grave digger" at the foreign ministers' conference in Paris.

Other Soviet newspaper articles criticized Secretary of State James F. Byrnes' proposal for a November conference on German peace terms as possibly encouraging aggression in the Reich, and quoted an American newspaper as saying United States' attempts to obtain bases in Iceland were worsening Soviet-American relations.

(A Moscow broadcast also declared that the United States was seeking bases in Iceland, Latin America, and British territories. Another charged that Britain and America had put up a "common front" at the foreign ministers conference and had blamed "Soviet intransigeance" in advance for any difficulties arising there.)

Taken to Task

Taking Vandenberg, Michigan Republican, to task for giving a transAtlantic telephone interview last week from Paris to the New York Herald-Tribune, the writer, B. Izakov, said:

"Being an official participant of the conference, Vandenberg stated he considered its outlook gloomy. Vandenberg appeared as a grave digger at the Paris conference, but at the same time he tried to unload the guilt from a sick head onto a healthy one and busied himself with insinuations against the Soviet Union."

The Pravda writer reported that Vandenberg said of the peace parley in the interview that "the outlook is rather gloomy—if only you don't want to repeat Munich daily. And I don't want to repeat Munich.'"

"The American newspaper obligingly explained what this statement had in view: it pointed out that in the senator's opinion successful negotiations are impossible because the Western powers don't want to 'appease' the Soviet Union as England appeased Hitler during the Munich meeting of 1938.'"

Outlook 'Pretty Grim'

(The New York Herald-Tribune quoted the Republican senator, who served as an advisor to Byrnes, as saying that the outlook for the conference was "pretty grim—unless you want to go to Munich every day. And I am not willing to go to Munich.")

Soviet writers, commenting on the proposed German peace conference said it "raises the question of whether or not an attempt is being made" to alter previous decisions at Yalta, Tehran and Potsdam for occupying Germany until all Nazi aggression is stamped out.

A writer for Tass said the plan "may give wings of hope to aggressive elements in Germany who are watchfully waiting for the Allies to show signs of withdrawal of occupation troops."

Tass also quoted an editorial in the Springfield (Mass.) Republican as saying American-Soviet relations were worsened by U. S. efforts to obtain bases in Iceland. Izvestia quoted the Chicago Sun as saying the United States should halt bringing pressure against Iceland for bases.

(A Moscow broadcast heard in London said that American efforts to get military bases in Iceland, Latin America and British territories "have already led to friction between the United States and the other countries concerned."

("Particularly acute is the question of Iceland," the broadcast said, "and it has been claimed repeatedly in the press that America is bringing pressure to bear on Britain and looks on the cession of bases as the price for the support it is giving Britain in Europe and the Middle East.")

Vandenberg Soviet Target

Moscow, May 17 (AP)—A *Pravda* writer today called Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg "a town crier of reaction" and said he tried to play the role of gravedigger at the four power Foreign Ministers Conference just concluded.

Commenting upon a trans-Atlantic telephone interview Vandenberg (R., Mich.) gave the New York *Herald Tribune* from Paris last week, the writer, B. Izakov, said "the interview was actually a direct attempt to bury the conference prematurely.

"Tried to Unload Guilt"

"Being an official participant of the conference (as a member of Secretary Brynes's delegation), Vandenberg stated he considered its outlook gloomy," the Russian wrote. "Vandenberg appeared as the gravedigger of the Paris conference, but at the same time tried to unload guilt from a sick head onto a healthy one and busied himself with insinuations against the Soviet Union.

"He stated literally: 'The outlook is rather gloomy—if only you don't want to repeat Munich daily. And I don't want to repeat Munich.'"

Vendenberg And Munich

The Soviet publication declared that Vanderberg himself in 1938 "was engaged in close relations with the English Municl.men and established direct relations with Fascist aggressors through Hitlerite agents in the United States and personally received Hitler's personal adjutant."

The article charged that the Senator expressed the views of those United States circles who wanted the Paris conference to break down "so that they can unobstructedly take the policy of force, the policy of imperialism."

Blocking Of Russ Aims Charged

Washington, May 17 (AP)—The Russian Embassy said today that "the more vicious British and American reactionaries" are seeking to block development of international co-operation and particularly to thwart the Soviet "peace and security" policy.

In the leading article in its current information bulletin, the embassy also declared that hundreds of thousands of workers in capitalist countries are living in a state of alarm and uncertainty while millions in "America and Britain are haunted by the specter of unemployment."

Cites Reconversion Brakes

The article was entitled "The Soviet Union's Policy for Peace." It declared that "the process of postwar reconversion is not hampered in our country by the contradictions and impediments so characteristic of this process in the capitalist countries."

On foreign policy, the article said that "one cannot close one's eyes to the fact that monopoly capitalism is capable of engendering new forces of aggression. This accounts for the contradictory tendencies manifested in the foreign policy of many countries."

Charges Co-Operation Hampered

The embassy asserted that "reactionary circles" often exert "baneful influence" on the policies of their countries, "sapping the foundations of international cooperation and poisoning the international atmosphere." It added:

"Under these conditions it is but natural that the Soviet Union's consistent policy of insuring [illegible] and security, of developing good neighborly relations with adjacent countries and co-operation among democratic powers, should encounter the opposition of reactionary imperialist circles in the international arena."

Soviet Report on U. S.

It Asserts Unemployment Is Increasing Daily

MOSCOW, May 17 (AP).—"Komsomolskaya Pravda," publication of the Young Communist League, said today unemployment in the United States is growing daily. The article, written by T. Ivanov and I. Geyevsky, was accompanied by a drawing showing a demobilized American soldier sitting in a pup tent because he lacked any other [illegible]

Unemployment in the United States, the article said, "is not accidental or unexpected. It is rooted in the system of American capitalism itself, which is unable, as was shown during the years between the first and second world wars, to guarantee work under peace-time conditions for all those waiting to work.

"Joblessness is having a demoralizing effect. Employers consciously don't permit youth to become acquainted with the different production processes, and the state program and control for training are almost non-existent."

NETHERLANDS ELECTION WON BY CATHOLICS

Middle - Of - Road Party Polls 30.8 Per Cent Of Total Vote

Amsterdam, *Saturday*, May 18 (AP)—The middle-of-the-road Catholic party won the Netherlands first general election since 1937 yesterday by gaining 30.8 per cent of more than 4,750,000 votes cast, final returns showed today.

Prime Minister Willem Schermerhorn's Labor party finished in second place with 28.3 per cent of the total vote.

Final figures showed the Catholics won the 1,466,510 votes and 32 seats in Parliament, while the Laborites received 1,347,664 ballots for 29 seats.

Balance of Party

The Parliament seats which went to other parties were: Calvinists (Anti-Revolutionary party, 13; Communists, 10; Protestants (Christian-Historian party), 8; Conservatives (Party of Freedom), 6, and the Protestant Union, 2.

The results were a blow to the Labor party, which expected to gain between 35 and 37 Parliamentary seats.

The elections also increased the political prestige of the Communist party, which polled only 3.35 per cent of the 1937 votes. Yesterday they received 502,935 ballots, or 10.57 per cent of the total. The Communist vote was 30 per cent of the Amsterdam total and 18.3 per cent in Rotterdam.

4,760,206 Votes Cast

Right-wing parties polled a total of 1,292,570 votes for a combined percentage of 27.15, which approximated their 1937 total of 27.8 per cent. Right-wing parties included the Calvinists, Protestants, Conservatives and the Protestant Union.

Officials said 4,760,206 votes were cast.

Some districts reported voting difficulties because of incomplete records. Thousands of persons were told their names were not on the election lists.

Officials said most of the records had deliberately been destroyed or falsified by underground workers during the war in their struggle against the Germans.

Three Injured In Bari From Sailor's Grenade

Rome, *Saturday*, May 18 (AP)—The Italian ews agency *Ansa* said today that two policemen and a child were injured last night in Bari when a sailor throw a hand grenade during a clash between sailors and republican demonstrators.

Time-bomb explosions occurred at Milan and Bologna, the agancy said, with one person reported injured at Milan.

Trial Of Michailovic Deferred To June 10

Belgrade, May 17 (AP)—An official of the Yugoslav Ministry of Information said today the treason trial of Gen. Draja Mihailovic, Chetnik leader and War Minister for King Peter, had been postponed until June 10.

No reason was given. The trial had been expected to start in mid-May. Mihailovic, an opponent of Premier Field Marshal Tito, has been accused of collaborating with the Germans during the occupation.

Romanian War Premier Is Sentenced To Death

Bucharest, May 17 (AP)—Marshal Ion Antonescu, puppet Premier of Nazi-occupied Romania during the war, today was sentenced to death for war crimes by a special people's tribunal.

Twelve other persons convicted with Antonescu also received death sentences. They include Mihail Antonescu, former Vice Premier of Romania, and Gen. Constantin Pantazi, former War Minister.

The tribunal sentenced eleven others to from ten to twenty years' imprisonment.

Sweden To Discuss Nazi Assets

Stockholm, May 17 (AP)—The Foreign Office said today that Sweden had accepted an invitation to discuss German assets frozen in Sweden in a Washington conference late this month. American, British and French representatives will participate.

Iraqi Groups Join Palestine Protest

Baghdad, May 16 (Delayed) (A. P.).—Five Iraqi political parties joined today in protesting the British-American Inquiry Committee's recommendations on Palestine.

Dutch Troops Kill 42 Indonesians

Bandoeng, Java, May 17 (A. P.).—Dutch forces, acting against bands officially described as extremists, killed at least forty-two Indonesians today. They cleared Tjitjaheum, east of this city, and dispersed a band at Tjilampeni. No Dutch casualties were reported.

MARSHALL MEETS WITH GEN. CHOU

Progress In Chinese Talks Is Hinted By U.S. Source

Nanking, May 17 (AP)—General Marshall and the Chinese Communist leader, Gen. Chou En-lai conferred privately for two and a half hours today, and there was a guarded hint that they may have made some progress in efforts to settle the civil strife.

The meeting was described officially as merely "an exchange of views," but an American source said it would be inaccurate to assert that no progress was made.

Earlier today the Chinese Government's *Central Daily News* said it was the American special envoy who had proposed that the Communists evacuate Changchun before discussing a settlement in Manchuria. Sources close to Marshall, however, said he had only relayed this demand to the Communists for Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek.

The Communists also said the evacuation was strictly a Government idea and that Marshall merely passed it along in his capacity as mediator.

The Chinese press predicted that a showdown battle for Szepingkai would start within a week.

CHANGCHUN ISSUE

Nanking, May 17 (A. P.).—The Chinese Government's Central Daily News today asserted that it was Gen. Marshall who proposed that the Communists vacate Changchun before discussing the Manchurian problem as a whole.

Marshall, President Truman's envoy to China, declined to com-

ment. Informants said he merely had relayed Chiang Kai-shek's own wishes to the Communists in his role as mediator.

The Communists confirmed this report, stating that the Changchun evacuation condition was entirely a Government proposal. They also said that Chiang already had rejected one formula for peace.

Airman Reds Pursued Acquitted

SHANGHAI, May 17 (AP)—Navy Lieutenant Claude W. Adams, commander of a patrol plane which was pursued by Russian fighters in Manchuria Feb. 20, has been acquitted by a 7th Fleet general court martial of violating orders by flying over Russian territory.

Patrols Seeking Stolen China Jeeps Withdrawn

Shanghai, May 17. (AP)—The United States Army provost marshal's office said today it was withdrawing military patrols seeking stolen jeeps because of five separate shooting incidents in the outskirts of Shanghai.

No Americans were injured, but the provost marshal's statement explained that "recovery of a few jeeps is not worth risking American lives." The statement did not say who did the shooting.

Pauley Plans Check On Japs' Korea Assets

Seoul, May 17 (AP)—Edwin W. Pauley, United States reparations commissioner, expects to enter Northern Korea within a few days to check reports that Russians there have removed Japanese assets—but "I'm not going in like a policeman," he emphasized today at a news conference.

He will outline a proposed itinerary covering as much of the Soviet-occupied northern zone as possible, and then "give it to the Russians in writing."

He also expects to visit Manchuria on the same mission, "After a temporary delay due to unsettled conditions."

Pauley States Policy

Lieut. Gen. John R. Hodge, commander of United States forces in Southern Korea, promised newsmen he would make a fourth request to the Russians for permission for correspondents to accompany Pauley.

Pauley assured Koreans that it was not the purpose of the American Government to remove Japanese-owned industrial equipment from Korea, and added that Korea might receive some equipment from Japan, although "that is a matter for negotiation. . . . I express the American viewpoint only."

China and the Philippines greatly need raw materials and the semi-finished products from Korea, and have some surplus products to exchange, he said.

Phonetic Alphabet To Be Tried In Korea

Seoul, May 17 (AP)—The printing of 10,000 high school textbooks in an experimental new Korean phonetic alphabet which makes possible the use of typewriters and linotype machines was ordered today by the military government.

The new methods was prepared by Choi Hyon Pai, a Korean educator who was imprisoned by the Japanese for teaching Korean, the use of which they had forbidden. The system uses 24 characters and is written horizontally, as are Occidental languages, rather than vertically in the Oriental style.

A 'Little Flower' Blooms in Korea

Seoul, May 17 (A. P.).—The first child born in the Seoul refugee camp for displaced persons has been named Lee Mi Wah (the Little Flower) in honor of Fiorello LaGuardia, UNRRA director, who sent greetings recently to the people of Seoul.

Wavell Appeals to Indians To Accept British Offer

NEW DELHI, May 17—(AP) Viceroy Lord Wavell, appealing to India's 400,000,000 people to accept the latest British proposals for independence, asserted tonight they faced the choice between "peaceful construction" and the "disorder of civil strife."

He promised the new Nationalist government of Indian leaders "as soon as possible" while a constitution is being formulated for an independent federal union of India.

Backs Wavell's Plea

Gen. Sir Claude Auchinleck, British commander in chief in India, joined with Wavell in appeals broadcast by radio to the Indians to accept the plan of the British cabinet mission.

The viceroy, declaring that he spoke "at the most critical hour of India's history," did not name any of the leaders he would appoint to the new government but declared:

"It will be a purely Indian government, except for its head, the governor general, and will include, if I can get the men I want, recognized leaders of the main Indian parties whose influence, ability and desire to serve India will be unquestioned."

The viceroy declared "I must emphasize the seriousness of the choice before you. It is a choice between peaceful construction or the disorder of civil strife, between cooperation or disunity, between ordered progress or confusion."

Auchinleck declared that while the discussions are going on "it is the duty of the navy, army and airforce to continue to serve the government and carry out its orders."

Proposal for Moslems

The British refused the demand of the Moslem League for Pakistan, separate Moslem states, and, mindful of the Moslem reaction, Wavell said of the mission's proposals:

"They offer to the Moslem community the right to direct their own esential interests, their religion, their education, their culture, their economic and other concerns, in their own way and to their own best advantage."

There was still no statement from either the Moslem League or the Congress party, the two chief Indian political groups, on their reaction to the cabinet mission's proposals.

At a news conference the three members of the British mission asserted repeatedly that it was the intention this time of the British definitely to leave India and surrender control of the country to the Indians at the earliest possible moment.

The members are Sir Stafford Cripps, president of the British Board of Trade: A. V. Alexander, first lord of the admiralty; and Lord Pethick-Lawrence, secretary of state for India.

India Reaction Mixed On New British Plan

New Delhi, May 17 (AP)—The three members of the British Cabinet mission, questioned by a corps of newspaper correspondents, asserted repeatedly today that this time the British definitely intended to leave India.

The Congress party's working committee met today. It may decide whether to co-operate along the lines of the mission's recommendations yesterday that an independent federal union of India be organized and that an interim government of Indians be formed to rule until the new constitution is effective.

Moslems Displeased

Mahomed Ali Jinnah, president of the Moslem League, was expected to state his views tomorrow. The question whether the Congress party and Moslem League will participate in setting up the machinery for writing the new constitution then will be answered.

Early indications were that the Moslems were displeased with the plan, but that the Congress party, India's largest, would go along with the proposals.

Flanked by Sir Stafford Cripps, president of the British Board of Trade, and by A. V. Alexander, First Lord of the Admiralty, Lord Pethick-Lawrence, Secretary of State for India, insisted resolutely at the press conference that Britain wanted to surrender control of the country.

Next Task Cited

Liquidation of the India Office already has begun, Cripps said. The mission will remain in India because "our next job is to get the plan accepted by the two main bodies—Moslems and Hindus," he said.

No time limit has been set for completion of the constitution, since that is the affair of the Indians, he added.

Viceroy Lord Wavell was expected to outline in a broadcast tonight the formation of an interim central government as suggested by the mission, which proposed that a constitutional convention of 385 delegates be assembled to work out the details of an eventual federation.

Hindu Reaction Mixed

Despite unfavorable comments in Moslem quarters, the official reaction of the Moslem League was expected to come from Jinnah, who previously threatened civil war if Pakistan—separate and independent Moslem states—was not approved.

Hindu reaction, although mixed, generally was one of jubilant amazement.

"I never thought the British would do that," said a Bombay shopkeeper.

Mohandas K. Gandhi, one of the Congress party's leaders, advised Indians to study the proposal with care.

"Whether people like the announcement or not, it is going to be a most momentous one in the history of India," he said.

Praised By Paper

A Hindu newspaper in Bombay called the plan "a most sincere attempt to give a fair and just decision to all classes and communities of India. . . . A very acceptable formula."

There was, however, some criticism in leading Bombay English-language papers, including the pro-Congress *Morning Standard*, which commented:

"The mission's plan is a meandering maze without direction, without finality and full of pitfalls."

"Final Opportunity"

The pro-Congress *Chronicle*, in an editorial entitled "Good in Parts," criticized the plan for failing to set a definite date for independence, while the *Times of India* commented:

"India's supreme tragedy in recent years was the number of opportunities of honorable settlement which all parties missed. This is the final opportunity. To miss it would be a supreme disaster."

Sir Stafford, who acted as principal spokesman at a press conference, declared:

"If the plan is not accepted, no one can say how great will be the disturbances or how acute and long the suffering that will be self-inflicted on the Indian people. We are convinced that this statement offers an honorable and peaceful method to all parties.

Quick Action Planned

"Let no one for a moment doubt our intentions. We have not come to India and worked hard except to carry out the policy of the Labor party to transfer power quickly and smoothly and as co-operatively as the difficulties of the process admit."

He said it was impossible to say how soon Britain would pull out of India because it was impossible to predict how soon a constitution could be drafted.

"We tried our best to bring about a settlement between the parties themselves," said Alexander. "We are really sorry that it could not be done. We hope this proposal of ours will be to the satisfaction of the majority of the Indian people and lead to a peaceful achievement of Indian freedom."

The Girls Shop for Jobs in Sydney

Work So Easy to Get in Australia, They Sample Various Companies Before Deciding.

Sydney, May 17 (A. P.).—Labor shortages have become so acute in Australia's principal cities that employers are now offering bonuses that range from forty hours pay for thirty-six hours work to free dressmaking and free hairdressing.

A survey today showed that managers of many firms were doing an active "selling job" on making a particular effort to bring women into the employment market.

Jobs are so easy to find, however, that many workers are floating from one place of employment to another, sometimes for only a few days before moving. A check on hundreds of girls and women recently discharged from the armed services showed that many of them were "shopping for jobs" by sampling various positions in industry before settling down.

One large Sydney jam factory, after a series of attractively worded advertisements, managed to employ 700 women to take care of the current fruit crops. Three weeks later more than 300 had left, the firm reported.

Interviewed during their first week of employment, a score of the women admitted they were contented and enjoying the work, but the majority refused to say whether they would stay or not.

Some of the inducements employers are offering to workers are: Unprecedented high wages, a five-day working week, morning and afternoon tea "breaks," music while you work, cafeterias and tennis courts, and handsome bonuses and personnel officers "to consider any other personal requirements."

JAPAN TO SET UP ECONOMIC BOARD

New Agency Will Have Broad Powers Over Production

Tokyo, May 17 (AP)—Creation of a powerful Japanese economic stabilization board was authorized by Allied headquarters today as the Japanese public alternately clamored for food and criticized the conservative Government which Premier Shigeru Yoshida is attempting to form.

Yoshida will serve as president of the economic board of non-Governmental Japanese experts, with leading Cabinet members acting as a policy-making council.

In approving the program, headquarters called it "the first real attempt on the part of the Government to set up an organization capable of obtaining a degree of economic stability within the country and of reviving production."

The board will have power over raw material quotas, price ceilings, transportation priorities, labor relations, and all phases of production and consumption. It will also fix policies on wages and finances.

The cry for food, already becoming louder, added these developments:

The Kyodo news agency reported that the Railway Workers Union was offering free transportation to the Imperial Palace Plaza for anyone who would participate in a food demonstration planned for next Sunday. To board a train free, the demonstrator need only wear a ribbon inscribed "Away with the conservative government; make a democratic government."

The Tokyo paper *Nippon Keizai* said Tokyo alone needed 21,000 "bales" of foodstuffs daily and was getting only 12,000. The size of the "bales" was not estimated.

Japanese Cabinet Shifts Pondered

Tokyo, May 17 (AP)—Premier Shigeru Yoshida, faced with demands of two supporting parties for more representation, tonight revamped his prospective Cabinet lineup.

Both the Liberal and Progressive parties openly criticized the politically-inexperienced Yoshida for ignoring them in his preliminary Cabinet draft. They said his original list was "too bureaucratic" and included too few regular party men.

Pending completion of the Cabinet, the Diet remained inactive.

Some representatives voiced displeasure at reports that former Premier Kijuro Shidehara, president of the Progressives, counted on becoming a Minister without

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portfolio. A movement began among a small number of younger Progressives to unseat Shidehara as their party head.

Newspapers Critical

Three of Tokyo's leading newspapers also showed little faith in Yoshida's Government.

A new complaint came from Communist representatives. Yoshio Shiga said three men and two women who went to the palace this morning seeking an audience with the Emperor on the food question were brushed aside by minor officials.

Shiga said the Communists wanted to go to the Throne because the Emperor "does not realize the sufferings of the people" and is prevented by court attachés from knowing.

Demonstrations demanding the release of emergency stocks of rice were staged in half a dozen Tokyo metropolitan wards by about 1,000 Japanese. (1400)

COURT UPHOLDS RIGHT TO TRY JAP WAR LORDS

11-Nation Tribunal Sets Precedent in Denying Dismissal Motion.

TOJO AND 27 OTHERS INVOLVED

Ruling Seen as Giving Victor Authority for Trial of Beaten Aggressors.

N. Landsberg

Tokyo, May 17 (A. P.).—Laying down a new concept of international law, the eleven-nation international military tribunal ruled today that Hideki Tojo and twenty-seven other Japanese must face trial as accused war criminals.

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Specifically, the court dismissed all defense motions, which asked that the indictment against them be quashed and argued that the tribunal had no authority to try Japan's war-fostering former leaders.

Chief Justice Sir William Webb gave no reasons for the dismissal in a brief court session. He said that they would be discussed in court later but specified no date. The trial is scheduled for June 3.

By the ruling, the tribunal upheld its right to try the twenty-eight defendants on charges of mass murder and of inciting war. It also denied defense assertions that the accused were not liable to prosecution for activities predating the outbreak of war or for any violations of international law other than conventional war crimes.

The tribunal, in effect, also held with the prosecution that those responsible for starting "ruthless and unjustified wars threatening the existence of civilization" are not immune from prosecution under international law.

Sets a Precedent.

Attorneys said that this was the first time a court had definitely set forth the authority of victorious nations to try leaders of the defeated aggressor. Similar broad charges of "crimes against peace" and of "crimes against humanity" were made against the Nazi hierarchy at Nuernberg, but attorneys said that the Allied court's jurisdiction had not been challenged there.

Two judges and two defendants were not in the court room but Justice R. M. Pal of India attended for the first time. Justices Ju Ao Mei of China and John P. Higgins of the United States were reported China-bound on official business. (400)

New Attacks Beaten Back, Yenan Reports

Tokyo, *Saturday*, May 18 (AP)—Reinforced troops of the Chinese Central Government "resumed a furious offensive" against Szepingkai Tuesday and Wednesday, but both days' attacks were beaten back, the Chinese Communist radio at Yenan declared today in a broadcast heard in Tokyo.

Szepingkai is halfway between Communist-held Changchun, capital of Manchuria, and Mukden, a Government stronghold.

Two divisions of the Government's 71st Army made six attacks Thursday, supported by a 3,000-shell barrage, the broadcast said. It added that numerous Government planes were massed at Mukden and said Government troops had been reinforced by main forces of the new 6th Army and the 88th Division of the 17th Army from southern Manchuria.

PLANE SETS RECORD

TOKYO, May 17—(AP) A fifth world flight record fell to an army B-29 Wednesday when it climbed to 37,400 feet over Guam with a load of 15,000 kilograms (about 33,000 pounds).

With four other records previously set this month by Superfortresses, the performance gave America's B-29 all international marks for carrying payloads to great altitude.

All five records were established between May 8 and 15 by B-29s of the Army's Pacific Air Command (PACUSA) flying from Harmon field, Guam.

Wednesday's record, announced today by Lt. Gen. Ennis C. Whitehead, PACUSA commander, was set by Col. Beverly H. Warren of Plainview, Tex.

NIGHT

B-29 SETS FIFTH ALTITUDE RECORD

Tokyo, May 17 (A. P.).—A B-29 of the Pacific Air Command of the United States Army (PACUSA) shattered a fifth world load-to-altitude record Wednesday when it carried 15,000 kilograms (about 33,000 pounds) to a height of 37,400 feet.

DAY

Lieut.-Gen. Ennis C. Whitehead, PACUSA commander who announced the record today, said it gave the Superfortresses all international marks for carrying payloads to great altitudes. All five records were set between May 8 and 15 by B-29s flying from Harmon Field, Guam.

The project was termed "an additional milestone in flying history" by Charles Logsden of New York city, who certified the records for the National Aeronautics Association and the Federation Aeronautique Internationale.

Wednesday's record was set by Col. Beverly H. Warren of Plainview, Tex. The only similar previous flight, said Logsden, was a 1939 Army airlift of 14,165 kilograms to 2,000 meters.

This Postwar World: Japan

Thanks—With A Please

Tokyo, May 17 (AP)—The mayors of five major Japanese cities today thanked General MacArthur for his "understanding and sympathy" in the food crisis—but reminded him their people are still hungry.

The telegram, signed by the Nagoya and Kobe, likewise asked mayors of Osaka, Kyoto, Yokohama, that their thanks be conveyed to the American people.

To MacArthur, they extended "our heartfelt appreciation and gratitude" for his efforts to alleviate the food crisis but added that absence or delay of food deliveries in major cities has been "leading to an extremely restless state of the citizens' minds and the situation makes us feel a grave anxiety."

How To Get A Free Ride

Tokyo, May 17 (AP)—Free railroad rides were promised today to all Japanese who would take part Sunday in a food demonstration against Japan's conservative government.

The Railway Workers Union issued a statement that all persons wearing a green ribbon with the slogan "Away with the Conservative Government; make a Democratic Government" would be transported free on Government elevated electric lines to stations near the Palace Plaza, where the demonstration is planned.

The newspaper *Nippon Keizai* said Tokyo was receiving only about 12,000 bales of food daily as compared with consumption needs of 21,000 bales.

3 Jap Educators Ousted

Tokyo, May 17 (AP)—Occupation headquarters today ordered the dismissal of three Japanese educators—two militaristic Kyoto Imperial University professors and the principal of an industrial school who conspired to hide banned aeronautical equipment.

Homes For 560 Families

Tokyo, May 17 (AP)—Dormitories formerly used by workers of the Hitachi Aircraft Company will provide housing for 560 bombed-out Tokyo families under a deal approved by Allied headquarters today. The firm has sold 129 dormitories to the Government.

Cholera Steps Taken

Tokyo, May 17 (AP)—All American personnel in Japan were prohibited today from consuming Japanese seafoods because of the danger of contracting cholera. Swimming or fishing in Tokyo Bay likewise were prohibited by an order of the United States Chief Surgeon.

Because of an outbreak of cholera aboard, the Liberty ship Gilbert M. Hitchcock was ordered to quarantine in Tokyo Bay with a shipload of repatriates bound from Formosa to the Ryukyu Islands.

Economic Board Okayed

Tokyo, May 17 (AP)—General MacArthur today approved the establishment of an all-powerful Japanese economic stabilization board.

He termed it "the first real attempt of the Japanese Government to set up an organization capable of obtaining a degree of economic stability within the country and of reviving production."

The board will control the overall planning of Japanese economy and will have the power to insure that various Government ministries carry out its policies.

The program will include price ceilings, raw material quotas, allotment of transportation facilities, supervision of food distribution, supervision of labor relations, priorities and direction of finance.

Smashing flourishing black markets and convincing Japanese business that now is the time for reconversion to large-scale production for civilian consumption are two of the board's largest immediate problems.

JAP, 18, HANGED

Tokyo, May 17 (A. P.).—Katsunori Tamura, 18 years old, was hanged today at Sugamo prison for the murder of an American soldier last December. He was the first Japanese to die for a crime against the occupation forces.

An American military commission convicted Tamura on January 23 of the fatal stabbing of Pfc. Robert C. Young of Syracuse, N. Y., at Sapporo, Hokkaido Island on December 19. Young was attacked by Tamura and two accomplices when he surprised them looting a Government warehouse. The accomplices, Tatsuzo Shimizu and Sadatsugo Saito, were sentenced to thirty years each at hard labor.

Three Jap Teachers Ousted by Allies

Tokyo, May 17 (A. P.).—Allied Headquarters today ordered the dismissal of three Japanese educators—two militaristic Kyoto Imperial University professors and the principal of an industrial school who conspired to hide forbidden aeronautical equipment.

New Judge Advocate in Pacific

Tokyo, May 17 (A. P.).—Col. Samuel F. Cohn of Boston today relieved Col. Clifford M. Ollivetti, Plattsburg, N. Y., as judge advocate of the Pacific theater. Ollivetti will return to the United States.

British Relieve Yank Unit in Japan

Yokohama, May 17 (A. P.).—British Commonwealth forces are taking over the occupation of Shikoku Island, and Tottori and Okayama prefectures of Honshu Island, relieving the American Twenty-fourth Division, which will move to Kyushu.

Seaman Admits Ship Sabotage

Pearl Harbor, May 17 (AP)—Capt. S. B. D. Wood, legal officer for the 14th United States Naval District, said today that Fireman 2/c Robert J. Eby had pleaded guilty to sabotaging the Japanese heavy cruiser Sakawa and had been sentenced by a court-martial.

Wood said the sentence would not be disclosed until approved by both Rear Admiral E. W. Hanson, commandant of the 14th (Hawaii) Naval District, and by Secretary of the Navy Forrestal. Eby's home is Lansdowne, Pa.

Four other Navy enlisted men are under arrest and awaiting the filing of specific charges in connection with sabotage of the Japanese cruiser as it was en route from Japan to Bikini to be target for the atom-bomb test.

Two From Baltimore

They are Fireman 2/c Larry W. Lajoie, of Chicago; Fireman 1/c Stanley J. Berrent, 24 North Patterson Park avenue, and Seaman 2/c Lloyd E. Faulkner, 3212 Virginia avenue, both of Baltimore, and Seaman 2/c William M. Lambright, Jr., of East Palestine, Ohio.

The charge against Eby was "conspiracy, damaging public property of the United States, and scandalous conduct."

Lieut. David Merrill of Hartford, Conn., chief engineer of the former enemy vessel, said that "the filthy, stinking ship" was sabotaged by men who hoped the ship would have to be towed and they thus would be relieved of the unpleasant duty of manning her.

Merrill said "some members of the crew removed the pressure line to the overspeed trip valves, thus demobilizing the ship's fuel system. There was sand in the oil and water pumps; someone had smashed gauges and tachometers; a hacksaw had cut high-pressure stem lines; fuel oil manifold valves were smashed."

Fatal Accident Possible

"If we had got up steam and anyone had walked in front of the steam leak, it would have cut them in two," he added.

The Sakawa and the Japanese battleship Nagato are both at Bikini now after having run out of fuel during a nightmare voyage from Japan. They were towed part of the way. Both were damaged by American attack during the war.

CUBAN REBELLION QUICKLY QUELLED BY AUTHORITIES

Clarke

HAVANA, Cuba, May 17—(AP) Maj. Gen. Genovevo Perez Damera, Chief of the Cuban army, said today authorities had frustrated a plot by a "revolutionary movement" in the army and by civilians to seize Camp Columbia, army headquarters near Havana, early today.

"Supposedly the signal for the uprising [illegible] missions accompanied [illegible] which occurred early this morning" at the camp, he said, but the "plan to seize the camp" did not come off.

NIGHT

Confers With President

The general issued his statement after conferring with President Ramon Grau San Martin. A flood of conflicting rumors had grown throughout the morning in the absence of any official statements.

Some informants including government officials said they did not believe there had been any plot, and that the report [illegible] could serve "to arouse public opinion on the eve of the elections" June 1 for mayor and congress. These persons would not permit themselves to be quoted by name.

There were no casualties reported, and the national police chief said no arrests had been made.

Gen. Perez' statement said:

"I have received news from various commands of the organization of a revolutionary movement headed and directed by a class of the army whose identification is known by army headquarters.

"I have also been assured that this army class, violating its sworn allegiance to the nation and its command, had planned for the early hours of this morning to support and facilitate an uprising of persons not connected with the army to seize Camp Columbia and depose the heads of the army and, if necessary, kill them.

"Accordingly, I ordered Gen. Ruperto Cabrera to adopt the neces-

sary measures to assure the safety of Camp Columbia and to guard the camp's posts.

"It seems that either because police searched and prohibited passage of all automobiles from Havana proper to Marianao (where Camp Columbia is located) or because the leaders of the group were warned that they were being awaited by the army, they desisted from their plan to seize the camp."

Residents near the camp said they heard sporadic gunfire starting shortly after 2 A.M., E.S.T., and continuing for about 30 minutes. Reporters inspected the camp area this morning, but found no unusual activity.

(In Miami, Fla., Gen. Manuel Benitez, chief of Cuban state police under former President Fulgencio Batista, said "today's outbreak was an explosion of the army without any previous planning," and that "there will be a real revolution at any moment." He said today's "uprising" was "only the forerunner of a big revolution").

Troops were reported patrolling highways and avenues leading to the camp.

Revolution Predicted

Miami, Fla., May 17 (AP)—Gen. Manuel Benitez, former chief of the Cuban state police under the regime of former President Fulgencio Batista, said today that an abortive military uprising in Havana was "only the forerunner of a big revolution" in Cuba.

Mexico-Yugoslavia Rift Ended

MEXICO CITY, May 17 (AP).—The Foreign Office said today that Mexico and Yugoslavia have agreed to re-establish diplomatic relations.

Cuba To Get Two Airbases

San Juan, Puerto Rico, May 17 (AP)—United States Army headquarters said today that two airbases, one at San Antonio de Los Banos and the other at San Julian, Cuba, would be turned over to the Cuban Government in a ceremony at Batista airport next Monday.

Several Killed In Cuban Army Camp Riot

Havana, Cuba, May 17 (AP)—Maj. Gen. Genovevo Perez, chief of the Cuban Army, said a small "revolutionary movement headed by an army group with civilian connections" was frustrated in an attempt to seize army headquarters at Camp Columbia early this morning.

Havana, Cuba, May 17 (AP)—Unofficial reports today said heavy shooting broke out early today at Camp Columbia, Cuban army headquarters near Havana, and that several persons were killed and wounded.

The newspaper *Informacion* described the disorder as a "seditious uprising" of military contingents in the camp which was "dealt with immediately," but no other Cuban newspapers gave it such a seditious character.

Precautions Taken

Other reliable sources said the difficulty developed when several officers and men refused to obey orders transferring them to the military base of San Antonio de los Banos. That base is to be handed over to Cuba by the United States on May 20.

Gen. Genovevo Perez, head of the Cuban Army, was reported to have visited President Grau San Martin at 4 A.M. to inform him of the events at Camp Columbia.

The President spent the early morning at the presidential mansion and gave orders to his guards to take "special precautions."

The shooting at Camp Columbia was reported to have broken out between 2 and 4 A.M.

PROMISE GIVEN VIRGIN ISLANDS DAY

Truman Greets New Governor; To Increase Self-Rule

Charlotte Amalie, Virgin Islands, May 17 (AP)—President Truman today promised the Virgin Islands "an ever increasing degree of self-government as the people demonstrate their capacity to govern themselves."

The President extended greetings in a message to William H. Hastie, who took office today as the first Negro governor of the islands.

Hastie, in a speech, appealed for close co-operation "across international boundries" in the Caribbean and said the Virgin Islands must reduce their dependence upon goods and services from the outside.

Message Of President

The text, in part, of the President's message:

"It is with much pleasure I send you my hearty congratulations and good wishes for a long and successful administration as Governor of the Virgin Islands. Your activities and the progress of the islands under your able and understanding guidance will be watched with interest all over the world. Great responsibility has been entrusted to you and I am entirely confident of your ability to shoulder it.

"The loyalty and co-operation pledged you by the people of the Virgin Islands should do much to lighten your task. I should like you to tell the people of the islands that I share their hopes for—and determination to see achieved—a great advance in the status of the islands economically, socially and politically."

Hoover Asks Food for 800,000,000 By Filling 'Gap' of 3,600,000 Tons

By The Associated Press.

CHICAGO, May 17—Herbert Hoover, reporting on his world survey of famine areas, called upon Americans tonight for greater self-denial to help save 800,000,000 persons from the "grimmest spectre of famine in all the history of the world."

Mr. Hoover departed from his prepared text to assert that "these spectres are only thirty days away in most of these famine areas, for that is the outside limit of their supplies in transit."

He warned that unless more food were shipped to hunger-ridden areas during the next several months, millions would be condemned to a diet like that of prisoners in the Nazi concentration camps at Buchenwald and Belsen.

Hoover's address was for a Famine Emergency committee meeting and a nationwide broadcast.

The former president said his 35,000-mile tour through 25 countries suffering from acute food shortages showed that "hunger hangs over the homes of more than 800,000,000 people—over one-third of the people of the earth.

"Hunger is a silent visitor who comes like a shadow. He sits beside every anxious mother three times each day. He brings not alone suffering and sorrow, but fear and terror.

"He carries disorder and paralysis of government, and even its downfall. He is more destructive than armies, not only in human life but in morals. All the values of right living melt before his invasions, and every gain of civilization crumbles.

"We can save these people from the worst, if we will."

He offered two methods:

(1) Still more intensive conservation of breadstuffs and fats in North America, and

(2) The marketing of every grain of cereal on farms.

Full Cooperation Needed

"If we can succeed in persuading every man and woman, every nation to do their utmost, we shall master this famine," he promised. "And we shall save the lives of hundreds of millions from the greatest jeopardy in all the history of mankind. We shall have saved infinite suffering."

Hoover did not touch upon suggestions that this country return to food rationing in order to save more for the hungry overseas. He pinned his faith instead upon a voluntary conservation program outlined by President Truman's Famine Emergency committee.

The committee appealed to Americans to eat 40 percent less wheat products and 20 percent less fats during the present emergency.

Hoover, in giving what he described as a "global picture" of the famine situation, said that he and his travelling colleagues had pared needs of hungry nations to a minimum and found that there is a "gap" of 3,600,000 tons between needs and exportable supplies of breadstuffs.

He said they measured the needs of each nation on a "drastic caloric basis such as would pull them through, would prevent mass starvation, would maintain order and economic life." They kept a 1,500-1,800 calory bedrock figure always in mind.

Must Feed Enemy

Noting that Americans differ as to whether enemy peoples should be fed, Hoover declared:

"Let me say that to keep 500,000 American boys in garrison among starving women and children is unthinkable. It is impossible because, being Americans, they will share their own rations with hungry children. It is impossible because hunger brings the total destruction of all morals. It is impossible because of the danger to American boys of sweeping infectious diseases, which rise with famine.

"It is unthinkable because we do not want our boys machine-gunning famished rioters. It is unthinkable because we do not want the American flag flying over nation-wide Buchenwalds."

Hoover said that if the world's estimated 800,000,000 hungry people should receive no more relief, the measure of their hunger with the caloric yardstick would be about as follows:

About 100,000,000 would be reduced to the 2,000-calory level. He said that an average of 2,200 calories per person per day is a minimum in a nation of healthy persons.

About 100,000,000 would be reduced to an 1,800-calory level about 150,000,0000 to a level of 1,500 calories about 150,000,000 to a level of 1,200 calories, and about 300,000,000 to 900 calories or less—a level which he said is "slow death."

"As we descend this scale, we move step by step from the stage of hunger to the stage of disease and epidemics, to the stage of public disorder, to the stage of starvation of all but the strongest, and, finally, at less than 900 calories we come to mass starvation," he continued. "The Nazis at Buchenwald and Belsen gave almost that amount to their prisoners. But long before a population is reduced to these lower levels, government would break down."

Hoover reported he had seen much which he could criticize as to the management of famine relief.

"I criticized such matters to many officials in the world frankly," he said. "I could criticize them bitterly. But, after every boiling of inward indignation at men and at nations, I come back again to the fact that millions are in grave danger of starvation.

"Criticism can wait for history."

The former President said the famine was "dreadfully hard on children." He deplored the absence of a program of special aid for children such as was carried on after World War I.

"Civilization marches forward upon the feet of healthy children," he declared. "It is not too late to stop this most costly retreat and its debacle of endless evil."

Food Rationing Not Contemplated

CHICAGO, May 17—(AP) Secretary of Agriculture Anderson said today "we are not now contemplating consumer rationing" and that he expected Latin American and Russian aid to prevent world famine.

Anderson told a news conference he was "not too worried" about a miller spokesman's prediction that 94 percent of the nation's flour mills would be shut down by June 4 because of lack of wheat to process.

He said "the mills are allowed to mill up to 75 per cent of normal," and instead of any consumer rationing, industry rationing probably would accomplish the equivalent.

World mass starvation "can and will be prevented," he said, adding that success of the feeding program will require cooperation of Latin America and Russia and "the prospects are we'll get it."

In Chicago with Herbert Hoover, who made a radio report on the food situation, Anderson told newsmen "the American public should be reassured that the food is being sold and not just given away."

Hoover's Address to the Nation on Food Crisis

CHICAGO, May 17 (AP)—The complete text of former President Herbert Hoover's address tonight follows:

This is my report to the American people upon the world famine situation. Three weeks ago I broadcast from Cairo our report upon the situation in Europe. Since then we have examined the food problems in Egypt, Iraq, India, Siam, the Philippines, China, Korea and Japan, thus compassing most of Asia.

I can therefore now consolidate our findings in twenty-five countries which we visited and upon several more upon which we have received competent information.

At the request of President Truman I have acted as a sort of food ambassador to determine needs; to discover possible further sources of supplies; and to co-ordinate the world's effort to master this danger to the lives of millions. Beyond this, it has been my duty to represent the solicitude of the American people and their desire to aid.

Grimmest In History

Along the 35,000 miles we have traveled, I have seen with my own eyes the grimmest specter of famine in all the history of the world.

Of the four horsemen of the Apocalypse, the one named war has gone—at least for a while. But famine, pestilence and death are still charging over the earth. And the modern world has added four more to this evil brigade. Their names are destruction, drought, fear and revolution. This crisis is not alone due to war destruction of agriculture. On the top of that calamity has been piled drought in the Mediterranean, drought in India, drought in China and partial drought in South Africa and the Argentine. Never have so many evil horsemen come all at one time.

Hunger hangs over the homes of more than 800,000,000 people—over one-third of the people of the earth. Hunger is a silent visitor who comes like a shadow. He sits beside every anxious mother three times each day. He brings not alone suffering and sorrow, but fear and terror. He carries disorder and the paralysis of government, and even its downfall. He is more destructive than armies, not only in human life but in morals. All of the values of right living melt before his invasions, and every gain of civilization crumbles. But we can save these people from the worst, if we will.

In our mission through Europe, I have had the devoted co-operation of my six colleagues, all of them with long experience in famines. We secured independent investigations in advance of coming; we consulted at length with the heads of state and with the food and agricultural experts of each government; we checked and cross-checked all information with American officials in those countries; we have checked it again with the relief organizations of many nationalities who are working closely with the stricken peoples. And above all, my colleagues and I have gone into the byways to see for ourselves. I am confident our conclusions are close to reality.

"Criticism Can Wait"

On this journey I have seen much which I could criticize as to the management of the famine relief. I criticized such matters to many officials in the world frankly. I could criticize them bitterly. But, after every boiling of inward indignation at men and at nations, I come back again and again to the fact that millions are in grave danger of starvation. To explode into public criticism in this crisis would only weaken the amount of support and diminish the food they will receive. Criticism can wait for history. I only want to record that all has not been perfect in the world that I have witnessed. It all adds emphasis to the fact that today the vital need is unity and co-operation now, so that we may master this crisis.

In appraising the world situation, I could give you reams of

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figures of rations, of calories, of tons of this and that, for every country and each district. I could give you their stocks of food on hand, in transit, and the further need of each famine area. I could give it by the month, or for the crisis. I could give the time required for ship transport with details of port, railroad and truck capacities for distribution. This sort of detailed information would convey little to you, but it is full of meaning in the lives of men, women and children to my colleagues and myself. For in these figures lurks the certainty of hunger to hundreds of millions, and even the specter of mass starvation before this crisis is passed. Rather than such details, time requires that I give you a global picture, in the hope that it will convey to you the gravity of the situation, and the need for our utmost further effort.

Yardstick of Hunger

I have said before that calories are the yardstick of hunger, of starvation, of famine, and finally death. And I may remind you that an average of 2,200 calories a person a day is the minimum in a nation for healthy human beings. And do remember that we Americans, the British, the Canadians, the Australians, the Swedes, the Argentines and most of the Western Hemisphere are consuming over 2,900 calories a day right now. If these 800,000,000 people should receive no more relief, and if we assume that their own remaining resources could be evenly distributed, which they could not, the measure of their hunger with the caloric yardstick is about as follows:

About 100,000,000 people would be reduced to the 2,000-calorie level.

About 100,000,000 more people would be reduced to an 1,800-calorie level.

About 150,000,000 more would be reduced to a 1,500-calorie level.

About 150,000,000 more would be reduced to a 1,200-calorie level; and

About 300,000,000 more would be reduced to a 900-calorie level, or below—and that is slow death.

As we descend this scale, we move step by step from the stage of hunger to the stage of disease and epidemics, to the state of public disorder, to the state of starvation of all but the strongest, and, finally, at less than 900 calories we come to mass starvation. The Nazis at Buchenwald and Belsen gave almost that amount to their prisoners. But long before a population is reduced to these lower levels, government would break down.

Life-and-Death Formula

All this sounds like an engineering formula. It is; but it is a formula which means life and hope to nations. At the best we can do, it means gnawing hunger to millions, but it is not mass starvation.

We must prevent the descent to these lower levels. Reconstruction and peace in the world would go up in the flames of chaos if we fail.

The transcendent question is the available overseas supplies with which to fulfill this formula. And I shall discuss breadstuffs only, for they are the symbols of life and hope. The problem of fats is no less urgent, but I will not burden your memories with more figures than necessary. And in breadstuffs I include all human food cereals that are available.

We have two sources of breadstuffs supply for this crisis—the residues of the 1945 harvest in the surplus countries, and the earlier part of the coming harvest of 1946. The harvest of some countries comes in June, others as late as October, and some supplies from the new harvest can be available to the countries of late harvests. If the present harvest prospects continue favorable, relief will come to the world within a few months. By September new supplies should be available and the immediate crisis will ease.

11 Million Tons Short

In March last, the combined food board in Washington made an estimate of the amount of food needed by all the deficit nations for the first six months of 1946, and of supplies available from the food-surplus nations. These estimates of need were based upon the requirements as stated by the nations who must have overseas supplies. Adding in estimates of the need between June and the fall harvest, the total requirements of cereals were listed at, roughly, 26,000,000 tons. For the same period supplies were estimated at 15,000,000 tons. Thus, there was an unbridgable gap of 11,000,000 tons, or nearly 43 per cent. And that would be a calorie level below human endurance. That gap of 11,000,000 tons spells death to millions.

During these last months shipments have been moving, and mass starvation has so far been prevented. Our mission examined the stocks now in the hands of each country and the amounts of their own production that could be expected. We measured the needs of each nation on a drastic caloric basis such as would pull them through, would prevent mass starvation, would maintain order and economic life. We kept the 1,500-1,800-calorie bedrock figure always in mind. Most of the nations we visited joined earnestly with us in working out the very minimum they could do with, as they all realize the desperation of other nations.

The net of these drastic revisions was to reduce the total world requirements of breadstuffs by about 4,000,000 tons. By developing some new sources, by substitution of other cereals, by shifting between early and late harvests, by our sacrifices in America and by spreading sacrifice into other surplus areas, we estimate supplies for the hungry will be increased by a minimum of about 3,000,000 tons. Thus, the gap has been decreased from 11,000,000 tons to 3,600,000 tons. But the gap is still there—and it is a tragic gap.

To Save 40,000,000

I can illustrate how tragic that gap still is. It equals the whole amount necessary to save 40,000,000 people. We would, of course, not concentrate the shortage on one nation but if we spread it over all, the results are about the same. There are Americans who believe it right, and a duty, to feed women and children even of a surrendered enemy. No one is the enemy of children. There are others who believe that the only hope of a peaceful world is to save the enemy peoples from starvation and thus start building them into peaceful, co-operative peoples. There are others who, remembering the immeasurable crimes the enemy has committed against all mankind, believe in "an eye for an eye," a "tooth for a tooth." To these, let me say that to keep 500,000 American boys in garrison among starving women and children is unthinkable.

It is impossible because, being Americans, they will share their own rations with hungry children; it is impossible because hunger brings the total destruction of all morals; it is impossible because of the danger to American boys of sweeping infectious diseases, which rise from famine. It is unthinkable because we do not want our boys machine-gunning famished rioters. It is unthinkable because we do not want the American flag flying over nation-wide Buchenwalds.

And what of the children in Europe?

This 1,500-calorie bottom level is dreadfully hard on children. It is hard because a larger portion of the average ration must go to heavy workers if essential services be kept going. While this diet, which is as much as 85 per cent bread and the balance a little fat, sugar and vegetables, will pull adults through, it is not adapted to children. Several nations give them priority in what little dairy supplies there are; extra food is given in some schools, and the charitable agencies are doing the best they can. But in all, they are touching only the fringe of the problem. The proof of this is an annual infant mortality rate as high as 200 for 1,000 among children under one year in many cities. The further proof is that there are somewhere from twenty to thirty million physically subnormal children on the Continent. After the war in 1919-'20, we gave a good extra meal a day, of 500 or 600 calories of restorative food, to 10,000,000 children. I deplore that this special aid for children has had no counterpart through a widespread organization set up after this war. Civilization marches forward upon the feet of healthy children. It is not too late to stop this most costly retreat and its debacle of endless evil.

Much the same could be said of tens of millions of children in Asia. There many millions of these children have been falling far short of full life since long before this famine. And they are harder to reach and help, because of age-old rooted customs.

Our mission has stimulated some action for children, both in Europe and Asia. I have already proposed not alone a systematic handling of this problem of sub-normal children, but a drastic reorganization of the world's food administration for the next harvest year. It is a primary job for the United Nations Organization if peace and good-will are to be re-established on earth.

U. N. R. R. A. Handles 20 Pct.

U. N. R. R. A., with its earnest staff, attends to about 20 per cent of the world's food needs. Their supply is by charity, of which the vast majority comes from America. But great as this work is, 80 per cent of the problem is not charity—it is the furnishing of supplies which people can buy, yet they are just as hungry as the destitute.

Before closing, I should pay tribute to my colleagues on this journey, and to the great army of men and women in every nation over the world who are working unceasingly to save these millions of lives. The volunteer organizations of the religious bodies, of the Red Cross of many nations, are in the field, unceasingly doing their best—but they can remedy only a fraction of the suffering.

There are some hopes of further decreasing this gap of 3,600,000 tons.

First: still more intensive conservation of breadstuffs and fats in North America. Before I went on this journey, we asked the American people to reduce their consumption of wheat products to two pounds a week a person and to cut their purchases of fats by 20 per cent. Hundreds of thousands of families have responded by cutting out wheat products altogether. Public eating places in many cities have co-operated. I regret to say there are too many who have not co-operated with some hungry human being. I earnestly hope that every American will remember that an invisible guest sits with him at every meal.

Second: we have need that every farmer bring every grain of cereal to market.

We are seeking for still further co-operation in other nations. The Latin-American states have responded to our appeals and to those of Pope Pius XII for co-operation. At President Truman's request, I shall visit these governments to consult with them on measures of co-ordination of our efforts.

Seek Further Co-operation

If we succeed in persuading every man and woman, every nation to do their utmost, we shall master this famine. And we shall save the lives of hundreds of millions from the greatest jeopardy in all the history of mankind. We shall have saved infinite suffering.

I was asked by the President to undertake this work in a purely advisory capacity and with the further journey to the Latin-American states, my service ends. The responsibilities of administration of the programs I have outlined lie with our officials. I bespeak for them the full support of all Americans in their efforts to meet this terrible world crisis.

In conclusion, do I need to reinforce this report with more urging to do your utmost? I may repeat again what I said three weeks ago from Cairo: "If every source of supplies will do its utmost, we can pull the world through this most dangerous crisis. The saving of these human lives is far more than an economic necessity to the recovery of the world. It is more than the only path to order, to stability and to peace. Such action marks the return of the lamp of compassion to the earth. And that is a part of the moral and spiritual reconstruction of the world."

BRITAIN-U. S. JOIN TO EXPORT CEREALS FOR HUNGRY WORLD

Agreement Fixes 10,000,000 Tons as Goal for Relief Purposes to September

RUSSIA OUT OF PROGRAM

Reported Rejection of Truman's Appeal for Aid Is Held to Increase 'Risk of Famine'

By The Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, May 17—An Anglo-American agreement for distributing 10,000,000 tons of cereals among nations requiring 13,400,000 tons from now to September was reported today by Herbert Morrison, president of the British Cabinet Council.

He also told a news conference that the United States and Britain had agreed to pursue "common rationing standards at the earliest possible date" in their zones in Germany.

"I think the French will follow," he added.

The common rationing program does not extend to the Russian zone, Mr. Morrison explained, because the Russians do not participate in the Combined Food Board, a British-Canadian-American agency which allocates food supplies to needy countries.

Mr. Morrison said that the agreement had been completed after his meetings here with President Truman and other officials.

Later the United States and Britain declared jointly that "a risk of famine remains" despite the best they could do for other countries and that "even more energetic measures are needed throughout the world" to cope with it.

Early May Grain Exports

Meanwhile the Agriculture Department reported grain exports of 105,000 tons during the first ten days of May, against a quota of 1,100,000 tons for the whole month. Its statement added that the figure did not reflect "the accelerated movement" of grain from inland points in recent weeks.

Mr. Morrison disclosed that Britain had agreed to relinquish another 200,000 tons of wheat for other nations during the May-September period and called this "a hard blow." Asked whether this would mean bread rationing for Britain, he replied that "is up to the Cabinet to decide."

Britain had previously given up 200,000 tons for immediate shipment to hungry countries with the understanding that it would be replaced later from the United States. The additional 200,000 tons relinquished now, however, would not be replaced, Mr. Morrison said.

The joint communiqué said that the United States and Britain reaffirmed "their belief that common measures should be taken in all zones of Germany with respect to the collection of indigenous foodstuffs, the setting of common ration standards and the adoption of a common basis for calculating import requirements."

The American and British commanders will be directed to confer toward this end in the American, British and French zones for

which the Combined Food Board makes allocations.

Rationing in United Kingdom

"The United Kingdom representatives have reported fully on the measures of consumer rationing and other economies currently in effect in the United Kingdom," the communiqué said, and added:

"Consumer rationing has been continued, and in the case of fats, bacon, dried eggs, meat and preserves, rations have been reduced below the austere low wartime levels. Rations of the British forces in the United Kingdom have twice been cut since V-E Day."

In connection with Japan, the communiqué said the American Government had reviewed the import program to insure that "no

for the hungry overseas. He pinned his faith instead upon a voluntary conservation program outlined by President Truman's Famine-Emergency Committee.

In giving what he described as a "global picture" of the famine situation, Mr. Hoover said that he and his traveling colleagues had pared needs of hungry nations to a minimum and found that there is a "gap" of 3,600,000 tons between needs and exportable supplies of breadstuffs.

He said that they measured the needs of each nation on a "drastic caloric basis such as would pull them through, would prevent mass starvation, would maintain order and economic life." They kept a 1,500-1,800 calory bedrock figure always in mind.

Why Ex-Foes Must Be Fed

Noting that Americans differed as to whether enemy peoples should be fed, Mr. Hoover declared:

"Let me say that to keep 500,000 American boys in garrison among starving women and children is unthinkable.

"It is unthinkable because we do not want our boys machine-gunning famished rioters. It is unthinkable because we do not want the American flag flying over nationwide Buchenwalds."

He said that if the world's estimated 800,000,000 hungry people should receive no more relief the measure of their hunger with the caloric yardstick would be about as follows:

About 100,000,000 would be reduced to the 2,000-calory level. He explained that an average of 2,200 calories per person per day was a minimum in a nation of healthy persons.

About 100,000,000 would be reduced to an 1,800-calory level; about 150,000,000 to a level of 1,500 calories; about 150,000,000 to a level of 1,200 calories, and about 300,000,000 to 900 calories or less—a level which he said was "slow death."

"As we descend this scale, we move step by step from the stage of hunger to the stage of disease and epidemics, to the stage of public disorder, to the stage of starvation of all but the strongest, and, finally, at less than 900 calories we come to mass starvation," he continued.

"The Nazis at Buchenwald and Belsen gave almost that amount to their prisoners. But long before a population is reduced to these

lower levels, Government would break down."

U. S.-British Report on Food

WASHINGTON, May 17 (AP).—Following is the complete text of a joint British-American announcement on the world food situation:

British and American officials announced jointly today that they had reached agreement on guiding principles which their two governments should adopt in their common effort to solve the many immediate and longer-range problems arising in connection with the world food crisis.

The announcement was made on the departure of Mr. Herbert Morrison, M. P., lord president of the Council, who had flown from London early this week to discuss the wheat crisis with President Truman and other high officials of the United States government, including Mr. Anderson, the Secretary of Agriculture, and Mr. Clayton, Assistant Secretary of State for Economic Affairs. Mr. L. B. Pearson, Canadian Ambassador in Washington, and other Canadian officials weer also present at the conference. Mr. Herbert Morrison is now proceeding to Ottawa, where he will discuss with the Canadian government the matters discussed in Washington and other food problems.

The object of Mr. Morrison's visit to Washington was to review the efforts which the two governments of the United Kingdom and the United States have been making to combat world famine, to agree on general lines of future policy, and to solve certain immediate problems of common concern.

The two governments are agreed that even more energetic measures are needed throughout the world to scure effective and complete removal of all threat to world famine and that their plans in this respect must be based on the assumption that this threat will continue at least through the summer harvest of 1947. The two governments are further agreed to consult together in the future, as in the past, on the initiation or removal of any measures of major importance undertaken by them as a contribution to the world effort to prevent famine.

The two governments have reviewed the requirements and availabilities of bread grains for the period May-September, 1946. The maximum supplies presently in sight for this period amount to only 10,000,000 tons. The total stated requirements for this period were 13.4 million tons. There is an indicated deficiency, therefore, of 3.4 million tons, or about 25 per cent.

Cuts in Estimates

This deficiency makes it inevitable that severe cuts should be made in requirements previously stated. Recommendations to this end will be submitted to the Combined Food Board by the two governments. Even after severe cuts there would be a gap of something under one million tons between such requirements and available supplies. It will have to be recognized that the cuts proposed in the recommdations must inevitably cause hardship, and a risk of famine remains. This risk can be reduced in so far as other sources of supply can be found in addition to those at present in sight and the two governments are resolved to do everything in their power to secure these additional supplies.

The United Kingdom representatives have reported fully on the measures of consumer rationing and other economies currently in effect in the United Kingdom, which may be briefly summarized as follows:

Consumer rationing has been continued, and in the case of fats, bacon, dried eggs, meat and preserves, rations have been reduced below the austere low war-time levels. Rations of the British forces in the United Kingdom have twice been cut since V-E Day.

Since the beginning of 1946, the following measures have been introduced:

(A) Increase in the extraction rate of flour:

(I) From 80 per cent to 82½ per cent on Feb. 24.

(II) From 82½ per cent to 85 per cent on March 10.

(III) From 85 per cent to 90 per cent during the most critical period May-September.

(B) Reduction in supplies of grain for spirit distilling from 300,000 tons to 130,000 tons.

(C) Reduction in the size of the standard loaf from 2 pounds to 1¾ pounds.

(D) Reduction of 25 per cent in production of biscuits and similar products.

(E) Reduction of production in allocations of sugar and fats of cake and flour confectionery by reduction of 25 per cent in alocations of sugar and fats for this purpose.

(F) Reduction of beer production to 90 per cent of prewar production in terms of standard barrels.

(G) Inauguration of a campaign to secure a reduction in wastage of food.

In order to increase the output of bread grains, the United Kingdom has continued its wartime policy of land utilization, crop production and disposal with the effect of encouraging cereal production at the expense of livestock. The feeding of millable wheat to livestock continues to be prohibited.

Measures Taken in 1946

The following measures have been introduced since the beginning of 1946:

(I) Payment of a grant of £2 ($8) an acre in respect of the plowing up for the 1946 harvest of grassland which has been down for three years or longer.

(II) Increase of one shilling ninepence (0.35c) per cwt. in price of wheat from the 1947 harvest.

(III) Reintroduction of directions to grow wheat for 1947 harvest in order to secure a minimum target of 2.5 million acres. This means return to the position prevailing up to and including the 1945 harvest. Directions to grow potatoes and sugar beets have been maintained throughout.

(IV) Reduction in rations for pigs and poultry as from the 1st of May from the basis of one quarter of pre-war numbers to one-sixth of pre-war numbers and to one-twelfth as from 1st July. (It has been originally intended to increase the rations as from 1st May to the basis of one-third of pre-war numbers.)

As a part of the measures necessary to reduce the deficit in world supplies, the United Kingdom has agreed to reduce its stated requirements, already screened to the minimum necessary to maintain its lowered consumption level, by another 200,000 tons. This may involve: Either a reduction in pipe line stocks to a point at which distribution may be interrupted, with consequent disruption of the industrial economy, or still further restrictions on the austere diet maintained in the United Kingdom for the six years since the beginning of the war.

Steps Taken in U. S.

The United States representatives reported on the measures taken in the United States to achieve greater production and to switch agriculture and available supplies away from the war-time emphasis on livestock products and over to a maximum production of bread grains directed to human consumption. Among other measures the United States has taken the following steps to attain maximum exports of grain:

1. Substantial increases in the ceiling prices of grain for export, to replace earlier export premiums of 30 cents a bushel on wheat and corn.

2. Increase of the extraction rate of flour to 80 per cent.

3. Limitation on millers' inventories, including grain purchased and in transit, to a twenty-one day supply. Actual inventories are in many cases even less, averaging two weeks' supply, with some of the big mills already shut down.

4. Prohibition of the use of wheat products for alcohol beverages and severe curtailment of such use of other grains, including limitation to twenty-four hours run a month in the manufacture of alcohol and a cut in beer production to 70 per cent of the 1945 level.

5. Restriction on the purchase of grain and grain products by livestock feeders to amounts designed to limit the weight of hogs and cattle and the numbers of poultry.

6. Limitation of the use of grain by mixed-feed manufacturers to 80 per cent of the 1945 use.

7. A similar 80 per cent limitation on the use of corn or sorgum grain in syrups, etc. The United States production problem differs from the British in that it requires an extensive change from agricultural policy established to meet war-time demand, instead of a further development along war-time lines as in the case of Great Britain. The measures recently adopted for diverting grains into human consumption and for cutting down consumption by livestock are only now beginning to have their full effect.

Common Action in Germany

The two governments reaffirm their belief that common measures should be taken in all zones of Germany with respect to the collection of indigenous foodstuffs, the setting of common ration standards and the adoption of a common basis for calculating import requirements. Since the timing of these measures must be left to agreements in the field, the British and American zone commanders will be immediately requested to set in motion the necessary consultations to achieve these objectives in their respective zones and the French zone (these being the areas for which the Combined Food Board makes allocations).

It was also deemed desirable that the ration scale in the British and French zones of Germany should be adjusted upward to the level prevailing in the United States zone at the earliest feasible date and to this end full and intensified efforts should be continued in each zone to achieve maximum utilization of food resources. It is also agreed that special emphasis should be placed on miners' rations in order to secure a maximum output of coal.

The United States government has reviewed the Japanese import program in order to insure that except to the extent that the supreme commander of the Allied powers determines that imports are essential immediately for the safety of the occupation forces, no imports shall be permitted which will have the effect of giving to the Japanese a priority or preferential treatment over the requirements of the people of any Allied power or liberated area. The conclusion has been reached in the discussions that the low level of feeding contemplated by the current program may not suffice, even if fully met, to provide the minimum essential for the safety of the occupation forces.

State Dept. Backs Policy In Japan

Washington, May 17 (AP) — The State Department today indorsed a declaration by its ranking diplomat at Tokyo that this country does not favor communism in either the United States or Japan.

Acting Secretary of State Dean Acheson, in response to a news conference inquiry, read the text of a statement made to the Allied council in Tokyo Wednesday by George Atcheson, Jr., council chairman and General MacArthur's diplomatic adviser.

Issue Raised By Russian

Lieut. Gen. Kuzma Derevyanko, Russian member, had demanded from MacArthur's headquarters information on charges contained in a Japanese May Day message presented to the council.

Atcheson took sharp issue with the Russian, described the statement as an attempt "to spread Communistic propaganda." He said the statement had originally been drawn up in a foreign language and then translated into Japanese.

For Political Liberties

The United States supports full political liberties for Communists and for others in Japan, Atcheson said, but "I do not need to tell you the United States does not favor Communism in the United States or Japan."

After reading the text of the Tokyo declaration, Acting Secretary Acheson said he concurred in it and that the Government supports it.

Korea Issue Hangs Fire

Acheson was asked whether the United States and Russia had been in communication to speed agreement on a provisional government for Korea.

He replied that they had not, and said that the United States representatives on the joint Soviet-American commission are ready any time to resume negotiations as soon as the Russian representative is ready to promise that freedom of expression will be safeguarded throughout Korea. Negotiations had been broken off on that point.

U.S. Favors India Proposals

Acheson also told reporters that

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the American Government looks favorably on British proposals for a federal union of India. The plan is regarded here, he said, as providing constructive and statesmanlike steps toward the solution of one of the world's most complex political problems.

On still another aspect of foreign policy he said he would discuss with Bernard Baruch later in the day the question of what help the Government's atomic experts can give Baruch in working out plans for a United Nations approach to atomic control problems. Baruch is the American member of the United Nations Atomic Energy Commission.

U. S. to Talk With Arabs on Palestine Plan

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Jews Also To Be Consulted BeforeDecision on Study Committee's Proposals

WASHINGTON, May 17 (AP).—The United States tonight reassured five Arab countries that it would consult with them and the Jews before "taking any definite decision" to implement the recent recommendations of the Anglo-American Committee of Inquiry on Palestine.

The committee called, among other things, for entry of 100,000 Jews into Palestine.

The State Department released identical notes sent to the diplomatic representatives of Egypt, Iraq, Lebanon, Saudi Arabia and Syria in reply to a joint Arab note of May 10.

The reply said the United States was conferring with Great Britain and made it plain that no action had yet been taken.

The Arab note protested the Anglo-American recommendation as a "serious encroachment upon the basic rights of the Arabs."

"The adoption of such a policy," it said, "would result in a state of disturbance and conflict in Palestine and in the Near and Middle East."

American support of the recommendations, it said, would be considered "hostile to the Arab people."

U. S. Opposition to Communism At Home, in Japan Is Stressed

WASHINGTON, May 17 — (AP) The State department today openly asserted its disfavor of Communism in the United States and Japan.

An informal statement by Acting Secretary of State Dean Acheson at a news conference focused attention on an issue which diplomatic authorities consider a major irritant in American-Russian relations and which some believe figured in the breakdown of the Paris foreign ministers conference.

This NIGHT an apparent struggle between Russia and the United States over the influence of Communism in the domestic affairs of various countries in Europe and Asia. The policy implied in Acheson's news conference remark may be applicable to many other areas besides Japan.

Assails 'Reactionaries'

Meanwhile the Russian embassy information bulletin issued here, in an article on Soviet policy, assailed what it called American and British reactionary elements for allegedly trying to upset international cooperation. It declared that the capitalist system is failing to furnish security to its workers and to sustain employment.

Acheson's discussion of Communism arose when he was asked, "Do you subscribe to the declaration by George Atcheson in Tokyo that the United States does not want Communism in either America or Japan?"

George Atcheson is chairman and American member of the Allied Council for Japan. On May 15 he told the Council in opposing actions requested by the Russian member that "the United States does not favor Communism in the United States or Japan."

JONES MAY FIGHT LOAN TO BRITAIN

WASHINGTON, May 17—(AP) Representative Robertson (D-Va.) said today the proposed $3,750,000,000 British loan "will mean the survival in Europe of the last substantial bulwark against the spread of Communism."

Meanwhile, Chairman Spence (D-Ky.) of the House Banking committee disclosed that Jesse Jones, former commerce secretary, probably will appear in opposition to the loan with a personal appearance on Capitol Hill.

In a formal statement, Robertson, a member of the Ways and Means committee, declared what good would it be "for us to spend billions of dollars and thousands of lives to prevent the world from being engulfed by one form of totalitarianism and then refuse to contribute as much as two weeks of the cost of that war to a program to prevent the world from being engulfed by another type of totalitarianism?"

"The consequences of extending the proposed line of credit to Great Britain," he said, "may be that the loan may never be repaid, although I believe the British people are honest and will repay if they can.

"The consequences of not making the loan will be the loss of our system of private enterprise through the regimentation of our economy to domestic needs, the maintenance of a huge and costly military establishment because we will be living in one world without one friend and the ultimate possibility of a future atomic war in which there will be no victory."

Spence, after communicating with Jones' Washington office, told newsmen today "I think Mr. Jones will appear before the committee" to voice his views against the British loan.

BANKER BACKS BRITISH LOAN

Chase National Chairman Says England Will Repay

Boston, May 17 (AP)—Winthrop W. Aldrich, chairman of the Chase National Bank of the city of New York, said today that "given favorable conditions, the British Government will be able to repay the "credit" of $3,750,000,000 proposed in the Anglo-American financial agreement.

In an address prepared for a luncheon meeting of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, Aldrich listed as conditions the "postwar volume of international trade, the willingness of the United States to receive foreign imports, and the avoidance of another world war."

"In providing England with raw materials and capital equipment," the banker said, "and in furthering the development of multilateral trade, the credit creates conditions favorable for its repayment."

No Socialistic Experiment

The agreement, recently passed by the Senate and now before the House of Representatives, "is not being granted to underwrite socialistic experiments" by the British Government, Aldrich said.

"The credit will tend to make socialistic experiments unnecessary and more obviously undesirable," he contended.

If the United States failed to grant the credit to England, Aldrich said, the result would be bilateralism in trade.

A Necessary Investment

"Bilateralism contributes to the growth of international ill-will and suspicion and creates a situation in which international trade becomes an instrument of state policy to be used for aggressive purposes of political penetration," he added.

The agreement "is a necessary investment in the ideals of political freedom and free enterprise for which we fought the war," Aldrich said.

Aldrich agreed that "the credit will, in the short run, tend to exert an upward pressure upon prices" but insisted "its inflationary effects in the whole economic complex, however, are of minor influence and of a short-run character."

BILL WOULD BAR ANY FOREIGN LOAN

Washington, May 17 (A. P.).—Legislation to prohibit American loans to foreign governments under present circumstances, but allowing United States citizens to subscribe to a British bond issue "not to exceed $3,750,000,000" is proposed by Representative Campbell (R.-Pa.).

Campbell told a reporter that two bills which he had introduced were "constructive substitutes" for the Senate-passed measures authorizing the British loan.

"My bills would be in the nature of a referendum," he declared in an interview. "Those who wanted to lend their own money to Britain for the same purposes envisioned in the proposed Government loan would be allowed to do so." He said it was his understanding that the present law prevented private citizens in this country from subscribing to British loan issues.

Atom Energy In 2 Years 'Possible'

Washington, May 17 (AP)—Dr. Leonard I. Katzin, West Coast scientist, considers large commercial atomic energy plants a practical possibility in two years, and sees them curtailing industry's reliance on other sources of power.

Dr. Katzin is a research chemist with the plutonium project at the University of California. He gives his views in the current issue of *Army Ordnance* Magazine.

Through industrial application of atomic energy, he holds, undeveloped areas rich in minerals, like Canada, could be made highly productive, waste in general could be curtailed and life made more livable.

Uranium Vs. Other Fuels

"In its present state of development, atomic energy does not compete with common fuels, but this need not be the case in the future," said Dr. Katzin.

One pound of uranium completely consumed by fission, he said, will release as much energy as the combustion of 1,500 tons of coal, 250,000 gallons of fuel oil or gasoline, 80,000,000 cubic feet of artificial gas or 40,000,000 cubic feet of natural gas.

The Cost Factor

Whether atomic power can compete financially with ordinary fuels depends on the cost of production. In order to compete with bituminous coal at $5 a ton—the 1942 wholesale average in the United States—a pound of U-235 should cost not more than $7,500 to produce, Dr. Katzin said.

"Competition with 15-cent gasoline is effective at $39,000 a pound. To compete with artificial gas costing 50 cents a 1,000 cubic feet it may still cost $39,000 a pound, while natural gas at the same cost would demand a competitive price of about $20,000 a pound for U-235."

Dr. Katzan says available data indicate that a pound of U-235 would probably cost about $2,800.

Doubts Some Uses

He discounted the likelihood that atomic energy could be used to propel planes, locomotives and automobiles or heat individual homes. For one thing, he said, protection against dangerous rays makes it necessary to house the atomic energy machine, or "pile," in a steel or concrete shield weighing about 50 tons.

"We are forced to the conclusion that the use of atomic power is best restricted to stationary, high-power units," Dr. Katzin said.

MEN 26 TO 30 ORDERED UP

Senators Advance Two Plans For Early Teen-Age Draft

Washington, May 17 (AP)—Selective service today ordered local boards to call up draft-eligible childless men 26 through 29 for physical examinations.

This was the first step in carrying out President Truman's instructions to expand the draft to include these men. The President said yesterday this was necessary "in order to save what we can from the near wreckage of the Selective Service System."

He referred to legislation passed by Congress which extends the draft to July 1 but prohibits induction of teen-age youths and fathers. Previously the top draft age was 25.

Hershey Issues Orders

In a telegram to state selective service officers, Draft Director Lewis B. Hershey ordered preinduction examinations for childless men 26 through 29 whom the boards "believe may qualify for military service under existing physical and occupational standards."

Hershey specifically excluded men who have been discharged from the armed forces. He said also that men with "manifest" physical disabilities should not be called for examination.

The cases of men 26 through 29 should be "reopened and reconsidered," Hershey directed, if they are found physically fit. This means they will be classified in 1-A—available for military service—unless they qualify for deferment on an occupational basis.

About 15,000 Eligible

The War Department estimated that there are about 15,000 eligible men in the 26 to 30 age group.

Meanwhile, influential senators advanced two plans to get early Senate approval of a teen-age draft under a year's extension of selective service and then come to grips quickly with the House on the hot issue.

Advocates of both agreed that the stopgap draft extension will fall short of providing men needed by the armed forces even with the draft net widened to take men up to 30 years of age.

Senator Elbert Thomas (D., Utah), chairman, said he would ask the Military Committee to try for unanimous Senate approval of its own bill in order to begin conferences with the House immediately.

Provisions Of Bill

This bill calls for a full year extension with 18 and 19 year-olds subject to induction, an increase in pay for enlisted men of all services, and release of all fathers so desiring, together with all draftees who have served eighteen months or longer.

The second plan, advanced by Senator Hill (D., Ala.), Democratic whip, with support of some Republican senators, calls for the Senate to take up the Draft Act next week even if it means temporarily putting aside pending anti-strike legislation.

He and Senator Austin, of Vermont, ranking Republican member of the Military Committee, said they are confident the Senate will approve the year's extension along with induction of 18 and 19 year-olds.

Hill told a reporter that parents and teen-agers had exerted pressure for exemption of the 18 and 19 year-olds but this action would require fathers and long-service men to remain on duty.

One Senator Could Block It

"No one has challenged the minimum manpower requirement of the Army and the Navy," Hill said. "We can't get them from the 20-30 age group and everybody knows that. That means that 125,000 inducted fathers and possibly as many as 600,000 men with long overseas service must stay on duty as long as the 18 and 19 year-olds go free."

Chairman Thomas said his plan for passage by unanimous consent would speed up conference with the House and final action.

But it could be blocked by a single senator. Senators Revercomb (R., W.Va.) and Wilson (R., Iowa) are opposing the Senate bill. They want to raise pay of low-ranking enlisted personnel and suspend all inductions in order to try out a voluntary enlistment plan.

Already Combed Over

Such a moratorium between May 15 and October 15 was included in the House-approved bill. It also exempted teen-agers from induction, and extended the draft only nine months.

President Truman lifted an earlier ban on induction of men 26 through 29 years yesterday as he criticized the stopgap measure.

Senators and selective service officials agreed that the additional group would not meet requirements because it already has been combed over.

DEVERS QUICKLY

PROVES 'COWARD' CHARGE IS FALSE

WASHINGTON, May 17—(AP) It took Gen. Jacob L. Devers less than five minutes today to convince a congressional committee that he had not used the word "cowards" in referring to members of Congress.

Haled before the House Military committee to explain an interview he gave last week in Atlanta, the commander of the army ground forces said he was "quite sure I had not used the word 'coward.'"

A published account said he lambasted Congress as a group of cowardly men afraid of touching the controversial draft issue.

Meeting Ends Quickly

Before many of the inspectors who had crowded into the committee room in expectation of a lively session had found time to locate chairs, Acting Chairman Thomason (D-Tex) ended the meeting with a "thank you very much, General Devers."

Thomason, presiding in the absence of Chairman May (D-Ky), who called the meeting after irate members of Congress protested against the general's purported statements, opened the proceedings by reading a telegram to May from Josh P. Skinner, managing editor of the Atlanta Constitution.

"General Devers did not use the word cowardly in referring to Congress," Skinner explained, adding that a copyreader was responsible for the appearance of quotation marks before the word.

"The reporter who wrote the story resorted to editorial presumption in using the word in an effort to give his impression of the general's remarks," Skinner pointed out.

The story, he said, originated in the Atlanta Constitution and was picked up and carried nationally by the United Press.

Nattily attired in summer tans, four silver stars gleaming from each shoulder, Devers smilingly took the witness stand.

Ready for Questions

"Mr. chairman, I have no statement to make. I shall be glad to answer any questions," he said.

Representative J. Leroy Johnson (R-Calif) wanted to know if the general had a copy of his remarks to reporters at Atlanta.

"No sir," the general replied. "I appeared in a room with two very personable reporters who came in there, one from the Atlanta Constitution and the other one from the Journal. They made notes and I talked. I was quite sure I had not used the word 'coward,' because it is not my habit to call people names; and certainly I would not care to call a great group of senators and congressmen, who are not only my friends but the friends of the army, cowards."

"Just what did you say?" asked Representative Shafer (R-Mich).

"You have it in the (Atlanta) Constitution. I assume, Mr. Congressman," Devers answered. "I do not have a record of it."

Then acting chairman Thomason thanked the general and banged the session into adjournment.

G. I. DEAD START HOME THIS YEAR

Truman Signs Bill to Return War Slain.

Washington, May 17 (A. P.).—The G. I.'s who can't be mustered out will start coming home from overseas this year to a final stateside bivouac. They are the dead—men and women whose names on casualty lists went toward paying the battle price of 328,000 lives which world war II cost the United States.

They'll make their last voyage home in funeral fleets of white ships, marked from bow to stern with the purple band of mourning.

President Truman gave the official signal for the somber movement when he signed legislation yesterday providing for the final burial of the country's world war II dead. It gives next of kin the choice of having their service dead returned to the United States for final burial in national or private cemeteries, or of having them rest in American national cemeteries abroad where they fell.

Home by Christmas.

The first of the returning dead will start reaching American shores toward Christmas time, the Army indicated, with arrivals totaling about 1,200 monthly in the beginning and gradually increasing to 18,900.

The home-coming movement would be under way sooner, the War Department said, but for the fact casket makers have been unable to meet delivery schedules due to their inability to obtain sufficient steel.

The responsibility for the last mass movement of soldiers and sailors in the second world war's final chapter has been given the War Department Quartermaster Corps. The legislation instructs that it be carried out within five years, but Major-Gen. T. B. Larkin, the quartermaster-general expects it to be finished in less.

Took Two Years Then.

The return to the United States of 46,310 hero dead of the first world war began in 1920 and was completed in 1922. It involved an expenditure of about $20,000,000, including the establishment of eight cemeteries for those permanently interred overseas. The number who lost their lives in 1917-18 was 77,901.

The present legislation, which involves a cost of between $195,000,000 and $215,000,000, provides for the return, if desired by next of kin, of the bodies of all military personnel, civilians employed by the United States Government or attached to the armed forces—Red Cross workers, war correspondents and others—who died since September 3, 1939, the date of the limited national emergency.

It includes, too, all citizens of the United States who served in are armed forces of any government at war with Germany, Italy or Japan and died while in that service.

The War Department will start canvassing next of kin regarding their wishes in the next few weeks.

Army's Influenza Vaccination Indicates Strong Protection

PHILADELPHIA, May 17—(AP) Vaccination of the entire U. S. Army with a well developed vaccine against the commonest form of influenza has indicated that protected persons have a nine-to-one chance of escaping the disease.

This was reported to the American College of Physicians at the close of their 27th meeting today by the researchers for the army's commission on influenza.

At the same time, the reporting scientists—Dr. Thomas Francis, Jr., and Dr. Jonas E. Salk, both of the University of Michigan—said single injections of the vaccine have "a significant effect for as long as a year at least."

But they emphasized that while "incontrovertible evidence" is now available that the resistance of man to two viruses of influenza can be enhanced, there should be no lessening of caution and other means of protection.

"The problem of the future," they said, "are to devise means for enhancing and prolonging individual protection x x x."

They said reactions to influenza vaccine correspond in severity and character to reactions following inoculation with typhoid vaccine. They declared that the symptoms usually last no longer than one day and that these consist of swelling, redness and tenderness at the site of inoculation.

The vaccine—effective against influenza viruses "A" and "B," the two most common forms—is prepared by placing killed viruses in a fluid contained in chick embryos.

The scientists said the army surgeon general ordered the vaccination of the entire army to begin in the fall of last year, and they declared the development of a widespread epidemic of influenza "B" in November and December "provided the extraordinary opportunity for observing (the vaccine's) effect on a large scale."

"Through a combination of circumstances at two universities," they reported, "it was possible to make careful comparisons between fully vaccinated groups of army students and comparable groups of unvaccinated individuals.

"Under these conditions the ratio of cases, vaccinated versus unvaccinated, was one to nine. At one of the universities the incidence of hospital admissions for respiratory disease was 1.1 per cent among 600 vaccinated men while among the 1,100 unvaccinated men it was 9.9 per cent.

"Moreover, infections of mild degree appeared in a high proportion of the unvaccinated group and almost not at all in the vaccinated group."

They added:

"While it might be said that the vaccinated group escaped the epidemic by chance, it should be pointed out that results at both institutions were consistent and that these observations reflected the general trend in the vaccinated army as compared with other comparable groups where vaccination had not been employed."

The doctors said evidence to support the belief that vaccination may be effective for about a year was obtained as a result of vaccination of test groups during the winter of 1942-1943.

SPEED MARINE DISCHARGES

Corps Chiefs Revise Schedule to Ease Release of 40,000 Men

WASHINGTON, May 17 (AP)—Marine Corps headquarters announced today a revised demobilization schedule affecting 40,000 men, and predicted an end of the point system after July 15.

Under the new schedule, points for male personnel will drop from 30 to 28 on June 1, to 22 on July 1 and to 20 on July 15. Concurrently thirty months of active service will also establish discharge eligibility beginning July 1.

On Aug. 1, the length of service requirement will be cut to twenty-four months and simultaneously all fathers with two or more dependent children, regardless of the time spent in the corps, will qualify for discharge.

On Sept. 1, the length of service requirement will drop to eighteen months and fathers of one or more children with more than twelve months of active service will qualify.

ARMY WILL KEEP 3 JERSEY POSTS

Washington, May 17 (A. P.).—The Army plans to retain possession for the time being of Camp Kilmer, Fort Monmouth and Fort Dix. The posts, all in New Jersey, had figured in speculation over their possible use for emergency housing.

A War Department statement today said:

"Current plans contemplate the retention of Camp Kilmer, Fort Monmouth and Fort Dix pending a firm decision by interested War Department agencies when congressional action has determined the size and scope of the post-war Army.

"The War Department at present is working closely with the Federal Housing Administration in order to make available all excess Army buildings for the emergency housing needs of veterans and their families."

Truman Honors Dr. Lahey

WASHINGTON, May 17 (AP).—Dr. Frank H. Lahey, chairman, and his associates were honored by President Truman at the White House today as the procurement and assignment service brought its war-time duties formally to a close. This board served during the war in obtaining and assigning doctors, dentists, nurses, veterinarians and sanitary specialists for the armed forces. Mr. Truman awarded certificates of merit to Dr. Lahey and his staff members.

Lend-Lease Function Shifted To Treasury

Washington, May 17 (AP)—President Truman today transferred Lend-Lease accounting functions from the State to the Treasury Department, effective June 1.

In an executive order, the President made it clear that the State Department will continue to administer all other Lend-Lease functions now under its jurisdiction.

Under the new arrangement the State Department will provide the Treasury with certified copies of all agreements relating to Lend-Lease settlements and all other documents affecting Lend-Lease accounting records.

3 Ports Stripped Of Soft Coal for U.N.R.R.A. Use

Philadelphia, Baltimore and Norfolk Stocks Depleted by Shipment for Italy

PHILADELPHIA, May 17 (AP).—The steamship Lou Gehrig has taken aboard all remaining stocks of bituminous coal in the ports of Philadelphia, Norfolk (Va.) and Baltimore and will carry them to Italy for distribution by the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration.

This was disclosed today by a spokesman for the War Shipping Administration who asked that his name not be used. He said additional supplies of soft coal are not forthcoming in the port areas because of the strike of bituminous miners.

At the same time, the W. S. A. spokesman said thirteen other ships due to sail this month are loading approximately 109,200 tons of anthracite coal at the port of Philadelphia for shipment under the U. N. R. R. A. program to other European ports.

He listed these as the Clyde Austin Dunning, Benjamin Hawkins, Jean Ribault, Roger Griswold, James W. Fannin, John P. Mitchell, Michael Anagnos, William C. Latta, William Floyd and Fridtjof Nansen, all bound for northern France; the Belgium Unity and John Cropper, sailing to Belgium, and the John L. Elliott, with a destination in Italy. The Clyde Austin Dunning and the Jean Ribault each took on five French locomotives at New York to be delivered to France, he added.

He said the Lou Gehrig cleaned up the soft coal supplies in Norfolk and Baltimore and took on a cargo of coke at Baltimore, then sailed to Philadelphia to load remaining soft coal here—about 1,000 tons. The available space left aboard the Lou Gehrig will be filled with anthracite coal, making a total cargo for the ship of about 8,000 tons.

The W. S. A. spokesman said there were 627 carloads of anthracite coal on hand in the port of Philadelphia at the beginning of operations today and another 176 carloads expected to be brought in during the day, the average influx running between 130 and 140 carloads daily. (One shipload is equal to about 160 carloads.)

The export rate on hard coal was placed at 8,500 tons a day (or one average shipload), but the spokesman said this would probably be doubled during the coming week when, it is anticipated, two shifts will be employed for work on the coal pier instead of one as at present.

Dense Water Layer In Pacific Revealed

Navy to Study Finding for Military Significance

WASHINGTON, May 17 (AP).—A new secret of the deep—the existence of a hitherto-unknown oceanic layer suspended between the surface and floor of the Pacific—has been discovered by the Navy in the process of war research.

Discovery of the layer of water, apparently containing suspended material which renders it denser than water immediately above it

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and below it, has raised the possibility that similar phenomena may exist in other oceans of the world.

The significance to man of such a new feature in oceanography is not yet clear, because the characteristics of the layer have not yet been fully determined. But the Navy told a reporter today that studies are planned to determine whether there is any military significance to the finding.

That was the Navy's only comment in answer to questions whether such a layer might affect underwater navigation and communication, give faulty information to underwater range-finding instruments, or affect the course of subsurface missiles.

Existence of the layer, which is 300 miles wide and was found from 1,000 to 1,500 feet below the Pacific surface off the California coast, was detected by Navy scientists while testing special "sonar" equipment during the war.

Eisenhower and Nimitz Get Highest Scout Award

Among Nine Men to Receive the Silver Buffalo

ST. LOUIS, May 17 (AP).—Scoutdom's highest honor, the Silver Buffalo, was awarded today by the National Council of the Boy Scouts of America to nine men including General of the Army Dwight D. Eisenhower, Army chief of staff; Fleet Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, chief of naval operations, and Walt Disney, Hollywood movie cartoon producer.

The awards to General Eisenhower and Admiral Nimitz were for their war-time exploits. Mr. Disney, a former Scout, was honored for contributing "to the joy of youth in every land and the elevation of their standards of good taste."

Others receiving the award include Vilhjalmur Stefansson, Arctic explorer, for his books "which have been an inspiration to boys;" John M. Bierer, of Waban, Mass., chairman of the National Committee on Cub Scouting; Federal Judge William J. Campbell, of Chicago, chairman of the National Lay Committee on Scouting for the Catholic Church; Raymond F. Low, of Omaha, active in Scouting and Sea Scouting work since 1922; Wheeler McMillen, of Philadelphia, editor of "The Farm Journal" and chairman of the National Committee on Rural Scouting, and Frank L. Weil, of New York, president of the National Jewish Welfare Board.

OUTLAY OF $75,000 VOTED FOR HOUSE UN-AMERICAN BODY

Passage of Appropriation, by 240 to 81, Follows Sharp Debate.

Washington, May 17 (A. P.).—The House voted, 240 to 81, today to give the Committee on Un-American Activities $75,000 to carry on its work. Approval of the additional funds came on roll call tally after an hour of stormy debate.

Supporters of the committee declared the money is needed to expose subversive elements which they contend are at work in the nation. Critics of the committee argued that its uses "smear" tactics and is doing no good.

The heated discussion was marked by a wave of speeches criticizing Russia and by an assertion by Representative Rankin (D.-Miss.) that the committee "is going after these un-American elements in the House and elsewhere."

Representative Green (D.-Pa.) objected to Rankin's statement and sought to have it stricken from the record. Speaker Rayburn ruled, however, that it was not unparliamentary since it made no direct reference to any Congressman. Rankin is a member of the committee.

At New York

Miscellaneous troops aboard following vessels, all from Le Havre: Mexico Victory, 641; Tusculum Victory, 533; Sea Flier, 492; Rollins Victory, 276.

At Seattle

S. S. Alaska from Alaska, eight Army.

At San Diego

Miscellaneous on following: LCI's 664, 596, 533 and 674, 50 Navy.

At San Francisco

Miscellaneous on following: Cape Mendocino, 720 Navy, 867 Army; Acadia, 48 Navy, 64 Army; LST 922, 21 Navy.

Ships which arrived yesterday:

At New York

Miscellaneous troops on following vessels: Ernie Pyle from Le Havre, 1,534; Chanute Victory from Le Havre, 652; Costa Rica Victory from Bremen, 554.

Algonquin from Naples, 412 war brides and children.

At Baltimore

Seatrain Lakehurst from Marseille, 126 miscellaneous troops.

At San Diego

Miscellaneous on following: Sub tender Nereus, 344 Navy; asault transport Charles Carroll, 1,510 Marines, 256 Navy, two Coast Guard.

At San Francisco

Miscellaneous on following: President Adams from Okinawa, 1,307 Navy; 171 Marines; Algol, 109 Navy.

PARIS, MAY 17-(AP)-DR.JOSEPH TENENBAUM, PRESIDENT OF THE AMERICAN AND WORLD FEDERATION OF POLISH JEWS, TOLD A NEWS CONFERENCE TODAY THAT "THE BLOODY BUTCHERS OF GEN.WLADYSLAW ANDERS, WORKING AS AN UNDERGROUND ORGANIZATION IN POLAND, HAVE KILLED AT LEAST 1,000 JEWS IN THE LAST YEAR."

HE SAID ANDERS AND HIS GROUP WERE FINANCED AND ARMED THROUGH THE TOLERANCE OF THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT.

TENENBAUM, BACK FROM A FIVE-WEEK TOUR OF POLAND, PRESIDED AT AN 11-NATION CONFERENCE OF JEWS OF POLISH DESCENT HERE.

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ADD PARIS (DAY For. Min.) XYX GERMANY (LEWIS)

AMERICAN AUTHORITIES STILL WERE PUZZLED OVER SOVIET FOREIGN MINISTER VYACHESLAV MOLOTOV'S OPPOSITION TO BYRNES' PROPOSAL FOR A FOUR-POWER MUTUAL ASSISTANCE PACT TO SUPERVISE GERMAN DISARMAMENT FOR AT LEAST 25 YEARS. PREMIER STALIN REPORTEDLY TOLD BYRNES IN MOSCOW LAST DECEMBER THAT HE FAVORED SUCH A PACT.

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THE U.S.STATE DEPARTMENT CAN BE EXPECTED TO ASK, THROUGH THE AMERICAN EMBASSY IN MOSCOW, FOR AN EXPLANATION OF THIS APPARENT CHANG

WITH FOREIGN MINISTERS (110)

PARIS, MAY 17-(AP)-FOREIGN MINISTERS' BOX SCORE:

AGREEMENTS: PROTOCOL TO REVISE ARMISTICE TERMS WITH ITALY. ITALY LIABLE FOR REPARATIONS. TRANSYLVANIA AWARDED TO ROMANIA. VIRTUAL ACCORD ON PEACE TREATY WITH FINLAND. SOUTH TYROL REMAINS PART OF ITALY. APPROVAL GIVEN FOUR-POWER COMMISSION TO STUDY GERMAN DISARMAMENT IN ALL OCCUPATION ZONES.

DISAGREEMENTS: ITALIAN-YUGOSLAVIA FRONTIER AND DISPOSAL OF TRIESTE. WHETHER TO MAKE A COMPLETE STUDY OF GERMANY. TWENTY-FIVE-YEAR TREATY TO SUPERVISE GERMAN DISARMAMENT. DISPOSITION OF ITALIAN COLONIES. DISPOSITION OF ITALIAN NAVY. EVACUATION OF ALLIED TROOPS FROM ITALY AND BALKANS. INTERNATIONALIZATION OF DANUBE. WHETHER TO HOLD A 21-NATION PEACE CONFERENCE. WHETHER TO DISCUSS AUSTRIAN PROBLEMS AT NEXT BIG FOUR MINISTERS CONFERENCE.

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IN THE RUSSIAN POSITION.

ONLY DEEPLY ABSORBENT YESTERDAY, THE MINI

REVISED ARMISTICE FOR ITALY. THIS WILL LEGAL

AND AID HER RECONSTRUCTION, TERMS OF THE AGREE

ANNOUNCED UNTIL THEY ARE APPROVED BY THE SPECIAL

Redeploym nt Schedule

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

Three U. S. ports expect 11 vessels, carrying 3,720 returning service veterans, to arrive today.

Three West coast points await 1,778 personnel aboard seven ships while 1,942 men on four vessels are due at New York.

Ships arriving:

PARIS, MAY 17-(AP)-DISSATISFACTION WITH THE RESULTS OF THE FOREIGN MINISTERS CONFERENCE WAS EXPRESSED GENERALLY BY THE FRENCH PRESS TODAY, PARTICULARLY BECAUSE OF THE LACK OF A DECISION ON THE SAAR.

ITALY, BUT AN AMERICAN INFORMANT SAID THE ARMISTICE HAS BELIEVED TO ABOLISH THE ALLIED CONTROL COUNCIL.

OFFICIALS OF THE AMERICAN DELEGATION POINTED TO THESE FOUR ACCOMPLISHMENTS OF THE CONFERENCE:

1. AN EXHAUSTIVE AND COMPLETE EXCHANGE OF VIEWS HAS TAKEN PLACE, AND EACH OF THE MINISTERS KNOWS NOW EXACTLY HOW THE OTHERS STAND.

2. THE ITALIAN ARMISTICE HAS BEEN LIBERALIZED.

3. CONTACT BETWEEN RUSSIA AND THE WESTERN ALLIES HAS BEEN MAINTAINED, THROUGH THE SCHEDULING OF THE NEXT CONFERENCE JUNE 19.

4. AGREEMENTS HAVE BEEN REACHED ON A NUMBER OF MINOR MATTERS WHICH WILL FACILITATE THE DRAFTING OF PEACE TREATIES.

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BY LARRY HAUCK

NEW YORK, MAY 17-(AP)-THE UNITED NATIONS SUB-COMMITTEE INVESTIGATING FRANCO SPAIN SAID TONIGHT IT HAD INVITED JOSE GIRAL, PREMIER OF THE EXILED REPUBLICAN GOVERNMENT, TO APPEAR BEFORE IT AND EXPLAIN HIS CHARGES AGAINST THE FALANGIST REGIME.

THE SUB-COMMITTEE EARLIER SAID IT WAS STUDYING GIRAL DOCUMENTS CONTENDING THAT EXISTENCE OF GENERALISSIMO FRANCO'S REGIME BLOCKS FULL CONTROL OVER ATOMIC ENERGY.

GIRAL IS NOW IN MEXICO AND THE SUB-COMMITTEE SAID IT WOULD SUGGEST A TENTATIVE DATE FOR HIS APPEARANCE HERE. HE WOULD BE THE FIRST WITNESS HEARD BY THE GROUP IN ITS MONTH-LONG DELIBERATIONS.

THE SUB-COMMITTEE ALSO SAID IT HAD ASKED THE ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION IN BERLIN AND THE BIG FOUR POWERS TO REPORT ON "ALLEGED ACTIVITIES OF NAZI AGENTS IN SPAIN DIRECTED TOWARD CLANDESTINE REARMAMENT IN GERMANY."

"THE CONTINUATION OF THE FRANCO REGIME REPRESENTS A DANGER TO THE PEACE AND SECURITY OF THE WORLD BECAUSE," GIRAL'S REPORT, MADE PUBLIC TODAY, SAID, SPAIN "MAY BE A COUNTRY WHICH HAS THE RAW MATERIALS AND THE NECESSARY TECHNICIANS TO PRODUCE ATOMIC ENERGY AND IN WHICH THE INTERNATIONAL CONTROL SYSTEM OF THE UNITED NATIONS WILL HAVE NO JURISDICTION."

THE GIRAL DOCUMENTS ALSO SET FORTH THESE CONTENTIONS:

THAT THE FRANCO REGIME INTIMATELY BOUND UP WITH THE AGGRESSOR COUNTRIES DOMINATES ONE OF THE MOST IMPORTANT STRATEGIC ZONES IN THE WORLD.

THAT THE EXCLUSION OF THE FRANCO REGIME FROM THE UNITED NATIONS LEAVES SPAIN OUTSIDE ANY INTERNATIONAL LEGISLATION.

THAT THE FRANCO GOVERNMENT MAINTAINS ON A WAR FOOTING FAR GREATER ARMED FORCES THAN ARE NECESSARY FOR A PEACEFUL EXTERNAL POLICY.

THAT THE FRANCO REGIME AIMS AT CONQUERING FRENCH MOROCCO AND A PART OF ALGERIA, IN ADDITION TO GIBRALTAR, AND IT WAS DISPOSED TO ENTER THE WAR OPENLY IN ORDER TO GAIN THIS AIM.

ALSO MADE PUBLIC WAS A DOCUMENT SUBMITTED BY RUSSIA COVERING A 1943 AGREEMENT BETWEEN SPAIN AND GERMANY UNDER WHICH, RUSSIA SAID, HITLER WAS TO SUPPLY THE SPANISH ARMY WITH WAR MATERIALS IN EXCHANGE FOR A PLEDGE "TO RESIST ANY ENTRY BY ANGLO-AMERICA ARMED FORCES INTO THE IBERIAN PENINSULA, WHICH MEANS, THEREFORE, IN THE MEDITERRANEAN, THE ATLANTIC AND AFRICA."

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PAUL HASLUCK OF AUSTRALIA, CHAIRMAN OF THE SUB-COMMITTEE, SAID IT HAD RECEIVED IMPORTANT DOCUMENTS ALSO FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM AND BELGIUM, THE LATTER ATTACKING FRANCO FOR REFUSING TO EXTRADITE LEON DEGRELLE, FORMER FASCIST LEADER IN BELGIUM.

THE BRITISH REPORT STILL WAS MARKED CONFIDENTIAL. HASLUCK SAID OTHER IMPORTANT DOCUMENTS WERE EXPECTED SHORTLY FROM THE UNITED STATES, FRANCE AND MEXICO.

HASLUCK REFUSED TO SPECULATE ON WHETHER THE SUB-COMMITTEE MIGHT FINISH ITS REPORT BY MAY 31, THE DATE SET BY THE SECURITY COUNCIL WHEN IT NAMED THE GROUP TO STUDY DEMANDS BY THE POLISH DELEGATION FOR A WORLD-WIDE RUPTURE OF RELATIONS WITH SPAIN.

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WASHINGTON, MAY 17-(AP)-UNCLE SAM, THE LANDLORD, IS JUST ABOUT READY TO LET THE UNITED NATIONS MOVE INTO ONE OF HIS PROPERTIES, WITH A RENT CEILING OF $16,902.60 A MONTH.

THE NEW HOME OF THE WORLD PEACE-KEEPING ORGANIZATION WILL BE THE GOVERNMENT-FINANCED PLANT OF THE SPERRY GYROSCOPE COMPANY ON LONG ISLAND, N.Y. THE UNITED NATIONS WILL MOVE THERE FROM HUNTER COLLEGE IN NEW YORK'S BRONX.

ATTORNEY GENERAL TOM CLARK WROTE THE WAR ASSETS CORPORATION TODAY THAT A PROPOSED LEASE ON THE LONG ISLAND PROPERTY MEETS REQUIREMENTS OF THE 1944 SURPLUS PROPERTY ACT.

OFFICIALS OF WAR ASSETS AND OF THE UNITED NATIONS NOW HAVE ONLY TO SIGN THE LEASE.

THE PLANT OCCUPIES 100 ACRES OF LAND AND HAS BUILDINGS WITH A TOTAL FLOOR AREA OF 647,824 SQUARE FEET. DURING THE WAR IT WAS USED FOR THE MANUFACTURE OF MARINE AND AERIAL NAVIGATION EQUIPME

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FLOOR AREA OF 647,824 SQUARE FEET. DURING THE WAR IT WAS USED FOR THE MANUFACTURE OF MARINE AND AERIAL NAVIGATION EQUIPMENT.

THE UNITED NATIONS WILL PAY $202,831.20 A YEAR FOR THREE YEARS WITH OPTION TO RENEW FOR AN ADDITIONAL TWO YEARS. THE COST OF THE LAND AND BUILDINGS HAS BEEN ESTIMATED AT $12,847,673.

EVENTUALLY, THE UNITED NATIONS HOPES TO HAVE A HOME OF ITS OWN IN THIS COUNTRY--ALL PAID FOR AND NO RENT BILLS TO MEET.

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NEW YORK, MAY 17-(AP)-THE UNITED STATES TODAY PROPOSED THE FORMATION OF A PERMANENT STANDING SUB-COMMISSION TO STUDY THE ECONOMIC EFFECTS OF ATOMIC ENERGY IN THE UNITED NATIONS.

FH159PED

NEW YORK, MAY 17-(AP)-ALEXANDRE PARODI, FRENCH DELEGATE WHO WENT THROUGH HIS FIRST DAY AS CHAIRMAN OF THE UNITED NATIONS SECURITY COUNCIL WITHOUT A BOBBLE, DECLARED TONIGHT THAT FRANCE "PLACES ITS HOPES VERY LARGELY IN THE UNITED NATIONS."

THE 44-YEAR-OLD COUNCIL CHAIRMAN TOLD A NEWS CONFERENCE THAT HIS COUNTRY, "AFTER THE LAST (1914-18) WAR, PLACED OUR HOPES IN THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS AND WE WERE DISAPPOINTED, LARGELY BECAUSE THE UNITED STATES DID NOT TAKE PART IN IT," PARODI SAID.

NOW, HE SAID, FRANCE IS PLACING HER HOPES IN THE UNITED NATIONS BECAUSE THE UNITED STATES IS TAKING SUCH AN INTEREST IN THE U.N.

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U.N.-Johnson

By Francis W. Carpenter

NEW YORK, MAY 17--(AP)--Herschel V. Johnson, a Georgia-born lawyer who has done extremely well as a career diplomat, has a hard nut to crack this summer. He must learn all about the United Nations Security Council and its mission to preserve world peace.

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Johnson has buckled down to his new job as Deputy United States Representative on the Security Council with good spirit, realizing, as he says, that he must learn rapidly as he goes along.

In his position in the United States delegation to the Council, he must keep informed on every matter affecting the Council. He must be prepared to step into the shoes of the U.S. Delegate, Edward R. Stettinius, Jr., at any time.

"I will have to know everything that Mr. Stettinius knows of Council affairs and be ready to sit in for him at any time it is necessary," Mr. Johnson said in an interview in his new office at the Delegation headquaters here.

"It will mean a lot of work," Johnson said. "The Council is having its growing pains now. We all have to learn as we go along."

The tall No. 2 man in the United States delegation to the Security Council comes to his new assignment with a long and successful career as a diplomat in peaceful Europe, Central America, Washington and [redacted] in warring Europe.

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His last post was Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Sweden, where he served from 1941 to April 28, 1946.

Before going to Sweden, he was Counselor of the Embassy in London and in February 1941 was given the rank of Minister there. Johnson went to London in 1934 as First Secretary of the Embassy. In July 1937 he was made Counsellor, a post he held when the war broke out in Europe.

So he brings to the Council a rich background in knowledge of war trends and how things happen. He was at his posts in the war area for the entire time except for a brief trip home in 1942.

Johnson, of fair complexion and a quick smile, is 52 years of age. He was born in Atlanta, Georgia, and attended the University of North Carolina and the Harvard Law School. He calls Charlotte, N.C. home.

During the World War I he was a Captain overseas in the

U.S. ARMY. HE ENTERED THE UNITED STATES FOREIGN SERVICE IN 1920. HE HAS SERVED AT BERN, SWITZERLAND; SOFIA, BULGARIA; TEGUCIGALPA, HONDURAS AND MEXICO CITY. IN 1930 HE BECAME CHIEF OF THE DIVISION OF MEXICAN AFFAIRS IN THE STATE DEPARTMENT, SERVING THERE UNTIL HE WENT TO LONDON.

HE IS A BACHELOR. HOBBY HORSE 10 A.M.

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HE ALSO EXPRESSED THE ASSUMPTION THAT THE COUNCIL WOULD INTERPRET VERY LIBERALLY A RULE PROVIDING THE COUNCIL MAY--OR MAY NOT--PERMIT AUTHORIZED REPRESENTATIVES OF OTHER U.N. GOVERNMENTS TO INSPECT THE "SINGLE COPY ALONE" TO BE MADE OF THE RECORD IN PRIVATE MEETING.

THE COUNCIL'S SUBCOMMITTEE ON SPAIN MEETS IN PRIVATE AGAIN THIS AFTERNOON UNDER HASLUCK'S CHAIRMANSHIP. SPANISH REPUBLICAN SOURCES SAID THEY WOULD OFFER "NEW AND SENSATIONAL EVIDENCE" AGAINST THE FRANCO REGIME NEXT MONDAY AND WOULD CHARGE THAT COUNTRIES WHO "JUSTIFY AND DEFEND FRANCO ARE ESSENTIALLY VIOLATING THE CHARTER" OF THE U.N. ADD NEW YORK (DAYTON) XXX COUNCIL (ERWIN)

A GRIM NOTE WAS SOUNDED ON THE RUSSIAN-IRANIAN ISSUE LAST NIGHT IN WASHINGTON BY IRANIAN AMBASSADOR HUSSEIN ALA, WHO TOLD A CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY AUDIENCE THAT SO FAR AS HE KNOWS RED ARMY TROOPS HAVE NOT ALL BEEN WITHDRAWN FROM HIS COUNTRY.

ALA HAS BEEN ASKED BY THE COUNCIL TO REPORT NOT LATER THAN NEXT MONDAY ON THE STATUS OF RUSSIAN EVACUATIONS. HE IS EXPECTED ALSO TO REPORT ON INTERFERENCE IN AZERBAIJAN PROVINCE WHICH HE SAID HAD PREVENTED IRANIAN OFFICIALS FROM DETERMINING THE SITUATION THERE AT THE MAY 6 DEADLINE FOR RUSSIAN EVACUATION.

BY ALPHABETICAL ROTATION, FRENCH DELEGATE ALEXANDER PARODI--FORMERLY "MONSIEUR X" OF THE FRENCH UNDERGROUND--BECAME COUNCIL PRESIDENT TODAY FOR ONE MONTH, SUCCEEDING DR.HAFEZ AFIFI PASHA OF EGYPT.

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LONDON, MAY 17-(AP)-ADM. WILLIAM D. LEAHY SAID TODAY HE WAS "CERTAIN A COMPLETE AGREEMENT CAN BE REACHED" WITH THE BRITISH ON THE USE OF PACIFIC ISLAND BASES.

LEAHY, CHIEF OF STAFF FOR PRESIDENT TRUMAN, TOLD A NEWS CONFERENCE HE WANTED "TO CLEAR UP ANY SPECULATION" ABOUT HIS VISIT AND ASSERTED THAT HE CAME "BECAUSE THERE WAS AN OPPORTUNITY AND I WAS DESIROUS OF MEETING MY FRIENDS HERE." HE INSISTED THERE WAS NO SIGNIFICANCE TO HIS VISIT.

THE ADMIRAL SAID HE KNEW NOTHING ABOUT A REPORT THAT THE UNITED STATES HAD SUGGESTED AN AMERICAN BASE IN THE EASTERN MEDITERRANEAN SHOULD THE BRITISH EVACUATE EGYPT. HE SAID, MOREOVER, HE DOUBTED THE REPORT.

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LONDON, MAY 17-(AP)-DR. I. LEMIN, SOVIET ECONOMIST, IN AN ENGLISH LANGUAGE BROADCAST OVER THE MOSCOW RADIO TODAY, SAID THAT WHAT HE DESCRIBED AS AMERICAN EFFORTS TO RETAIN MILITARY BASES IN ICELAND, LATIN AMERICA AND BRITISH TERRITORIES "HAVE ALREADY LED TO FRICTION BETWEEN THE U.S. AND THE OTHER COUNTRIES CONCERNED."

"THE UNITED STATES IS BENT ON RETAINING AND REINFORCING ITS MILITARY POSITION IN THE WESTERN HEMISPHERE," THE COMMENTATOR DECLARED. "ITS WAR DEPARTMENT HAS WORKED OUT A PLAN OF PAN-AMERICAN MILITARY COLLABORATION WHICH PROVIDES FOR STANDARDIZATION OF THE ARMED FORCES OF THE ENTIRE WESTERN HEMISPHERE.

"PARTICULARLY ACUTE IS THE QUESTION OF ICELAND," LEMIN DECLARED. "IT HAS BEEN CLAIMED REPEATEDLY IN THE PRESS THAT AMERICA IS BRINGING PRESSURE TO BEAR ON BRITAIN AND LOOKS ON THE CESSION OF BASES AS THE PRICE FOR THE SUPPORT IT IS GIVING BRITAIN IN EUROPE AND THE MIDDLE EAST," HE ADDED.

"THE AMERICAN DEMAND FOR BASES BRINGS UP THE QUESTION OF THE ROLE AND FUNCTION OF THE WORLD SECURITY ORGANIZATION, THE MISSION OF WHICH, AS WE ALL KNOW, IS TO ESTABLISH THE PRINCIPLES OF INTERNATIONAL ACCORD AND COOPERATION."

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MAY 18 1946

LONDON, MAY 17-(AP)-THE GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCED TODAY A NEW CONSTITUTION FOR CEYLON, GIVING THE ISLAND COLONY A LARGE MEASURE OF SELF-GOVERNMENT.

G105SAED

London, May 17--(AP)---The British cabinet studied a report from Herbert Morrison, lord president of the council, on his food mission to Washington at a special and hurriedly called session this afternoon.

Informed sources said Morrison's report presumably covered his talks with President Truman who has appealed to Prime Minister Stalin been in communication with on the for Russian help in meeting the world food shortage. There was no official announcement of any cabinet decisions reached. Morrison will spend the weekend in Ottawa and return to London Monday or Tuesday.

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(ADVANCE) LONDON, MAY 17---(AP)---REV. ST. WILLIAM FRANKLIN ASH, A TOWN IN THE ROYAL CANADIAN AIR FORCE WHO WAS CAPTURED BY [redacted] RETURNING AFTER A CRASH LANDING AT CAIRO IN 1942, WAS AWARDED A MEMBERSHIP IN THE ORDER OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE TODAY.

THE CITATION SAID HE MADE FOUR UNSUCCESSFUL ATTEMPTS TO ESCAPE BEFORE [redacted] HIS LIBERATION AT THE END OF THE WAR.

[redacted] ASH IS A GRADUATE OF THE UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS AND FORMERLY WORKED IN A DALLAS BANK. HIS PARENTS, MR. AND MRS. M.S. ASH [redacted] LIVE AT 5211 OLIVER ST., DALLAS. ON RETIREMENT FROM THE RCAF IN OCTOBER ASH GAVE HIS ADDRESS AS OLD HOUSE, HURLEY, OXFORDSHIRE, ENGLAND.

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(END ADVANCE FOR USE AT 6 P.M. EST TODAY FRIDAY, MAY 17)

[redacted]

WITH NEW DELHI

LONDON, MAY 17-(AP)-GEN. SIR CLAUDE AUCHINLECK, BRITISH COMMANDER IN INDIA, SAID TODAY [redacted] "THERE CAN BE NO DOUBT THAT TODAY THERE IS DANGER OF STRIFE AND DISORDER IN THE COUNTRY."

"IT IS THE DUTY OF THE NAVY, ARMY AND AIRFORCE TO CONTINUE TO SERVE THE GOVERNMENT AND CARRY OUT ITS ORDERS," AUCHINLECK ASSERTED IN A NEW DELHI BROADCAST TO [redacted] ARMED FORCES IN INDIA.

[redacted] FIELD MARSHAL LORD WAVELL SAID [redacted] IN ANOTHER BROADCAST THAT THE BRITISH PLAN FOR INDIA OFFERED "PEACE FROM PARTY STRIFE AND AN OPPORTUNITY FOR COMPLETE INDEPENDENCE." THE VICEROY, [redacted] NEW DELHI [redacted] ASSERTED THE PLAN WOULD REMOVE INDIA'S INSECURITY AND PROTECT THE INTERESTS OF THE MOSLEM MINORITY.

[redacted]

MAY 18 1946

coventry, england, may 17 - (ap) - "gasworks gussie," a ticking, 500-pound german bomb, was whisked through the city's rush-hour crowds tonight and detonated on the local common.

the bomb, buried in the gasworks yard since it dropped during the coventry blitz early in the war, was one of four which have been threatening the city.

a royal engineers bomb disposal squad dug a 25-foot shaft to reach the missile and hustled it from the center of the town when it was found to be ticking.

apk flanagans 00210 hej 920ped

berlin, may 17 - (ap) - an american spokesman said today that recent food thefts from central warehouses had "assumed alarming proportions."

the spokesman, indicating that unless the thefts were stopped berliners might be put on shortened rations to make them up, said the stolen goods included 8,000 tons of flour and 20,000 tons of potatoes--enough potatoes to fill the ration of this commodity for the entire city for more than two weeks.

in order to halt the thefts, berlin's four-power kommandantur today ordered a tightening up of security measures and accounting methods.

pw kasischkes 0184O hcj 450pes

MAY 18 1945

BERLIN, MAY 17-(AP)-JUDGE J.WARREN MADDEN, FIRST CHAIRMAN OF THE U.S. NATIONAL LABOR RELATIONS BOARD, WAS APPOINTED HEAD OF THE LEGAL DIVISION OF THE OFFICE OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT IN GERMANY TODAY.

HE SUCCEEDED CHARLES FAHY, WHO HAS RETURNED TO THE UNITED STATES TO BECOME LEGAL ADVISER TO THE STATE DEPARTMENT.

MADDEN, OF ARLINGTON,VA., HAS BEEN ASSOCIATE DIRECTOR OF THE LEGAL DIVISION. HE IS ON LEAVE FROM THE U.S. COURT OF CLAIMS. HE IS A FORMER DEAN OF THE UNIVERSITY OF PITTSBURGH LAW SCHOOL.

MEASER

FRANKFURT, GERMANY, MAY 17-(AP)-ARMY PUBLIC RELATIONS OFFICIALS SAID TONIGHT IN RESPONSE TO AN INQUIRY THAT E.G.VALENS, UNITED PRESS CORRESPONDENT, HAD BEEN CLEARED OF CHARGES THAT HE VIOLATED MILITARY RESTRICTIONS WHILE REPORTING A RECENT CLASH BETWEEN JEWISH DISPLACED PERSONS AND GERMAN CIVILIANS AT LANDSBERG.

VALENS WAS PICKED UP BY MILITARY POLICE AFTER ENTERING THE DISPLACED PERSONS CAMP.

GEN.JOSEPH T.MCNARNEY, EUROPEAN THEATRE COMMANDER, CONFERRED TWO DAYS AGO WITH VALENS AND C.B.CONGER, UNITED PRESS MANAGER IN GERMANY. ASKED ABOUT THE CONFERENCE, THE ARMY'S PUBLIC RELATIONS DIVISION SAID THE "MATTER WAS SETTLED ON A PERSONAL BASIS AND ANY ANNOUNCEMENT WILL HAVE TO BE FORTHCOMING FROM MR.CONGER."

CONGER SAID "GEN.MCNARNEY, AFTER DISCUSSING THE LANDSBERG INCIDENT WITH VALENS AND MYSELF, TOLD US THAT HE FELT IT HAD RESULTED FROM A MISUNDERSTANDING ON BOTH SIDES AND THAT HE CONSIDERED THE MATTER CLOSED. VALENS HAS RETURNED TO HIS NORMAL ASSIGNMENT IN MUNICH."

N1034PED

FRANKFURT, GERMANY, MAY 17-(AP)-THE UNRRA HAS PROTESTED TO THE U. S. ARMY BECAUSE STARS AND STRIPES PUBLISHED A NEWS STORY WHICH THE RELIEF AGENCY SAID MIGHT DISCOURAGE POLISH DISPLACED PERSONS FROM RETURNING TO POLAND.

J. H. WHITING, UNRRA DIRECTOR IN THE U. S. OCCUPATION ZONE, COMPLAINED TO THEATER HEADQUARTERS THAT THE ARMY NEWSPAPER HAD PUBLISHED AN ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCH FROM RZESZOW, POLAND, TELLING OF RAIDS INTO SOUTHEASTERN POLAND BY MARAUDING BANDS DESCRIBED AS UKRAINIAN NATIONALS.

WHITING ASSERTED THAT THIS WAS AN EXAMPLE OF SEVERAL RECENT ARTICLES "WHICH IN OUR OPINION CONVEY INFORMATION WHICH IS DETRIMENTAL" TO REPATRIATING THE POLES.

WHITING DID NOT CHALLENGE THE ACCURACY OF THE DISPATCH NOR DID HE ASK SPECIFICALLY FOR CENSORSHIP.

FW251PED

BY REMBERT JAMES (240)

MOSCOW, MAY 17-(AP)-A PROLONGED DROUGHT HAS BROUGHT THE UKRAINE'S GRAIN CROP DANGEROUSLY CLOSE TO RUIN, MARSHALL MACDUFFIE, AMERICAN CHIEF OF THE UNRRA MISSION TO THE UKRAINIAN REPUBLIC, SAID TODAY.

THE THREAT TO THE GRAIN FIELDS IN EUROPEAN RUSSIA'S GREAT BREAD BASKET IS SO IMMEDIATE, MACDUFFIE SAID, THAT ANOTHER WEEK OR TWO WITHOUT RAIN MAY CUT THE YIELD TO LESS THAN HALF OF THE 1940 CROP.

THE UKRAINE'S CROP PROSPECTS, HE TOLD NEWSPAPERMEN HERE, WILL DISCOURAGE FOOD AUTHORITIES ALL OVER THE WORLD WHO HAD BEEN HOPEFUL THE SOVIET UNION WOULD BE ABLE TO PRODUCE ENOUGH TO INCREASE HER EXPORTS AND CONTRIBUTIONS TO OTHER COUNTRIES.

THE UNRRA OFFICIAL, WHO CAME HERE FROM KIEV FOR A BRIEF VISIT, WAS CORROBORATED BY JOHN FISCHER, ANOTHER MEMBER OF THE MISSION.

THE MISSION ARRIVED AT KIEV MARCH 20, MACDUFFIE SAID, AND SINCE THEN HAS ALLOCATED $189,000,000 IN UNRRA AID--42 PER CENT IN FOOD, 33 PER CENT IN CLOTHING, SHOES AND TEXTILES, 14 PER CENT IN INDUSTRIAL REHABILITATION, FOUR PER CENT IN MEDICINE AND THE REST IN AGRICULTURAL REHABILITATION.

COMMENTING ON THE POST-WAR SITUATION IN THE UKRAINE, MACDUFFIE SAID:

"I'VE BEEN MOST PLACES IN EUROPE AND NEVER HAVE SEEN ANYTHING EXCEPT IN WARSAW WORSE DAMAGED THAN THE UKRAINE. WHAT UNRRA IS DISTRIBUTING IS ONLY A DROP IN THE BUCKET."

N1032PED

MAY 18 1945

MOSCOW, MAY 17-(AP)-SIR MAURICE PETERSON ARRIVED TODAY TO TAKE OVER THE POST OF BRITISH AMBASSADOR TO RUSSIA. HE SUCCEEDS SIR ARCHIBALD CLARK KERR, NOW LORD INVERCHAPEL, WHO LEFT MOSCOW LAST JANUARY.

N1025PED

1948

30.24-2875

MOSCOW, MAY 17-(AP)-THE GOVERNMENT NEWSPAPER IZVESTIA TODAY QUOTED TWO GERMAN OFFICERS, NOW PRISONERS IN RUSSIA, AS SAYING THAT SECRET PLANS FOR MILITARY COLLABORATION ON A LARGE SCALE HAD BEEN WORKED OUT BY THE SPANISH AND GERMAN GENERAL STAFFS AT THE CLOSE OF THE SPANISH CIVIL WAR.

THE PAPER PRINTED A 10,000-WORD STATEMENT ADDRESSED TO THE SOVIET GOVERNMENT BY THE TWO OFFICERS, WHO WERE IDENTIFIED AS LT.GEN.GUNTHER KRAPPE, FORMER GERMAN MILITARY ATTACHE IN MADRID, AND COL.HANS REMER, FORMER GERMAN MILITARY ATTACHE IN TANGIERS.

THE STATEMENT SAID THAT FIELD MARSHAL WILHELM KEITEL AND COL. GEN.GUSTAV JODL, BOTH OF WHOM NOW ARE ON TRIAL AT NUERNBERG ON WAR CRIMES CHARGES, TOOK LEADING PARTS IN WORKING OUT THE PLAN.

MK811AED

DAY

MAY 18 1948

AMSTERDAM, MAY 17-(AP)-HOLLAND'S ELECTORATE BALLOTED TODAY TO FILL 100 SEATS IN THE LOWER HOUSE OF PARLIAMENT TODAY IN THE NATION'S FIRST GENERAL ELECTIONS SINCE 1937.

DAY

PRIME MINISTER WILLIAM SCHERMERHORN'S SOCIALIST PARTY OF LABOR WAS FORECAST AS THE PROBABLE WINNER OF A PLURALITY BUT NOT A MAJORITY OF THE SEATS. THE POWERFUL MIDDLE-OF-THE ROAD CATHOLIC PARTY WAS EXPECTED TO PLACE SECOND.

THE COMMUNIST INFLUENCE, INCREASING RAPIDLY IN AMSTERDAM AND ROTTERDAM SINCE THE WAR'S END, CAUSED ANXIETY AMONG LABOR LEADERS AND AMONG THE OLD LINE PARTY GROUPS. SOUND TRUCKS OF DIVERGENT POLITICAL FAITHS BLARED ONE MESSAGE WHICH WAS IDENTICAL: "DON'T VOTE COMMUNIST."

WITH MEN AND WOMEN OF 23 YEARS OF AGE PERMITTED TO VOTE FOR THE FIRST TIME--THE PREVIOUS VOTING AGE WAS 25-- 5,229,927 PERSONS WERE ELIGIBLE TO PARTICIPATE. BASED ON THE 1937 TURN-OUT, WHEN 94.4 PER CENT VOTED, NEARLY 5,000,000 VOTES ARE EXPECTED TO BE CAST.

HJ634AED

night lead polish

warsaw, may 17--(ap)--strikes by students in poznan and cracow protesting moves to curb the autonomy of state universities ended today after the university heads promised the youthful demonstrators they would try to effect the release of imprisoned fellow students "as quickly as possible."

theappeal to thestudents was made after heads of the universities conferred with government representatives in warsaw.

yesterday approximately 10,000 high school and university students were reported to have gone on strike in poznan protesting the arrest

of classmates by the secret police. it was reliably reported that probably 500 to 700 university students were still in jail in cracow after being seised in the may 3 demonstrations there.

protests were sent to the council of ministers here

by the university heads against

a decree providing such curbs had been reported already drafted by the government.

apr 01930 mb/510p

MAY 18 1946

WARSAW, MAY 17-(AP)-THE POLISH PRESS AGENCY SAID TODAY THAT THE VALUE OF POLISH METAL PRODUCTION FOR MARCH WAS 65,239,660, REACHING 65 PER CENT OF PREWAR MONTHLY OUTPUT.

MANUFACTURE OF ROLLING STOCK IS INCREASING, THE AGENCY SAID, WITH 278 FREIGHT CARS BEING PRODUCED IN MARCH AGAINST 160 IN FEBRUARY.

V156PED

WARSAW, MAY 16-(DELAYED)-(AP)-APPROXIMATELY 10,000 HIGH SCHOOL AND UNIVERSITY STUDENTS IN POZNAN CUT CLASSES TODAY IN PROTEST OVER THE ARREST OF CLASSMATES BY SECRET POLICE AND REPORTS OF IMPENDING GOVERNMENTAL CURBS ON THE AUTONOMY OF THE NATIONAL UNIVERSITIES.

THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS CONVENED WITH THE STUDENT DEMONSTRATIONS REPORTEDLY HIGH UP ON ITS AGENDA. ONE INFORMED SOURCE SAID THE GOVERNMENT HAD ALREADY DRAFTED A DECREE DESIGNED TO CURB THE AUTONOMY NOW EXISTING IN THE UNIVERSITIES.

RELIABLE SOURCES SAID THAT PROBABLY 500 TO 700 UNIVERSITY STUDENTS SEIZED IN CRACOW AFTER THE MAY 3 DEMONSTRATIONS WERE STILL IN JAIL.

MEANWHILE TEXTILE PLANTS IN LODZ WERE REPORTED IN THE THROES OF WIDESPREAD STRIKE AGITATION, WHICH NEWSPAPERS ASSERTED HAD BEEN ENGINEERED BY "ELEMENTS HOSTILE TO DEMOCRACY."

ARRESTS WERE REPORTED AMONG MEMBERS OF UNDERGROUND ORGANIZATIONS COINCIDENT WITH WHAT THE PAPERS TERMED "A MOBILIZATION OF THE REACTION TO FIGHT THE DEMOCRATIC CAMP" IN THE FORTHCOMING NATIONAL REFERENDUM.

JR649AED

GENEVA, SWITZERLAND, MAY 17-(AP)-THE INTERNATIONAL RECONSTRUCTION COMMITTEE OF THE WORLD COUNCIL OF CHURCHES TODAY CABLED PRESIDENT TRUMAN A MESSAGE CALLING UPON THE "CONSCIENCES OF ALL AMERICANS" AND OTHERS TO HELP PREVENT STARVATION THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

THE COMMITTEE OFFERED ITS FACILITIES FOR COLLECTION AND WIDER DISTRIBUTION OF FOOD SUPPLIES.

THE ACTION WAS TAKEN IN A RESOLUTION ADOPTED AT THE QUARTERLY MEETING OF THE COMMITTEE.

MK712AED

rome, saturday, may 18 - (ap) - the italian armistice, revised by the four-power foreign ministers council in paris, recognizes officially italy's cobelligerent status for the first time, premier alcide de gasperi told the italian news agency ansa today.

the agency quoted de gasperi as saying the new armistice includes general modifications of an economic and financial nature for which specific negotiations will be held by italy, the united states and great britain.

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italian diplomatic circles, ansa said, are confident the negotiations will aid the rehabilitation of italy and will be concluded satisfactorialy. the government now is awaiting the document for signature.

conferring last night with the roman committee on the disputed venezia giulia area, de gasperi said italy would not consider as a basis for discussion any proposal abandoning to yugoslavia "cities of incontestably italian character."

yugoslavia is seeking the important adriactic port of trieste in the venezia giulia area.

JAPANESE POLITICS

TOKYO, SATURDAY, MAY 18-(AP)-JAPAN'S NEW PREMIER, SHIGERU YOSHIDA, LABORED TODAY TO FORM A CABINET, BUT WITHOUT PERCEPTIBLE RESULTS.

NEWSPAPERS SPECULATED THAT HIS PREDECESSOR, BARON KIJURO SHIDEHARA, MIGHT BECOME FOREIGN MINISTER--THE POST PREVIOUSLY HELD BY YOSHIDA.

FEAR OF A POSSIBLE FURTHER APPLICATION OF GENERAL MAC ARTHUR'S PURGE CAUSED SOME TALK IN DIET CIRCLES THAT TAKEKICHI MIKI MIGHT RETIRE BEFORE INSTALLATION AS SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE.

GM1057PCS

30.24-2877

Sydney, Australia, May 17-(AP)-Loading food ships for England and India will be resumed at five major Australian ports Monday after successful intervention of the government to end a 12-day waterfront strike. The strikers walked out in a controversy over handling "double dumped" wool--two bales lashed together and weighing 660 pounds.

MAY 18 1946

apr 02355 pm 1218

Kuching, Borneo, May 17--(AP)--The Negri (Parliament) today approved by a vote of 18 to 16 the incorporation of the northwest borneo kingdom of Sarawak into the British Empire.

The vote upheld the decision of 71-year old Sir Charles Vyner Brooke, the "white rajah", to turn over the country to the British crown. His ancestors founded the much publicized dynasty in Queen Victoria's time.

apr Swintons 01500 occ 121p

TOKYO, SATURDAY, MAY 18-(AP)-PROPERTY, FUNDS AND RECORDS OF THREE DISSOLVED TERRORISTIC AND SECRET PATRIOTIC ORGANIZATIONS TODAY WERE PLACED UNDER CONTROL OF THE CIVIL PROPERTY CUSTODIAN OF SUPREME ALLIED HEADQUARTERS.

THE CIVIL PROPERTY SECTION TOLD THE JAPANESE GOVERNMENT IT WANTS TO BE CERTAIN THE ULTRA-NATIONALISTIC ORGANIZATIONS NAMED ARE DISBANDED. THE THREE, WHICH DISBANDED PRIOR TO ORDERS FROM SUPREME HEADQUARTERS, WERE THE POLITICAL ASSOCIATION OF GREAT JAPAN, THE IMPERIAL RULE ASSISTANCE ASSOCIATION, AND THE IMPERIAL RULE ASSISTANCE POLITICAL SOCIETY.

LT.COL.H.C.HARRIS, CHIEF OF THE CIVIL PROPERTY CUSTODIAN'S GOVERNMENT PROPERTY DIVISION, SAID AFFILIATES, AGENCIES AND SUCCESSORS OF THE THREE ORGANIZATIONS ALSO WERE AFFECTED BY THE DIRECTIVE.

HARRIS SAID THE DESIGNATED ORGANIZATIONS WERE "THE MOST VICIOUS OF ALL THE UNDESIRABLE ORGANIZATIONS IN THIS COUNTRY," AND WORKED "DIRECTLY UNDER THE MILITARY CLIQUE OF JAPAN" PRIOR TO AND DURING THE WAR.

JQ908PCSNM

YOSHIDA SKETCH (330)

BY MORRIE LANDSBERG

TOKYO, MAY 17-(AP)-SHIGERU YOSHIDA ASSUMES THE PREMIERSHIP WITH A REPUTATION AS "THE FIREST CHARACTER IN JAPAN'S FOREIGN SERVICE."

THE BRUSQUE, STOCKY YOSHIDA WAS OUT OF A JOB THE PAST NINE YEARS BECAUSE THE MILITARISTS CONSIDERED HIM PRO-BRITISH. SPEAKING OUT AGAINST WAR, HE FINALLY WAS JAILED 40 DAYS BY THE SECRET POLICE SHORTLY BEFORE HIS COUNTRY SURRENDERED.

THEN THE 68-YEAR OLD CAREER DIPLOMAT ROCKETED BACK INTO PROMINENCE BY TAKING THE POST OF FOREIGN MINISTER IN THE POST-SURRENDER CABINETS OF PRINCE HIGASHI-KUNI AND KIJURO SHIDEHARA. WHEN POLITICAL NECESSITIONS POINTED INEVITABLY TO YOSHIDA AS A SUCCESSOR TO THE RESIGNING SHIDEHARA, HE BELIED HIS STRONG SELF CONFIDENCE BY STATING: "YOU ARE FREE TO DRAFT ME BUT I DON'T CARE. I'M UNFIT FOR THE JOB."

LEFT WING POLITICIANS AGREED YOSHIDA IS BOTH CONSERVATIVE AND AN IMPLACABLE FOE OF THE COMMUNISTS. OBSERVERS EXPECT FIREWORKS WHEN RADICAL DEMONSTRATORS, WHO FREQUENTLY VISITED THE OFFICIAL PREMIER'S RESIDENCE WHEN SHIDEHARA HELD THE POST, GO CALLING ON YOSHIDA.

HE IS KNOWN AS A CLUMSY SPEAKER, EXCEPT WHEN IT COMES TO SAYING "NO!"

THIS STORY IS TOLD OF ONE OF HIS FIRST DIPLOMATIC ASSIGNMENTS, MUKDEN, WHEN HE ARRIVED HE DIDN'T CALL ON THE CHINESE GENERAL; HE MADE THE GENERAL COME TO HIM.

THE SAME INDEPENDENCE PREVENTED HIM BECOMING A POPULAR PUBLIC LEADER AND ONLY THE FAILURE OF POLITICAL PARTIES TO AGREE PAVED THE WAY FOR HIS SELECTION AS PREMIER.

YOSHIDA PROBABLY WOULD HAVE GOTTEN INTO MORE SERIOUS TROUBLE WITH THE SECRET POLICE DURING THE WAR EXCEPT FOR HIS DIPLOMATIC RECORD, HIS HIGH CIVIL SERVICE RANK, AND THE FACT THAT HE IS A SON-IN-LAW OF COUNT NOBUAKI MAKINO, FORMER LORD KEEPER OF THE PRIVY SEAL.

AFTER GRADUATION FROM TOKYO IMPERIAL UNIVERSITY IN 1905, HE ENTERED THE FOREIGN SERVICE IMMEDIATELY. HIS RECORD AT TIENTSIN AND MUKDEN LED TO AN ASSIGNMENT ON THE JAPANESE DELEGATION TO THE PARIS PEACE CONFERENCE. AFTER THAT HE WAS MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS, AMBASSADOR TO THE COURT OF ST.JAMES FROM APRIL, 1936, UNTIL MARCH, 1939.

YOSHIDA WILL NEED ALL OF HIS EXPERIENCE PLUS AN ABILITY TO WORK WITH THE LEADERS OF ALL POLITICAL FACTIONS TO FIND THE KEY TO JAPAN'S MOST PRESSING PROBLEMS--FOOD, HOUSING, EMPLOYMENT AND RECONSTRUCTION.

HE ALREADY HAS SHOWN AN APTITUDE FOR GETTING ALONG WITH OCCUPATION AUTHORITIES.

DS710APS NM

ECCENTRIC DR.SHUMEI OKAWA, WHO SLAPPED TOJO ON HIS BALD PATE IN A COURTROOM OUTBURST, AND AILING FORMER FOREIGN MINISTER YOSUKE MATSUOKA, WHO MAY ESCAPE TRIAL BECAUSE OF ILLNESS, WERE NOT PRESENT.

DS259APS

Add Tokyo (War Crimes) XX √ Business (Lands bera)

ADD TOKYO (JAP POLITICS) XXX JAPANESE (Baines)

TODAY'S DIET MEETING WAS RECESSED PENDING ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE COMPLETE NEW CABINET AND FORMAL APPOINTMENT BY THE THRONE OF THE SPEAKER AND VICE SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. TAKEKICHI MIKI, OF YOSHIDA'S LIBERAL PARTY, WAS ELECTED SPEAKER THURSDAY AND KONZAEMON KIMURA OF THE PROGRESSIVE PARTY WAS CHOSEN VICE SPEAKER.

BOTH THE LIBERAL AND PROGRESSIVE PARTIES ACTUALLY ARE CONSERVATIVE. THEIR MEMBERS WILL DOMINATE THE NEW CABINET.

BA1206APS

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MAYORS OF YOKOHAMA, OSAKA, KYOTO, NAGOYA AND KOBE SENT A TELEGRAM TO GENERAL MACARTHUR, THANKING HIM FOR EFFORTS TO EASE THE FOOD CRISIS. THEY SAID SHORT DELIVERIES OF FOOD TO THEIR CITIES "HAVE BEEN LEADING TO AN EXTREMELY RESTLESS STATE OF THE CITIZENS' MINDS AND THE SITUATION MAKES US FEEL A GRAVE ANXIETY."

WHILE PREMIER YOSHIDA EMBARKED ON HIS AMBITIOUS PLAN TO COMBAT THESE ILLS, THE TOKYO PRESS, MEMBERS OF HIS TWO SUPPORTING PARTIES, AND REPRESENTATIVES IN THE DIET JOINED IN EXPRESSING DISSATISFACTION WITH HIS CABINET LINEUP. ADD TOKYO (NL JAPS) XXX ESTIMATED (Baines)

THE PAPER MAINICHI SAID YOSHIDA'S GOVERNMENT LOOKED LIKE A COUNTERPART OF THE SHIDEHARA CABINET WHICH IT WAS REPLACING, AND PREDICTED HE COULD DO NOTHING ABOUT FOOD OR INFLATION PROBLEMS.

THE DIET, IS MEMBERS GRUMBLING, REMAINED IN RECESS, AS THE NAME OF ITS NEW SPEAKER HAD NOT YET BEEN SUBMITTED TO THE EMPEROR.

GM622PCS

TOKYO, MAY 17-(AP)-AUSTRALIAN PRIME MINISTER JOSEPH B.CHIFLEY, ACCOMPANIED BY FIVE AUSTRALIAN OFFICIALS AND TWO MEMBERS OF GENERAL MACARTHUR'S STAFF, LEFT FOR HOME TODAY IN MACARTHUR'S PRIVATE PLANE, THE C-54 "BATAAN."

THE BATAAN, PILOTED BY MAJ.A.F.STORY OF TROY, MO., CLEARED ATSUGI AIRPORT AT 7:05 A.M. IT WILL STOP OVERNIGHT IN MANILA, REACH DARWIN, AUSTRALIA, SATURDAY NIGHT AND FINISH THE JOURNEY AT CANBERRA SUNDAY.

AUSTRALIANS ACCOMPANYING THE PRIME MINISTER ARE SIR FREDERICK SHEDDON, DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE SECRETARY; DR.H.C.COOMBS, DIRECTOR GENERAL OF POSTWAR CONSTRUCTION; SAMUEL LANDAU, DEFENSE DEPARTMENT; MURRAY TYRRELL, CHIFLEY'S PRIVATE SECRETARY, AND D.K.ROBGERS, FIRST SECRETARY TO THE PRIME MINISTER.

THE AMERICANS ABOARD WERE COL.N.B.WHEELER OF WEST NEWTON, MASS., MACARTHUR'S MILITARY SECRETARY, AND LT.COL.B.H.KENDRICK, HEADQUARTERS MEDICAL OFFICER. BOTH ARE ENROUTE TO THE UNITED STATES ON LEAVE. WHEELER HAS BEEN OVERSEAS FOUR YEARS.

CHIFLEY AND HIS PARTY ARRIVED IN JAPAN LAST MONDAY, ENROUTE HOME FROM THE BRITISH COMMONWEALTH PRIME MINISTERS CONFERENCE IN LONDON. HE VISITED ALLIED HEADQUARTERS HERE AND THE BRITISH COMMONWEALTH OCCUPATION HEADQUARTERS FOR MAKING HIS VISIT "A PLEASANT ONE."

THE BATAAN WILLCONTINUE TO THE UNITED STATES FROM AUSTRALIA TO BE EQUIPPED WITH SPECIAL AUTOMATIC LANDING GEAR FOR BLIND LANDINGS.

FJ622ACS

TOKYO, MAY 17 (AP)-LT.GEN.CARTON DE WIART, REPRESENTATIVE OF BRITISH PRIME MINISTER ATTLEE TO GENERALISSIMO CHIANG KAI-SHEK, ARRIVE TODAY FROM SHANGHAI TO BE THE GUEST OF LT.GEN.G.H.GAIRDNER OF THE BRITISH EMBASSY.

GG ACS

YOKOHAMA, MAY 17 (AP)-JAPANESE WITNESSES AT THE TRIAL OF FOUR COUNTRYMEN CHARGED WITH BEATING TWO AMERICAN SOLDIERS IN A TOKYO SUBURB TESTIFIED TODAY THE INCIDENT FOLLOWED ORGANIZATION OF A CIVILIAN NEIGHBORHOOD GUARD TO COUNTERACT A ROBBERY WAVE.

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THE BEATEN AMERICANS, PFC.JOHN J.UNGER OF STILLWELL, OKLA., AND PFC. JAMES O.THOMAS OF EUBANKS, KY., TESTIFIED THEY HAD MISSED A TRAIN TO TOKYO AND STARTED WALKING WHEN THEY ENCOUNTERED THE JAPANESE ON A STREET CORNER, APRIL 28.

UNGER SAID ONE WITH A WOODEN RIFLE JABBED HIM IN THE CHEST SHOUTING "BANZAI". OTHERS RUSHED HIM, HE SAID, AND HE THREW A ROCK AT THE CROWD BEFORE BEING OVERPOWERED.

BOTH SOLDIERS WERE SEVERELY BEATEN, THOUGH NOT CRITICALLY INJURED.

GG85ACS

30.24-2879

YOKOHAMA, MAY 17-(AP)-TAKEO FUKUNAGA, FORMER MEDICAL ORDERLY ATA PRISON CAMP, WAS ORDERED TO TRIAL TODAY FOR BEATING AND OTHERWISE MISTREATING AMERICAN PRISONERS.

LISTED AS VICTIMS OF HIS "CRUEL AND BRUTAL" ACTS WERE CPL. JOHN H. LECLAIR, 92 CARNATION ST., PAWTUCKET, R.I., AND PFC. JAMES COOK, LAKE VILLAGE, ARK.

CAPT. ANDRE R. STEVENSON OF WHITE PLAINS, N.Y., WAS APPOINTED PROSECUTOR.

FJ612ACS

MAY 18 1946

BY ELTON FAY

PEARL HARBOR, MAY 17-(AP)-REAR ADM. THORVALD SOLBERG, SHIP DESIGN EXPERT, FORESEES A POSSIBILITY THAT TREMENDOUS ATOMIC-BOMB BLAST PRESSURE MAY CRUMPLE THE TARGET BATTLESHIP NEVADA LIKE A TIN CAN AND THRUST HER DOWN INTO THE LAGOON AT BIKINI IN THE MARSHALLS.

SOLBERG, DIRECTOR OF SHIP PREPARATIONS IN THE TEST, TOLD REPORTERS TODAY THAT SO MANY FACTORS WERE INVOLVED IT WAS DIFFICULT TO MAKE PREDICTIONS. FOR ONE THING, HE NOTED, THE ATOMIC BLAST HIGH ABOVE IS EXPECTED TO THRUST EQUALLY AGAINST ALL PARTS OF THE SHIP'S STRUCTURE, RATHER THAN IN A SINGLE SPOT LIKE A STANDARD EXPLOSION.

DISCUSSING THE AIRDROP ATOMIC BOMB, THE ADMIRAL POINTED OUT THAT THE DOWNWARD BLAST, STRIKING THE INERT OLD BATTLESHIP, MIGHT PRODUCE "A SORT OF FOLDING-UP EFFECT, LIKE PUTTING A TIN CAN IN A PRESSURE CHAMBER AND BUILDING UP THE PRESSURE UNTIL IT SUDDENLY COLLAPSES."

HE SAID THERE WOULD BE CLOSE STUDIES OF THE RELATIVE AMOUNTS OF HEAT PENETRATING THROUGH STEEL AND WOOD DECKS WHEN ULTRA-HIGH TEMPERATURES HIT THE TARGET FLEET OF WHICH THE NEVADA WILL BE THE CENTER. HEAT IS NOT EXPECTED TO BE THE PRIMARY CAUSE OF DAMAGE, HOWEVER, BECAUSE OF THE BRIEF DURATION.

OFFICERS IN CHARGE OF ALL THE TARGET SHIPS CONFERRED WITH SOLBERG ON METHODS OF PREPARING THEIR VESSELS FOR THE TEST, ON OR AFTER JULY 1.

SOLBERG IS MAKING HIS HEADQUARTERS ABOARD A TRANSPORT CARRYING 400 ARMY AND NAVY PERSONNEL AND CIVILIAN TECHNICIANS.

CHARLOTTE AMALIE, VIRGIN ISLANDS, MAY 17-(AP)-WILLIAM H. HASTIE, THE FIRST NEGRO TO BE APPOINTED GOVERNOR OF AN AMERICAN POSSESSION, TOOK OFFICE AS CHIEF EXECUTIVE OF THE VIRGIN ISLANDS TODAY AND APPEALED FOR CLOSE COOPERATION "ACROSS INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARIES" IN THE CARIBBEAN.

FW235PED

SAN JUAN, PUERTO RICO, MAY 17-(AP)-JULIUS A. KRUG, U.S. SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR, TOLD THE PEOPLE OF PUERTO RICO YESTERDAY THAT HE WOULD SUPPORT OUTRIGHT INDEPENDENCE FOR THEM IF THEY CHOOSE THAT COURSE.

HE SPOKE AT A LUNCHEON IN HIS HONOR ON HIS FIRST VISIT TO THIS ISLAND.

MK813AED

ON BOARD USS FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT NORTH OF PUERTO RICO, MAY 16-(AP)-THE BATTLESHIP MISSOURI FIRED ITS BIG GUNS TODAY FOR THE FIRST TIME SINCE THEY BATTERED THE HITACHI AREA ON HONSHU JULY 17, 1945.

REDUCED PROPELLER CHARGES WERE USED IN TODAY'S FIRING DIRECTED AGAINST A TARGET AREA ON THE WESTERN END OF MOUNTAINOUS LITTLE CULEBRA ISLAND. THE SAME AREA WAS STRUCK FOUR TIMES DURING THE DAY BY HUNDREDS OF PLANES FROM THE CARRIERS ROOSEVELT, MIDWAY AND PRINCETON.

THE MISSOURI JOINED THE EIGHTH FLEET TUESDAY FOR THE FINAL STAGES OF ITS CURRENT TRAINING OPERATION.

OPERATIONS BEGAN AT 3 O'CLOCK THIS MORNING. WITH THE DETACHING OF SHIPS FOR SHORE BOMBARDMENT. AIR STRIKES WERE SENT OVER WHILE THE SURFACE VESSELS STEAMED TOWARD FIRING POSITION. PREPARATORY ATTACKS WILL CONTINUE TOMORROW WITH THE MARINES LANDING UNDER AIR COVER SATURDAY.

AB1250AES

(190) NIGHT LEAD MANEUVERS

BY JAMES J. STREBIG

ON BOARD THE DESTROYER WILLIAM R. RUSH, OFF PUERTO RICO, MAY 17-(AP)-THE EIGHTH FLEET COMPLETED SEA AND AIR BOMBARDMENT OF CULEBRA ISLAND TODAY IN PREPARATION FOR A SIMULATED WARTIME LANDING BY 5,000 MARINES WHO WILL GO ASHORE TOMORROW MORNING.

THE BATTLESHIP MISSOURI POURED SHELLS FROM ITS 16-INCH MAIN BATTERIES ON SIMULATED TARGETS AT THE NORTHWEST TIP OF CULEBRA, A SMALL RUGGED ISLAND LYING EAST OF PUERTO RICO. THE GIANT BATTLEWAGON WAS ONE OF A GROUP OF SHIPS WHICH FORMED AN UNBROKEN LOOP STEAMING SEVERAL MILES FROM THE ISLAND. EACH SHIP DUMPED SHELLS ON THE TARGET AS IT REACHED POSITION.

BETWEEN SURFACE FIRING, PLANES FROM THE CARRIERS FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT, MIDWAY AND PRINCETON--MAIN STRIKING FORCE OF ADMIRAL MARC MATSCHER'S EIGHTH FLEET--LAID BOMBS AND ROCKETS ON THE TARGET.

NEWSMEN TRANSFERRED TO THE RUSH EARLY THIS MORNING, AND THEN WENT ASHORE AT MEDIO MUNDO BAY TO BE READY FOR TOMORROW'S AMPHIBIOUS OPERATION. THE LANDING WILL BE SUPPORTED BY PLANES I

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NEWSMEN TRANSFERRED TO THE RUSH EARLY THIS MORNING, AND THEN WENT ASHORE AT MEDIO MUNDO BAY TO BE READY FOR TOMORROW'S AMPHIBIOUS OPERATION. THE LANDING WILL BE SUPPORTED BY PLANES IN SIMULATED ATTACKS. THERE WILL BE NO FIRING. FOREIGN OBSERVERS VISITING THIS AREA AS GUESTS OF THE ARMY AND NAVY WILL WITNESS THE OPERATION.

THE EIGHTH FLEET WILL ANCHOR IN ROOSEVELT ROADS UNTIL MONDAY MORNING, WHEN IT WILL START FOR NEW YORK. ROUTINE MANEUVERS WILL BE CARRIED OUT ENROUTE AND THE AIR GROUPS WILL STAGE A PARADE OVER THE CITY ON MAY 26, ONE DAY BEFORE THE FLEET ENTERS THE HUDSON.

MANEUVERS (130)

WITH THE EIGHTH FLEET ON TRAINING MAEUVERS OFF PUERTO RICO, MAY 17-(AP)-A SURFACE STRIKING FORCE LED BY THE BATTLESHIP MISSOURI BLASTED TODAY AT TARGETS DESIGNATED BY PLANES FLYING OVER THE WEST END OF CULEBRA ISLAND.

THIS IS THE THIRD AND LAST DAY OF THE PREPARATORY ATTACK FOR A LANDING BY 5,000 MARINES UNDER BRIG. GEN. DAVID NUMMER SATURDAY. "THE BIG MO," THE CRUISERS MACON AND DAYTON AND SEVERAL DESTROYERS DUMPED 50 TONS OF EXPLOSIVE SHELLS ON CULEBRA YESTERDAY. THE FIRST DAY OF THE ATTACK WAS EXCLUSIVELY AERIAL.

IN AN ACTUAL COMBAT OPERATION THE SURFACE BOMBARDMENT WOULD NOT BE CONDUCTED BY THE SAME SHIPS WHICH OPERATE WITH THE CARRIER TASK FORCE. CAPTAIN JOSEPH A.E. HINDMAN OF PHILADELPHIA, FLEET GUNNERY OFFICER, SAID IT WAS BEING DONE IN THIS EXERCISE TO TRAIN GUNCREWS, AMMUNITION HANDLERS AND FIRE CONTROL PARTIES.

SU654AES

PANAMA, PANAMA, MAY 17-(AP)-- GEORGE S.MESSERSMITH, NEW U.S. AMBASSADOR ARGENTINA, STOPPED OFF HERE TODAY WITH MRS.MESSERSMITH EN ROUTE TO HIS POST AT BUENOS AIRES.

THE MESSERSMITHS WILL BE THE GUESTS OF U.S.AMBASSADOR FRANK T.HINES UNTIL SATURDAY, WHEN THEY WILL RESUME THEIR JOURNEY BY PLANE.

MAY 18 1945

AQ NOL18 1023--JA-- 145A

EDMONTON, ALBERTA, MAY 17-(AP)-A MOTORLESS "FLYING WING" HAS BEEN REMOVED FROM THE SECRET CATEGORY BY THE ROYAL CANADIAN AIR FORCE FOLLOWING A PUBLIC DEMONSTRATION YESTERDAY OF THE STRANGE BAT-SHAPED GLIDER.

THE TAIL-LESS, TWO-PLACE "WING," DEVELOPED IN THE AERODYNAMIC LABORATORY OF THE NATIONAL RESEARCH COUNCIL, WAS FLOWN FOR 45 MINUTES OVER NAMAO AIRPORT BY SQDN. LDR. R. KRONFELD, FIRST MAN TO FLY THE ENGLISH CHANNEL BOTH WAYS IN A GLIDER.

HE WAS TOWED ALOFT BY A TWIN-ENGINE DAKOTA AND CUT LOOSE AT 6,000 FEET. FLYING WITH ITS WHEELS RETRACTED, THE "WING" LOOKED LIKE A HUGE YELLOW BAT IN THE SKY.

THE GLIDER IS 18 FEET LONG AND 47 FEET WIDE, HAS SWEPT-BACK WINGS WITH RUDDERS ATTACHED TO THE TIPS, AND HAS A PRIMARY STRUCTURE OF WOOD. OFFICIALS SAID THE PURPOSE OF THE "WING" WAS TO OBTAIN INFORMATION ON THE OPERATION OF TAIL-LESS PLANES.

JR652AED

BY JOHN M.HIGHTOWER

WASHINGTON, MAY 17-(AP)-DIPLOMATIC AUTHORITIES REPORTED TONIGHT THAT THE UNITED STATES HAD PROPOSED TO CANADA A CLOSER COORDINATION OF AMERICAN-CANADIAN MILITARY DEFENSE PLANNING AND TRAINING AND OTHER DEFENSE PREPARATIONS IN THE ARCTIC REGIONS.

THE PROPOSAL, WITHIN THE FRAMEWORK OF THE PERMANENT CANADIAN-AMERICAN DEFENSE BOARD, APPARENTLY RESULTS AT LEAST PARTLY FROM THE "MUSKOX" OPERATION THIS PAST WINTER IN WHICH A CANADIAN TROOP WITH AMERICAN OBSERVERS AND SOME AMERICAN EQUIPMENT MADE A LONG EXPERIMENTAL MARCH THROUGH THE ARCTIC REGIONS OF CANADA.

CANADIAN AGREEMENT WITH THE AMERICAN PROPOSALS AT LEAST IN PRINCIPLE WAS CONSIDERED CERTAIN. CANADIAN AMBASSADOR L.B.PEARSON DECLARED IN A SPEECH AT PRINCETON, N.J., WEDNESDAY THAT THERE WAS NO REASON NOW WHY THE TWO COUNTRIES SHOULD NOT MOVE AHEAD MORE RAPIDLY, WITHIN THE REGIONAL DEFENSE PROVISIONS OF THE UNITED NATIONS CHARTER, TO WORK OUT JOINT DEFENSE ARRANGEMENTS, PARTICULARLY BY COORDINATING THEIR MILITARY SUPPLIES AND PLANNING.

SUCH COORDINATION WAS CONTEMPLATED BY OFFICIALS OF BOTH GOVERNMENTS EARLY IN THE LAST WAR WHEN THEY CREATED THE JOINT DEFENSE BOARD ON A PERMANENT RATHER THAN A TEMPORARY BASIS. THE ARCTIC REGIONS ARE CONSIDERED BY MILITARY STRATEGISTS HERE TO BE OF POTENTIALLY GREAT IMPORTANCE IF WAR SHOULD COME IN THE ATOMIC AGE SINCE LONG-RANGE PLANES MIGHT FLY ATTACK MISSIONS ACROSS THE NORTH POLE AND LONG DISTANCE ROCKETS MIGHT BE FIRED OVER THE SAME ROUTE.

J1148PES

REORGANIZATION

WASHINGTON, MAY 17-(AP)-PRESIDENT TRUMAN'S FIRST BLUEPRINT FOR STREAMLINING POSTWAR GOVERNMENT PRODUCED ONLY A MILD STIR TODAY ON CAPITOL HILL.

HE CREATED A LITTLE MORE COMMENT WITH AN ACCOMPANYING ANNOUNCEMENT THAT HE INTENDS TO SEEK APPROVAL SOON OF A REGULAR DEPARTMENT WITH CABINET STATUS FOR THE GOVERNMENT'S WELFARE ACTIVITIES.

PLANS PROBABLY WOULD KEEP CONGRESS IN SESSION UNTIL REORGANIZATION THE LAW PROVIDES THAT SUCH PLANS BECOME E

CABINET STATUS FOR THE GOVERNMENT'S WELFARE ACTIVITIES.

THE INITIAL REACTION OF LAWMAKERS WAS THAT THE REORGANIZATION PLANS PROBABLY WOULD KEEP CONGRESS IN SESSION UNTIL MID-JULY. THE LAW PROVIDES THAT SUCH PLANS BECOME EFFECTIVE AFTER 60 CALENDAR DAYS, PROVIDED CONGRESS REMAINS IN SESSION AND ADOPTS NO RESOLUTION DISAPPROVING THEM.

THE MOST IMPORTANT OF THE STREAMLINING MOVES PROPOSED BY MR. TRUMAN IS THE CONSOLIDATION OF THE GOVERNMENT'S NUMEROUS WELFARE ACTIVITIES IN THE FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY, WHICH HE HOPES TO RAISE TO CABINET RANK.

THE CHIEF EXECUTIVE ALSO ANNOUNCED A PERMANENT STATUS FOR THE NATIONAL HOUSING AGENCY, ORIGINALLY A WARTIME SETUP, AND LISTED A NUMBER OF OTHER LESSER CHANGES, MOST OF WHICH ARE CURRENTLY IN EFFECT UNDER TEMPORARY WARTIME LEGISLATION.

MAY 17 1945

SENATE MAJORITY LEADER BARKLEY TOLD A REPORTER THAT SUBMISSION OF THE PLANS AFTER THE PRESIDENT'S NEWS CONFERENCE YESTERDAY MADE IT PRACTICALLY CERTAIN THAT CONGRESS WOULD NOT QUIT BEFORE THE MIDDLE OF JULY. HE ADDED THERE WAS VERY LITTLE HOPE OF GETTING THROUGH BEFORE THEN ANYWAY, AT THE RATE NECESSARY LEGISLATION IS PROGRESSING.

CHAIRMAN MCCARRAN (D-NEV), OF THESENATE JUDICIARY COMMITTEE WHICH WILL CONSIDER THE PROPOSALS, SAID HE HAD NO PRESENT PLAN FOR ACTION.

SU650AES

30.24-2881

WASHINGTON, MAY 17-(AP)-REPRESENTATIVES OF FIVE VETERANS ORGANIZATIONS ASSERTED TODAY THAT "UNSCRUPULOUS PERSONS" ARE JEOPARDIZING VETERANS' PRIORITY RIGHTS TO SURPLUS PROPERTY BY USING THEM AS A FRONT TO OBTAIN GOODS ILLEGIMATELY.

THESE REPRESENTATIVES, MEMBERS OF THE VETERANS POLICY COMMITTEE OF THE WAR ASSETS ADMINISTRATION, PLEDGED THEY WILL SUPPORT GOVERNMENT EFFORTS "TO WIPE OUT ABUSES" OF THIS KIND.

THE COMMITTEE, AT A MEETING WITH WAA OFFICIALS, SAID MEMBERS OF VETERANS ORGANIZATIONS WILL BE URGED TO REPORT PROPOSALS FOR MISUSE OF THEIR PRIORITY CERTIFICATES TO THE GOVERNMENT AGENCY.

JOSEPH F.CARROLL, DIRECTOR OF WAA'S COMPLIANCE ENFORCEMENT DIVISION, TOLD THE COMMITTEE THAT HIS STAFF HAD "UNCOVERED INDICATIONS THAT A SMALL MINORITY OF VETERANS HAD ACQUIRED SURPLUS PROPERTY FOR OTHERS AFTER CERTIFYING THAT THE PROPERTY WAS FOR THEIR OWN USE."

THOSE WHO DO THIS, CARROLL SAID, ARE LIABLE TO PROSECUTION FOR VIOLATION OF THE U.S. CRIMINAL CODE AND THE SURPLUS PROPERTY ACT.

CARROLL ADDED THAT THE DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE IS PREPARING TO PROSECUTE DEALERS "WHO HAVE INDUCED VETERANS TO OBTAIN SUBSTANTIAL AMOUNTS OF PROPERTY FOR THE DEALERS UPON CERTIFICATION THAT IT IS FOR SETTING UP OR MAINTAINING THEIR OWN BUSINESS ENTERPRISE." THE AGENCY SAID DEALERS WHO OBTAIN SURPLUS GOODS ILLEGITIMATELY FACE LOSS OF THE RIGHT TO BUY ANY SUCH PROPERTY.

MEMBERS OF THE VETERANS POLICY COMMITTEE WHO ATTENDED TODAY'S CONFERENCE WERE OMAR B.KITCHUM, VETERANS OF FOREIGN WARS; MILLARD RICE, DISABLED AMERICAN VETERANS; HERRICK J. O'GARA (CQ), AMERICAN LEGION; CHAT (CQ) PATERSON, AMERICAN VETERANS COMMITTEE; AND ROBERT E.MCLAUGHLIN, AMERICAN VETERANS OF WORLD WAR II.

VH842PES

MAY 17 1946

MEMPHIS TENN., MAY 17-(AP)-THE "TASK FORCE" OF P-80 JET-PROPELLED SHOOTING STARS WAS AT FULL 25-PLANE STRENGTH AGAIN TONIGHT FOR CONTINUATION OF THE EXPERIMENTAL MASS FLIGHT ACROSS THE COUNTRY.

THE ARMY SPEEDSTERS, EN ROUTE FROM MARCH FIELD, CALIF., TO WASHINGTON, HAD TO LEAVE A PLANE AT TUCSON, ARIZ., WEDNESDAY WHEN IT DEVELOPED MOTOR TROUBLE.

THEY REJOINED THE GROUP TODAY AND THE PLANES ARE READY TO TAKE OFF TOMORROW MORNING FOR SMYRNA, TENN., AIR FIELD, THE NEXT-TO-LAST LAP IN THE FLIGHT TO THE NATION'S CAPITOL.

THE FIRST FLIGHT IS SCHEDULED TO DEPART AT 11:30 A.M. (CST), OTHERS FOLLOWING AT 15-MINUTE INTERVALS. THERE ARE THREE TO FIVE PLANES IN EACH FLIGHT.

THE PLANES ARE SCHEDULED TO LEAVE SMYRNA AT 11:40 A.M. SUNDAY FOR WASHINGTON WHERE THEY WILL STAY UNTIL MAY 23.

THE CROSS-COUNTRY FLIGHT IS AN "OPERATIONS" TEST. THE P-80S ARE ACCOMPANIED BY FIVE GIANT C-82 "FLYING BOXCARS" FROM GREENVILLE, S.C., AIR FIELD. THE TRANSPORTS CARRY SUPPLIES AND MAINTENANCE CREW MEMBERS FOR THE FAST ARMY FIGHTERS.

TWO OF THE SHOOTING STARS GAVE AN EXHIBITION OF SPEED AND ACROBATICS FOR AROUND 10,000 MEMPHIANS AT THE AIRPORT.

MK904PES NM

NEW YORK, MAY 17-(AP)-THE WAR AND NAVY DEPARTMENTS TONIGHT PRESENTED THE NATIONAL TRAVELERS AID ASSOCIATION A CITATION FOR ITS "EXCEPTIONAL AND MERITORIOUS SERVICE" IN CONTRIBUTING TO THE "COMPLETE MOBILIZATION" OF THE ARMED FORCES.

ADM.SPRUANCE PRAISED THE ASSOCIATION FOR THE ASSISTANCE GIVEN SERVICE MEN AND OTHERS BY 26,000 TRAVELERS AID WORKERS.

N1205AED

NEW YORK, MAY 17-(AP)-MRS.ELEANOR ROOSEVELT WON'T GO TO RUSSIA THIS SUMMER, SHE SAID LAST NIGHT. INSTEAD SHE PLANS TO SPEND MOST OF THE TIME AT HER HYDE PARK HOME WORKING ON THE SECOND VOLUME OF HER AUTOBIOGRAPHY.

MK814AED

OAK RIDGE, TENN., MAY 17-(AP)-SIX NATIONAL UNIONS HAVE OPENED OFFICES IN OAK RIDGE AND HAVE ORGANIZERS AT WORK AMONG WORKERS IN ATOMIC ENERGY PLANTS.

DURING THE WAR, THROUGH AN AGREEMENT WITH THE WAR DEPARTMENT, THE CIO AND AFL MADE NO ATTEMPTS TO ORGANIZE THE WORKERS AT THE PLANT, SAID AN OFFICIAL WHO DECLINED USE OF HIS NAME.

"THE MAIN REASON FOR THIS WAS SECURITY," THE OFFICIAL SAID, BUT EMPHASIZED THAT IT WAS AN AGREEMENT, AND THAT THE GOVERNMENT HAD RECEIVED COMPLETE COOPERATION FROM THE UNIONS.

"NOW, IF THEY WANT TO ORGANIZE THE WORKERS, IT IS UP TO THEM," HE STATED.

THE UNIONS REPRESENTED ARE THE CHEMICAL WORKERS UNIO, INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS, FIREMEN AND OILERS UNION AND PLUMBERS AND STEAMFITTERS UNION, ALL OF THE AFL; THE COKE AND CHEMICAL WORKERS UNION OF THE CIO, AND THE MACHINISTS INTERNATIONAL, AN INDEPENDENT UNION.

OFFICIALS SAID A NATIONAL LABOR RELATIONS BOARD REPRESENTATIVE HAD RECENTLY INVESTIGATED CLAIMS BY THE CIO AND AFL CHEMICAL WORKERS UNITS, AND HAD RETURNED TO WASHINGTON TO FINISH HIS REPORT.

MAY 18 1946

MK1152PES NM

SEATTLE, MAY 17-(AP)-THE UNITED STATES ATTORNEY'S OFFICE WAS ORDERED TODAY TO FURNISH SOVIET LT.NICOLAI G.REDIN'S COUNSEL WITH THE IDENTITY OF THE PERSON OR PERSONS WITH WHOM HE IS ACCUSED OF CONSPIRING TO OBTAIN INFORMATION ABOUT THE DESTROYER TENDER YELLOWSTONE.

REDIN, FORMER SOVIET PURCHASING AGENT HERE, IS CHARGED WITH ESPIONAGE AND CONSPIRACY.

FEDERAL JUDGE LLOYD BLACK IN HANDING DOWN THE ORDER, SET THE TRIAL FOR JUNE 25. HE ALSO GRANTED A MOTION BY THE DEFENSE PERMITTING IT TO INSPECT, COPY OR PHOTOGRAPH ANY PAPERS OR OTHER TANGIBLES OBTAINED FROM REDIN. THE JURY WILL BE CHOSEN JUNE 24.

THE COURT DISMISSED ONE ESPIONAGE COUNT BECAUSE OF ITS PHRASING BUT PERMITTED THREE OTHER ESPIONAGE COUNTS AND ONE CONSPIRACY COUNT TO STAND.

DEFENSE ATTYS. TRACY E.GRIFFIN AND IRVIN GOODMAN HAD ASKED THAT THE ENTIRE INDICTMENT RETURNED BY THE FEDERAL GRAND JURY BE DISMISSED. THEY ALSO ASKED A LATER TRIAL DATE.

THE IDENTITY OF THE OTHER PERSON OR PERSONS INVOLVED IN THE CONSPIRACY COUNT, IF KNOWN TO THE PROSECUTION, MUST BE GIVEN THE DEFENSE BY 4 P.M. MONDAY, JUDGE BLACK DIRECTED.

REDIN WAS ARRESTED IN PORTLAND IN MARCH AS HE WAS PREPARING TO BOARD A RUSSIAN SHIP THERE.

GM635PCS

NEW YOUMAY 17-(AP)-THE CRUISER USS SPOKANE, FIR NAVY VESSEL TO BEAR THE NAME OF THE CITY IN WASHINGTON STATE, WILL BE COMMISSIONED TODAY AT THE U.S. NAVAL SHIPYARD IN BROOKLYN WITH A DELEGATION FROM THE STATE WITNESSING THE CEREMONY.

AMONG THOSE SCHEDULED TO ATTEND THE COMMISSIONING, SET FOR 11 A.M.

(EST), WERE SEN. WARREN G. MAGNUSON (D-WASH), MAYOR ARTHUR R. MEEHAN OF SPOKANE, REP. WALT HORAN (R-WASH) AND PATRICE MUNSEL, METROPOLITAN OPERA COMPANY MEMBER WHO WILL SPONSOR THE SHIP AT ITS LAUNCHING.

THE 6,000-TON SPOKANE, BUILT AT THE FEDERAL SHIPBUILDING AND DRYDOCK COMPANY, KEARNY, N.J., IS OF THE ATLANTA CLASS AND IS A SISTER SHIP OF THE USS JUNEAU.

SHE CARRIES A MAIN BATTERY OF 12 FIVE-INCH GUNS AND 40 ANTI-AIRCRAFT GUNS OF 40 AND 20 MILLIMETER CALIBER, NAVY OFFICIALS DISCLOSED. SHE IS 541 FEET LONG, WITH A BEAM OF 53 FEET, AND HAS THE LATEST FEATURES TO BE DESIGNED AS A RESULT OF WAR EXPERIENCE.

THE SHIP WILL OPERATE WITH THE NEW EIGHTH FLEET UNDER ADM. MARC A. MITSCHER UPON COMPLETION OF HER SHAKEDOWN CRUISE, THE NAVY SAID.

CAPT. LEMERTON E. CRIST, JR., FORMER EXECUTIVE OFFICER OF THE USS MASSACHUSETTS, IS TO BE IN COMMAND OF THE SPOKANE.

(EDS--DATELINE ABOVE READ NEW YORK PLS)
JR522AED

MAY 18 1946

WASHINGTON, MAY 17-(AP)-AN ADMINISTRATION PLAN TO GIVE ITALY DOLLAR CREDITS EQUIVALENT TO OCCUPATION COSTS HAS MET SHARP CONGRESSIONAL CRITICISM, IT WAS LEARNED TODAY.

AS A RESULT, GOVERNMENT INFORMANTS WHO DECLINED IDENTIFICATION SAID THE ONCE-CONCLUDED NEGOTIATIONS FOR A $250,000,000 U.S. LOAN TO ITALY HAVE BEEN REOPENED IN THE HOPE OF ANNOUNCING A SATISFACTORY CONCLUSION SOME TIME NEXT WEEK.

EARLIER THIS WEEK, OFFICIALS OF THE EXPORT-IMPORT BANK AND THE TREASURY AND STATE DEPARTMENTS MET IN SECRET SESSION WITH A HOUSE APPROPRIATIONS SUBCOMMITTEE TO DISCUSS THE ITALIAN CREDIT.

THE COMMITTEE HELD THAT ITALY SHOULD PAY OCCUPATION COSTS INCURRED BY THE U.S. ARMY BECAUSE OF HER ROLE IN THE WAR. THEY URGED THAT CREDITS TO ITALY SHOULD COME FROM EXPORT-IMPORT BANK FUNDS, RATHER THAN ON THE BASIS OF "FORGIVING" HER OCCUPATION EXPENSES FIGURED AT $100,000,000.

VH352PES

moisture conditions were favorable for sowing, and yield prospects were good. Wheat sowing in the Ukraine now was in the final stages, it added.

Soviet reports on the crop situation made no mention of drought, although Marshall MacDuffie, American chief of the UNRRA mission to the Ukranian Republic, had declared in Moscow yesterday that the Ukraine was experiencing a severe drought. MacDuffie said that unless rain came within a week or two, the coming wheat crop might be ruined.

Lists Various Promises

The broadcast by Peter Orlov, Soviet commentator, said Russia had promised to deliver 500,000 tons of grain to France during April, May and June; had agreed to sell 200,000 tons of grain to Poland for sowing this year's harvest; had agreed last September to deliver to Romania 150,000 tons of wheat and as much corn, and 20,000 more carloads of wheat this year. Fourth, he said, was a promise of 100,000 tons of grain to Finland.

Orlov said "these nations can see that after, playing a leading role in the defeat of Fascism and carrying out the mission of liberation, the Soviet Union marches today in the vanguard of the struggle for peaceful co-operation of nations."

1,100,000 Tons Of Grain Being Sent By Russ

London, May 18 (AP)—Soviet Commentator Peter Orlov said in a Moscow radio broadcast today that Russia had pledged more than 1,100,000 tons of grain to four hungry European nations during the first year of peace, but that her own food supplies were "still limited."

DAY

Coincident with Generalissimo Stalin's reported rejection of President Truman's appeal to work with the United States and Great Britain in meeting the world famine crisis, Orlov broadcast reports of Russian food commitments to Finland, France, Poland and Romania.

"Gratefully Received"

The largest pledge he mentioned was that of 500,000 tons of grain to France during April, May and June. "Soviet grain began to arrive in France when the country's food difficulties reached a climax," Orlov said, "and the timely aid of the Soviet Union was gratefully received."

Orlov said Russia agreed to sell Poland 200,000 tons of grain for sowing this year's harvest.

"This assistance was the more valuable because Poland's home market would provide no more than 50,000 tons to be sown and the Polish Government's hope of securing grain from UNRRA has not yet been vindicated," he said.

The Aid To Romania

Last September, the commentator went on, Russia agreed to grant Romania 150,000 tons of wheat and 150,000 tons of corn in addition to postponing until the next harvest part of the Romanian reparation grain deliveries. This year, he said, an additional grant of 20,000 carloads of wheat has been made.

Orlo also listed a recent Soviet promise of 100,000 tons of grain to Finland.

"These nations can see that after playing a leading role in the defeat of Fascism and carrying out the mission of liberation, the Soviet Union marches today in the vanguard of the struggle for peaceful co-operation of nations," Orlov concluded.

Grain 'Disaster' In Russia Seen

R. JAMES

Moscow, May 18 (AP)—World grain estimates were sharply reduced today following a report by Marshall MacDuffie, American chief of the UNRRA mission to the Ukrainian Republic, that a prolonged drought threatened disaster to the grain crop of Russia's great bread basket.

"We have reported to UNRRA that unless there is rain within two weeks the effect will be ruinous," MacDuffie disclosed at a press conference here yesterday.

DAY

He said the Ukraine's crop prospects would discourage food officials throughout the world, who have been hoping that Russia would produce enough grain to increase her exports and contributions to other countries.

May More Than Halve Crop

MacDuffie said the situation was so bad that the grain crop for the Ukraine—an area more than twice the size of New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania—might be less than half the 1940 total, unless there was rain within a week or two.

He said the outlook was good until two weeks ago, when it was estimated that the crop would be 75 per cent of the 1940 total. Since that time, however, the picture has entirely changed.

The drought has affected all kinds of crops, the UNRRA official said, and the live stock and poultry situation is serious.

Acute Shortage Of Seeds

One of the most alarming things, he said, is that there are no stockpiles of grain in the Ukraine and there is an acute shortage of seeds for all crops.

The diet of workers is often dangerously low, he disclosed, although the caloric count is difficult to estimate because the Russians do not figure food in terms of calories.

MacDuffie, who established the mission's headquarters in Kiev on March 20, came to Moscow for a brief visit. He was accompanied by John Fischer, a member of the mission, who said the Ukrainian drought had lasted for two months.

60,000 Tractors Short

Fischer said that another factor in Ukrainian production was that only 40,000 tractors were available, whereas 100,000 were in use before the war.

MacDuffie, commenting on the extent of war damage, said he had been "most places in Europe and have never seen, except in Warsaw, worse damage than in the Ukraine."

"What UNRRA is distributing is only a drop in the bucket," he added.

$74,000,000 In Aid Sent

A total of $74,000,000 worth of UNRRA goods has been shipped from various parts of the world to the Ukraine in the last two months, MacDuffie said, and most of it has arrived.

The mission has allocated $189,000,000 in UNRRA aid to the Ukraine—42 per cent in food; 33 per cent in clothing, shoes and textiles; 14 per cent in industrial rehabilitation; 4 per cent in medicine and the rest in agricultural rehabilitation, he announced.

Russia Recalls Pledges to Send Grain to Four European Nations

Expects to Deliver 1,100,000 Tons This Year to Finland, France, Poland and Romania Despite Shortages of Foodstuffs Inside U. S. S. R.

London, May 18 (AP)—Russia pledged more than 1,100,000 tons of grain to four European nations during a year although her own food supplies still are limited, a Soviet broadcast said today, and in Moscow the press summoned peasants to sow grain quickly and well.

NIGHT

The broadcast on Soviet food promises to France, Poland, Romania and Finland followed reports that Prime Minister Stalin had turned down President Truman's appeal to co-operate with the United States and Britain in battling world famine.

Calls Prospects Good

A Moscow dispatch said the newspaper *Izvestia*, in a front page editorial, had urged peasants to speed the task of sowing grain now along the Volga, in the Urals, and in western Siberia. *Izvestia* featured the slogan "to the fields with all horses and oxen."

Izvestia said that in most regions

World Food Parley To Open In Capital, With Soviet Absen

1948

30.24-2883

Washington, May 18 (AP)—Minus Russian help, an international conference starts work here Monday on long-range plans for a well-fed world.

Called by the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization, it will skip most problems of the current famine to concentrate on those of the four or five years beyond.

American experts plan to propose improvement of international food allocation machinery by adding Australia, Argentina and France to the Combined Food Board. The United States, Britain and Canada are the only members now.

Score Of Nations To Attend

Representatives of nearly a score of countries and of international agencies concerned with food will attend the eight-day conference. The Soviet Embassy said Russia would send no delegates, and that it would not even have observers present so far as is known now.

The meeting's objectives is to bring major food producing nations into agreement on the growing and distribution of food on a permanent basis, starting from the time this year's crops begin to alleviate the hunger in many lands.

Delegates will listen Monday to messages from President Truman and former President Herbert Hoover, who has just completed a world survey of famine condtions.

Secret Sessions To Be Held

Committees will spend the bulk of the week in secret sessions, working on plans for a permanent solution of the world food problems. These will be laid before a final business meeting, on May 27, for approval, and later before the entire FAO.

American authorities, who withheld use of their names, said they had about given up any thought that Russia might join an expanded Combined Food Board, particularly since Premier Stalin turned down a personal bid from President Truman to work more closely with the Western powers in meeting the current famine crisis.

But these officials said the idea of bringing Australia, Argentina and France into the board had been discussed with Canadian and British authorities.

UNRRA May Be Represented

Several American Government officials are known to be in favor of adding these three countries—and possibly others—as one way of silencing the growing criticism of the board's wheat and rice allocations.

The UNRRA representative also may be given a place on the board. UNRRA officials in the past have bitterly criticized the Combined Food Board for not allocating UNRRA as much food as it requested.

Food for Freedom, an organization which claims it speaks for 50,000,000 members of religious, labor, farm, women's civic and other groups, said in a statement today that another food conference will be held here next week.

Spokesmen for national organizations, it said, will urge action to stop the march of famine and send a delegation to appeal to President Truman.

Hoover Optimism Attacked

The Food for Freedom Group, headed by Mrs. Dwight Morrow, said that Herbert Hoover's "optimism" about good weather helpin world wheat prospects "has thrown confusion into a truly alarming picture of world famine.

"Mr. Hoover," the organization declared, "has given to the public the impression that the world food needs are only a third of previous estimates."

REDS WON'T AID U.S. AND BRITAIN AVERT FAMINE

Stalin Is Reported to Have Turned Down Truman Plea for Food.

MOSCOW RADIO EXPLAINS

Broadcast Says Russia Pledged 1,100,000 Tons of Wheat to France and Poland.

Washington, May 18 (A. P.).—Anglo-American hopes of enlisting Russia in a united fight on world famine received a fresh setback today from the report that Generalissimo Stalin has turned down an appeal from President Truman for Soviet participation.

The Truman-Stalin exchange was reported by a strategically placed official, who declined to be quoted by name, but asserted the Russian reply contended previous Soviet relief commitments made the American requst too late.

Mr. Truman was not content with the reply, according to unofficial reports, and apparently still hopes to get Moscow to reconsider its aloof attitude toward the world food problem.

Report Big Deficit.

However, Soviet commentator Peter Orlov declared in a Moscow radio broadcast today Russia had pledged more than 1,100,000 tons of wheat and corn to Finland, France, Poland and Romania since the surrender of Germany.

Russia's own food supplies are still limited, Orlov said.

Also in Moscow, Marshall MacDuffie, chief or the UNRRA mission to the Ukraine, said protracted drought threatened the grain crop there. Unless rain came within two weeks, he added, "the effect will be ruinous" on the growing cereals of Russia's great bread basket area.

A joint United States-British communique issued here last night reported that a 3,400,000-ton grain deficit was now likely in the May-September period efforts to meet requirements of needy nations.

"A risk of famine remains," the announcement said, despite the best Anglo-American efforts. "Even more energetic measures" were called for throughout the world to meet that risk.

Some diplomats detected a possible veiled reference to Soviet non-participation when the communique mentioned that the situtation could be improved "insofar as other sources of supply can be found in addition to those at present in sight."

Report Not Confirmed.

The report of Mr. Truman's efforts with Stalin on the food situation brought no immediate confirmation from the White House. However, it was recalled the President told his news conference Thursday that he had been in touch with Stalin on the subject.

The President added then that he hoped to have something more to say on the matter later.

Moscow in the past has been consistently cool to all suggestions, official or otherwise, that Russia put the famine relief job on a Big Three basis. While in the Far East on his inspection tour, Hoover suggested that release of food supplies in Russian-occupied zones there would help ease the urgent needs of some hungry areas of Asia. There was no Soviet reaction to the suggestion.

OUR 'PLENTY' IRKS THE LONDON PAPERS

Cartoons, Editorials and Even Verse Depict Contrast With British Sacrifice

LONDON, May 18 (AP)—London newspapers used cartoons, editorials and even front-page verse tonight to criticize "American plenty" in the face of Great Britain's decision to send an additional 200,000 tons of food to famine-threatened areas.

The Sunday Dispatch said there were "grotesque extremes" between Great Britain's food situation and the "ample diet" of Americans.

NIGHT

In a two-column wide poem about the Statue of Liberty, The Dispatch asked:

"I wonder is freedom still holding the light—or is she just calling the waiter?"

The Dispatch ran beside its poem an article headlined "3,000,000 children underweight." The story quoted Eddie Williams, chairman of the Welsh Children's Nutritional Council, as saying that 3,000,000 British schoolchildren were on an average eight pounds lighter and two inches shorter than they should be because for six years they have not been getting well-balanced school dinners.

A Daily Mirror cartoon entitled "Old Glory—or a New Shame?" depicted an American flag in which the arms of Europe's hungry, outstretched toward the flag's stars, displaced the stripes.

The Sunday Chronicle published a front-page interview by transatlantic telephone with a "typical American housewife," Mrs. Elizabeth MacDonald of Forest Hills, N. Y., in which they quoted her as saying: "The belt-tightening British have given me a guilty conscience."

282 DEATH SENTENCES LISTED BY U. N. BOARD

LONDON, May 18 (AP)—The United Nations War Crimes Commission reported tonight that 282 death sentences had been imposed on war criminals in western and southern Europe, southeast Asia and Australia. The report described the results of trials as encouraging and said "even better results" were expected the next few months.

The report said figures from the United States forces in the European theatre, the British Army of the Rhine, Allied Mediterranean forces, and from southeast Asia, Australia and France showed that of 735 defendants tried, 282 were sentenced to death, 318 were sentenced to imprisonment and 135 were acquitted.

An earlier official report of Czechoslovak war crimes trials in Bohemia and Moravia showed that of 1,291 persons tried last October and November, forty-four were sentenced to death, fifty-two to life imprisonment and 984 to varying terms of imprisonment.

United States Navy trials of forty-two persons in the Pacific area resulted in seventeen death sentences and twenty-one sentences to imprisonment.

Shortage Expected In Linseed Supply

London, May 18 (AP)—The supply situation of linseed is going to be very acute this year, the *Corn Trade News* said, unless Argentina and the United States can come to an agreement on the price for this year's Argentine surplus.

"Argentina has more linseed at her disposal for export than a year ago, but the shipments continue to be disappointing," the publication said.

"The simple explanation is that farmers will not sell at current prices, and the Argentine Regulating Board is therefore unable to ship in quantity. The position is now aggravated by the suspension of exports from India."

Ticking Bomb Rushed Through Crowds

Coventry, Eng., May 18 (A. P.).—"Gazworks Gussie," a ticking, 500-pound German bomb, was whisked through the city's rush-hour crowds last night and was detonated on the local common.

The bomb was dropped during the Coventry blitz early in the war.

IRAN NOTE HINTS NO DATA ON REDS

Message to U.N. Indicates Tehran Will Not Have Report Ready.

NEW YORK, May 18—(AP) Premier Ahmed Qavam of Iran tonight notified Trygve Lie, secretary general of the United Nations Assembly, that Iranian government authorities would report to the Security council on the withdrawal of Russian troops from northern Iran "as soon as they are in a position to do so."

NIGHT

Qavam told Lie indicated his government would be unable to furnish the council with detailed information on the Red army by May 20, as proposed by a council resolution adopted on May 8.

Data on Spain

Earlier today the United States submitted to the U. N. a voluminous report which an informed sources said contained information of "great importance" to the Security council sub-committee investigating Franco Spain.

The contents of the report were not disclosed, but U. S. delegation sources said it consisted of a 62-page general document and 15 attachments, which altogether made up an exhibit between eight and 10 inches thick.

In notifying Lie of Iranian action concerning the Russian troop withdrawal, Qavam cabled:

"I have the honor to inform Your Excellency that the competent authorities of the Imperial government will take the necessary dispositions, within the limits of possibility, to follow the recommendation suggested. They will send to you the information required as soon as they are in a position to do so."

U.N. Asked Report

On May 8 the council, stating that it was not able as of May 6 to determine whether all Russian troops had been withdrawn from the whole of Iran, adopted a resolution requesting Iran to submit a complete report by May 20.

If Iran could not obtain full information by May 20, the resolution requested that Qavam's country report on such information as is available to it at that time.

A letter requesting the information was sent to the Iranian government through the Iranian Ambassador Hussein Ala.

In Washington, Ala said yesterday he had no information which showed definitely that all Russian troops were out of Iran.

There was no indication as to what action the council would take if Iran's report failed to convince the delegates that Russia had fulfilled her agreement to get her troops out of Iran.

New Material Included

Much of the material on Spain submitted today previously had been published, but an informant who would not be identified said it contained more new material on the Franco regime than the sub-committee had received up to now from all other sources.

The main document was said to deal with the following subjects: German assets in Spain, Germans in Spain, Spanisch war potential, efforts of Franco Spain to penetrate the American republics and the Franco regime's reactions in relations with the United States.

A spokesman for the U. S. delegation said some points on which the sub-committee requested information still were being studied "urgently" by the State department and that other documents would be presented.

ADD

Iran Report Due To Revive Issue

New York, May 18 (AP)—Security Council delegations puzzled today over the course they may take concerning Russia in the event Iranian Ambassador Hussein Ala reports on Monday that Soviet troops remain in Irian or that interference continues in Azerbaijan provi

DAY

If Ala [illegible] Russian troop evacuation is unsatisfactory or inconclusive—as he fears now it will be—then the council, in his opinion, would feel obliged to keep the Iranian issue on the agenda.

The council will reassemble some time early next week to receive the Iranian report and there were routine indications that the session would be boycotted by Russia.

Gromyko's Actions

Soviet Delegate Andrei A. Gromyko has absented himself on two previous occasions in protest against the Council's refusal to drop the issue raised on two counts by Iran: (1) Interference in the internal affairs of Iran and (2) The continued presence of the Red Army in Iran beyond a March 2 treaty limit.

As he prepared to return here from Washington to comply with a request to give the Council his latest information by May 20, Ala seemed convinced that turbulent current conditions in Azerbaijan would require the further attention of the Council. He said, however, that he had received no new instructions from his Government.

Mission Reaches Tabriz

[A Tehran dispatch said a Central Government mission to investigate the withdrawal of Red Army troops arrived by plane yesterday in Tabriz, capital of the self-proclaimed autonomous government

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of Azebaijan province.

[The same plane carried Joseph C. Goodwin, Associated Press correspondent, the first American newspaper man to be allowed to enter Azerbaijan during the four years of Soviet occupation and six months of separatist rule.]

Moscow ignored the Council's request to Russia and Iran to report the status of evacuations as of May 6, the deadline for Russian withdrawal under a Soviet-Iranian agreement. The Council thereupon received the Iranian report of continued interference in Azerbaijan province and asked Ala—but not Gromyko or Moscow—to provide a report on or before Monday.

Invitation To Giral

Meanwhile, the Council's subcommittee investigating Spain announced last night that it had invited Jose Giral, Premier of the exiled Spanish Republican leadership, to offer oral support of his detailed charges that the Franco regime menaces peace.

In Mexico City, Giral announced he would accept the invitation gladly. He would be the first witness heard by the subcommittee.

RUSSIAN RIFT SEEN IN U.N.

Dispute With Western Powers Faces Economic Council

CARPENTER

New York, May 18 (AP)—A split between Russia and the West on two important social issues was evident tonight in the final preparations for the meeting of the United Nations Economic and Social Council here next Saturday.

An analysis of the work this month of the various commissions named by the Council at its meeting in London last February shows there is disagreement on these issues:

NIGHT

Whether representatives of governments or experts in particular fields should sit on commissions being set up to study and try to alleviate world social and economic ills.

The refugee problem.

Russia has made it clear, particularly in the Commission on Human Rights headed by Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, that the Soviet Union feels governmental representatives, empowered to act for their states, should be named on the commissions.

Borisov Objects

This came out when Alexander Borisov, Soviet delegate, refused to go along with the majority of the commission, including Mrs. Roosevelt and Prof. René Cassin of France, in recommending that experts and not representatives of governments be named on the commission.

The divergence of opinion whether nongovernment representatives qualified in a particular field should serve on a commission or whether it should be strictly on the basis of governmental representation has extended to other groups during the month.

United Nations observers said this will be one of the problems the Council must deal with when it meets.

Commission In Disagreement

The second issue—that of the refugees—finds a special commission on refugees and displaced persons in some disagreement.

Russia was reported to be insisting on a clear definition of general refugees and those who are Quislings and traitors. In London, the Soviets wanted all war criminals disguised as refugees to be sent back to their countries immediately.

Mrs. Roosevelt contended that adequate provision had been made for the return of war criminals, and that some people who did not agree with the present governments of their countries did not want to go back.

It was said in United Nations circles that the Western view is that refugees who are not war criminals or Quislings should not be compelled to go back home.

Indian Will Preside

The delegate from India, Sir Ramaswami Mudaliar, will preside over the Council.

The immediate task facing the Council will be action on reports from six groups which have met here this month and on the refugees committee which met in London.

The countries represented on the Council are: Belgium, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, France, Greece, India, Lebanon, Norway, Peru, Ukraine, Russia, Great Britain, United States and Yugoslavia.

It is expected the Council will be in session until about June 20.

Britain Wants Voice in Soviet Zone Industry

Feels Silesia Region as Well as the Ruhr Should Be Internationally Controlled

J. BYRNE

By The Associated Press

PARIS, May 18. — Authoritative informants said today that Great Britain has demanded internationalization of industries in eastern Germany, in the heart of the Soviet occupation zone, to counterbalance the projected internationalization of the Ruhr.

These sources said that British Foreign Secretary Ernest Bevin, apparently engaged in a diplomatic struggle with Russia for greater influence in post-war Germany, voiced the British demand at the concluding sessions of the recent council of Foreign Ministers' conference.

An international council with British members would secure a foothold in Upper Silesia to offset any Soviet representation in the Ruhr, which is in the British zone of occupation.

Bevin was reported to have backed his proposal with two others—examination of all German questions as a whole, rather than on a piecemeal basis, and a review of Germany's eastern boundaries, including areas under Polish administration.

One informant said that Bevin raised all three points in the discussion of French demands for political detachment of the Saar, the Ruhr and the Rhineland, which would include provisions for international supervision of the rich Ruhr industrial region.

Bevin declared that any decision in the West would inevitably affect the rest of Germany, and the Reich should be considered as a unit. He was said to have taken the view that Upper Silesia in the Soviet zone constituted another highly important industrial region where Allied supervision was needed to insure against German rearmament. French sources said Bevin objected to having all attention centered on events in the Ruhr.

Regarding Germany's boundaries, Mr. Bevin was said to have informed the Ministers that Britain believed they should examine the question of Germany's eastern frontier as well as her western border.

At the Potsdam conference the Big Three placed the area east of the Oder river under "Polish administration pending a peace settlement," but this does not mean the area was definitely ceded to Poland, Mr. Bevin was declared to have insisted.

Soviet Foreign Minister Vyacheslav M. Molotov was said to have replied that he had no instructions from his Government on this matter and that he was not prepared

Mr. Bevin [illegible] stions [illegible]

Mr. Molotov then blocked further considerations of German issues at the time by vetoing the appointment of special deputies to begin study of problems in a German peace treaty. (AP)

Nazi Files Show Most Men Were Lost in West

A. M. G. Statistics Include 8,000,000 Taken by U.S.; Death Total Incomplete

R. EASTLAKE

BERLIN, May 18 (AP).—Statistics compiled by the Armed Forces Division of the American Military Government, with the aid of captured German records, showed today that, counting prisoners, the German armed forces lost far more men to the Western Allies during the war than to the Russians.

The figures compiled on the dead and wounded were incomplete, but reckoning the civilian bombing casualties, there was also an indication that the Western forces killed more Germans than did the Russians.

NIGHT

According to captured files of the German bureau for notifying next of kin of casualties, the Wehrmacht had 17,000,000 men under arms, including the air force, during the war. Out of this total the American armies alone captured more than 8,000,000, according to Colonel H. J. Lemley, statistician for the Armed Forces Division.

In addition to this, the British, in a recent report made to the Allied Control Council, disclosed they had bagged 2,663,000, while the French took another 35,000 German prisoners.

Thus, the Western Allies captured, or accepted the capture of, nearly 60 per cent of the German Army, Lemley pointed out, however, that many thousands of German soldiers fled westward into Allied captivity, rather than surrender to the Russians.

There is no accurate figure on the number of German soldiers killed. The Wehrmacht's known dead, according to American records, total more than 2,250,000, with another 1,500,000 missing.

Reds German Toll Far Under Allies'

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Some Were Fleeing Reds

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Nazi Bureau Broke Down

This figure, however, is incomplete for several reasons. When the Americans captured the German registration bureau they found that it had broken down in November, 1944, and was 1,000,000 deaths behind in its task of notifying the next of kin. Furthermore, the bureau could not supply an official estimate of German losses on the Eastern front.

The bureau's file on Eastern front casualties was sketchy, gathered from scattered sources, because the Russians did not report them through the International Red Cross.

U. S. to Stay Out of War

T. REEDY

NUERNBERG, May 18 (AP).—Germany urged Japan early in 1941 to seize Singapore, in the belief that such action would frighten the United States into remaining neutral, Grand Admiral Erich Raeder testified before the International Military Tribunal today.

Adolf Hitler personally did the urging at a conference with Japanese Foreign Minister Yosuke Matsuoka at Berlin on March 5, 1941, and immediately afterwards Hitler issued a statement to the effect that Japan would take such action, Raeder said.

NIGHT

The former German naval commander said he had concurred with Hitler's view, adding: "There were circles suggesting that Japan attack Vladivostok, but I believed that would be a grave mistake. I believed that with Singapore's fall the United States would be intimidated and stay out of war."

The great British naval base in Malaya fell to the Japanese on Feb. 15, 1942, after the United States was at war with the Axis.

Raeder denied prosecution charges he "conspired" to bring the United States into the war saying: "With my small navy fighting England, I certainly didn't want the United States on my neck."

DAY

He duplicated the testimony of Grand Admiral Karl Doenitz that the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor came as a surprise to the Nazis, who had thought Japanese moves in the Pacific would be directed only against the British and Dutch.

Raeder also said that Hitler gave him permission to attack armed Brazilian vessels on June 15, 1942, more than two months before Germany and Brazil were formally at war.

"Relations with Brazil had become poor," Raeder explained. "Germans there were being persecuted. Already the Brazilians were giving their ear to the United States, had permitted wireless and intelligence stations and themselves confirmed they had destroyed a U-boat along the coast."

Raeder said Hitler apparently abandoned in the winter of 1940-'41 his plans to invade England, but ordered preparations continued at the Channel ports in an attempt to deceive the British.

He said that Hitler by that time "was completely sold on the Russian campaign" and could not have pressed the Russian attack and invade England at the same time.

Hitler Pressed Japan in '41 to Seize Singapore

Raeder Says He Felt Such a Step Would Intimidate U. S.

HOPED TO KEEP U. S. AT PEACE

Raeder Says Nazis Wanted America to Be Neutral.

T. REEDY

Nuernberg, May 18 (A. P.).—Grand Admiral Erich Raeder testified before the international military tribunal today that Germany urged Japan early in 1941 to capture Singapore, in the belief that this would frighten the United States into remaining neutral.

The German proposition was made by Adolf Hitler at a conference in Berlin on March 5, 1941, with Yosuke Matsuoka, then Japanese Foreign Minister, Raeder said. He added that Hitler issued a statement later that day to the effect that Japan would take such a step.

"There were circles suggesting that Japan attack Vladivostok, but I believed that would be a grave mistake," the former German naval chief said as he concluded his defense against charges of conspiracy. "I believed that with Singapore's fall the United States would be intimidated and stay out of the war."

Denied Plot Vs. U. S. In.

Raeder scoffed at charges by the prosecution that he conspired to bring America into the war, contending that "with my small navy fighting England I certainly didn't want the United States also on my neck."

DAY

He also ridiculed a prosecution document quoting Joachim von Ribbentrop, former Nazi Foreign Minister also on trial, as informing the Japanese that Raeder believed United States submarines inferior, and that Japan would have no reason to fear them.

Raeder duplicated the testimony of another defendant, Grand Admiral Karl Doenitz, that the attack on Pearl Harbor was a complete surprise to the Reich, which thought Japan's moves would be against the British and Dutch in the Pacific.

Abandoned Invasion.

He testified that Hitler apparently abandoned in the winter of 1940-41 his plans to invade England, but ordered preparations to continue at Channel ports as a pretense. Raeder said that Hitler

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by that time "was completely sold on the Russian campaign" and could not have pressed the Russian attack and invaded England at the same time.

He confirmed an entry in the diary of Col.-Gen. Gustav Jodl, Chief of Staff of the German Army, what he had asked for permission to attack Brazil's sea and air forces. In May, 1942, three months before Brazil and Germany formally went to war. Hitler gave permission June 15, Raeder said, and also ordered a wolfpack of ten submarines sent from France to Brazilian waters.

An opinion of the late Senator William E. Borah of Idaho became the subject of a controversy when counsel for Arthur Seyss-Inquart, former Chancellor of Austria, submitted a copy of a statement in which Borah was quoted as saying in 1938 that the Anschluss with Austria was "natural and inevitable and was none of America's business."

Assistant United States Prosecutor Thomas Dodd objected to the document as irrelevant, commenting: "This is Borah's own opinion and is not so helpful." The tribunal reserved judgment.

NO QUARTER ORDER CITED

SS Men Testify In Trial For Massacre Of Yanks

C. Lowry

Dachau, Germany, May 18 (AP)—Four German SS men testified today that their young commander ordered them to take no prisoners and give no quarter in the desperate Nazi counteroffensive hurled at the Allies in the Ardennes just before Christmas, 1944.

Because of the order, the prosecution in the war-crimes trial of 74 SS men said, more than 500 captive American soldiers were killed in cold blood, 90 Belgian civilians were murdered and numerous other atrocities were perpetrated.

NIGHT

Order Before Battle

The four enlisted men, all members of the combat team from a SS regiment commanded by Col. Joachim Peiper, one of the defendants, said they were instructed by him on the eve of the battle to "drive on recklessly, give no quarter and take no prisoners."

The bulk of the testimony from the four men, who are not defendants, concerned the line of march of the Peiper regiment in the southwest corner of Belgium, where the Malmedy, La Gleize and Stavelot massacres of Americans occurred.

Witnesses Left For Dead

Six former American soldiers, who were left by the SS for dead at Malmedy, will appear on the witness stand perhaps on Monday.

Lieut. Col. Burton Ellis, of New York city, trial judge advocate, said that it took almost a year to construct prosecution of the case, starting with only information concerning the name of the SS regiment known to have been near Malmedy.

SS officers and men all over western Germany were investigated until the names of individuals concerned and particular actions were determined, Ellis said.

Malmedy crossroads.

A Year To Build Case

Lieut. Col. Burton Ellis, trial judge advocate, said the prosecution devoted almost a year to construction of its case, beginning with little more than information concerning the identity of the SS regiment which was known to have been near Malmedy in the Battle of the Bulge.

SS officers and men all over western Germany were interrogated and investigated until the names of the individuals directly concerned and the particulars of the atrocities they are charged with were revealed. Much of the information came in confessions, Ellis said.

SS Bulge Order 'No Prisoners,' Court Hears

E. Lowry

Dachau, May 18 (AP)—Nazi armored troops poised for the 1944-45 winter counteroffensive into Belgium were ordered to "drive on recklessly, give no quarter, take no prisoners," prosecution witnesses in the Malmedy trial testified today.

The testimony was given by four enlisted men of a combat team of the SS regiment commanded by Col. Joachim Peiper, one of the 74 defendants. The prosecution maintains that as a result of such orders more than 500 American prisoners of war were slain in cold blood, more than 90 Belgian civilians were murdered and other atrocities were perpetrated against unarmed persons.

DAY

The third day of the trial was devoted entirely to testimony of the four SS men, who are not defendants in these proceedings. They said the order was given the night before Field Marshal Gerd von Rundstedt launched his counteroffensive.

Regiment's Route Retraced

The bulk of the testimony concerned the line of march of Peiper's regiment in the southwest corner of Belgium, where the Malmedy, Stavelot and La Gleize massacres of the Americans occurred. When the testimony was concluded, the court adjourned for the week end.

The prosecution expected to conclude its presentation of preliminary evidence late Monday after calling six American soldiers who were left for dead by SS men at the

FOOD TRAINS LOOTED

Germans in Daily Clashes With Police in Essen Area

HERFORD, Germany, May 18 (AP)—Wholesale looting of food trains by massed crowds in the Essen area—involving a number of clashes between German police and civilians—has taken place nearly every day this month, the British Military Government disclosed today.

Crowds in some cases numbered more than 500. More than 100 persons have been arrested in this area since the beginning of the month, it was announced.

The food trains concerned contained mainly potatoes. Normal civilian consumers in the Essen area have received no potato ration for four months and the official statement said that, "whatever counter-measures are employed by the police, the local population will seize every opportunity to loot food trains until the local food situation becomes less acute and reverts to a normal ration standard."

MYSTERY SEEN OVER BROWDER

U.S. Communist, If In Moscow, Keeps Out Of Sight

R. J. Bates

Moscow, Sunday, May 19 (AP)—Earl Browder, former head of the Communist party in the United States, has done a good job of keeping out of sight if he is now in the Soviet Union.

Finnish state police reported that Browder crossed the Finnish border into Russia on May 4, but he has not appeared in Moscow at any place frequented by foreigners and no member of the foreign colony has claimed to have seen him.

No Press Mention

The Soviet press has made no mention of Browder nor any visit by him, and efforts to trace him through hotel rgeistration and other means have failed to produce a clew as to his whereabouts.

All foreign correspondents in Moscow began a search for Browder immediately after he was reported to have entered the Soviet Union.

The most frequently-interrogated source, the visa office at the American Embassy, finally devised a routine speech for all questioners, which goes:

"No. We haven't seen him. He doesn't have to come in here—for example, he might get a visa in Berlin."

One foreign correspondent discovered a Russian who said he had seen Browder in Moscow, but the Russian could not locate the former American Communist leader when asked.

Insists Russia Is Radio Inventor

Moscow, May 18 (AP)—A writer in the Soviet periodical *New Times* said today the Encyclopedia Brittanica should stop crediting the invention of radio to Guglielmo Marconi and a German and name as its real inventor Alexander Popov, a Russian physicist who died in 1905.

[By "a German," this writer may have meant Heinrich Hertz, who carried out experiments on electromagnetic waves.]

"Marconi invented nothing new," the article said. "He only exactly reproduced Popov's apparatus."

The article said the Brittanica editors should know Popov invented and demonstrated the world's first radio receiver May 5, 1895, at Kronstadt fortress near St. Petersburg (Leningrad) and that Popov later got Russian and English patents.

The Encyclopedia Brittanica says Marconi applied in 1896 for the first British patent for wireless telegraphy. The Encyclopedia credits Clerk Maxwell as having foreseen radio in terms of mathematical formula in 1864 and credits others with having conducted experiments along these lines, but it says Marconi was the first to devise a practical means by which electromagnetic waves provided a new method of telegraphic communication.

No Comment in Russia

MOSCOW, May 18 (AP).—The end of the Paris session of the Council of Foreign Ministers and the return to Moscow of Foreign Minister Viacheslav M. Molotov was announced to the Russian people today by the Soviet press and radio without editorial comment.

Dutch Labor Cabinet Resigns As Vote Favors Catholics

R. Wheeler

Amsterdam, May 18 (AP)—The Dutch Cabinet tendered its resignation to Queen Wilhelmina today as final returns showed Premier William Schermerhorn's Socialist Labor party ran second to the middle-of-the-road Catholic party in parliamentary elections yesterday.

Following traditions, the Queen requested the outgoing cabinet to serve until a new government was formed.

DAY

Margin Of Victory

The Catholic party scored a narrow victory over the Labor party by gaining 30.8 per cent of the more than 4,750,000 votes cast. Representatives were chosen in the election for the lower house of Parliament.

The Catholics received 1,466,510 votes and won 32 of the 100 seats in Parliament, compared with 1,347,664 votes and 29 seats for the Laborites. The Labor total of 28.3 per cent was disheartening to followers of Schermerhorn, who had expected to win between 35 and 37 seats.

Calvinists won thirteen seats. Communists ten, Protestants (Christian-Historian party) eight, Conservatives (Party of Freedom) six, and the Protestant Union two. The balloting was the first general election here since 1937.

The Communist party, which polled only 3.35 per cent of the 1937 total, received 502,935 ballots yesterday, or 10.57 per cent. Thirty per cent of the Amsterdam and 18.3 per cent of the Rotterdam votes were Communist.

It was speculated that the vote might result in a government of national unity parties, headed by Dr. Carl Romme, Catholic leader.

GREEK PAPER IS ATTACKED

100 Soldiers Destroy Communist Plant in Volos

ATHENS, May 18 (AP)—The Ministry of Public Order said today hat 100 uniformed men, described as "goaded by constant press attack on the army," have destroyed a Communist newspaper plant in Volos.

The conservative morning newspaper Embros said 3,000 shots were fired between the attackers and defenders of the plant, but there was no report of casualties.

POLES SEIZE ARMS CACHE

27 Reported Arrested in Raid on Alleged Subversive Group

WARSAW, May 18 (AP)—The Polish Government announced today that a secret police raid on National party headquarters in the Sandomierz district had turned up a new anti-Government organization.

An official statement said the organization had received direct "London" instructions to attack democratic leaders.

Twenty-seven persons were seized along with a printing plant and big stores of arms, including three anti-aircraft guns, a number of machine guns, rifles, grenades and radio sets, the statement added.

Meanwhile, political slayings continued. Two Polish workers' leaders were shot to death, one near Siedlice and the other near Bialystok.

Security police announced the liquidation of a bandit gang in a forest near Radzyn. Four bandits were killed and twelve captured.

In southeastern Poland, Ukrainian nationalists were reported to have burned several villages.

Student Strike Ended In Poland

Warsaw, May 18 (AP)—A strike of about 10,000 students in Poznan and Krakow ended last night after university heads assured them that efforts would be made to release "as quickly as possible" 500 to 700 fellow students reported jailed in Krakow during May 3 demonstrations there.

Protests over reports of impending governmental curbs on the autonomy of the national universities have been sent to the Council of Ministers by the university heads. A decree providing such curbs had been reported already drafted by the Government.

Poland, Bulgaria Sign Pact

Warsaw, May 18 (AP)—The Polish press agency reported today that Poland and Hungary have signed a trade agreement. The agency previously reported Bulgaria had offered Poland tobacco, oil, manganese ore, barite, oil, raw hides, fruit and wine in exchange for Polish industrial products, particularly metals and chemicals.

Locusts Plague Sardinia

Rome, May 18 (AP)—Swarms of locusts so thick that they blocked Sardinia's main rail line were reported today in a dispatch from Cagliari, the island capital. Five UNRRA-sponsored planes have arrived to fight the plague with poison.

Vatican Food Aid in Italy Cited

ROME, May 18 (AP)—The Pontifical Assistance Commission said today that Vatican soup kitchens throughout Italy have distributed 59,000,000 meals valued at 350,000,000 lire (about $3,500,000) since June 6, 1944. The Holy See contributed 27,000,000 lire toward the cost and the Italian Government 80,000,000.

Budapest Gets UNRRA Fish.

Budapest, May 18 (A. P.).—Distribution of 1,000,000 cans of fish from the UNRRA to hospitals, other institutions and public kitchens was scheduled for today, Stanley I. Sommer of Washington, D. C., chief of the UNRRA mission to Hungary, announced. This is the first UNRRA shipment to Hungary.

Madrid, May 18 (AP)—The Spanish national radio announced tonight that Generalissimo Franco would make an address from Oviedo, Spain, at 3 P.M. (9 A.M., E.S.T.) tomorrow. Announcement of a Franco speech is unusual in Spain and aroused speculation that it might contain important declarations on internal affairs.

IRANIANS IN TABRIZ TO CHECK ON REDS

Tehran, May 18 (A. P.).—An Iranian central government commission reached Tabriz, capital of the self-proclaimed autopomous government of Azerbaijan province, by plane yesterday to investigate the withdrawal of Soviet troops.

The commission also is expected to renew talks with Separatist leaders relative to return of Azerbaijan province to central government control.

The same plane carried Joseph C. Goodwin, Associated Press correspondent, the first American newspaper man to be allowed to enter Azerbaijan during the four years of Soviet occupation and six months of Separatist rule.

Lebanese Regime Is Facing Crisis

Beirut, May 18 (AP)—The Lebanese Republic's Government faced a crisis today after the resignation of two Cabinet members and the calling of a general strike for Monday.

[A Reuter dispatch from Beirut said the Government had resigned, with Premier Sami el Solh charging maneuvers against him both inside and outside Parliament.]

The general strike was called by the Federation of Trade Unions in an effort to force passage of legislation favoring labor.

Premier Solh, in accepting the resignations of Home Minister Saadi Munla and Defense Minister Ahmed el Assad, both members of the Independence party, demanded a vote of confidence from an extraordinary session of Parliament.

Official Chinese Paper Assails Communists

Nanking, May 18 (AP)—While General Marshall untiringly continued his efforts peacefully to unite China's rival factions, the Government's press organ, the *Central Daily News*, today intensified its campaign to widen the breach.

In an editorial that the Government tacitly approved by disseminating an English version through its Ministry of Information, the newspaper declared:

"For the sake of our country and our people we cannot help calling urgently upon the Government to poll all of its strength to put an end to the rebels of Communists and so preserve the integrity of our territory and save the people from the heat of fire and the depth of water."

Strong Language Used

In language reminiscent of the days when the Kuomintang (National party) launched annihilation campaigns against the Communists eighteen years ago, the editorial asserted:

"The Government has made all possible concessions and we do not want to hear more bargaining demands from the Communists.

"The Communists have no right to endanger the nation and bring troubles to the people. But their determination to do so cannot seemingly be changed by agreement or stipulation."

The editorial asserted that the Communists were intriguing to disunite the country and to disrupt the nation's military administrative command. It said there are 400,000 Communist troops in Manchuria, "some headed by foreign officers"—an obvious allusion to Russians. It added that the Communists, contrary to some public opinion, were an "anti-democracy, anti-humanity and anti-morality group."

The charges were almost identical with some often made by the Communists against the Kuomintang.

Communist View

Peiping, May 18 (AP)—The newspaper *Shih Chien Jih Pao* today reported that Communist Lieut. Gen. Jao Shu-shih told its Mukden correspondent:

"Manchurian problems cannot be solved by merely sending field (truce) teams here and there. Fundamental differences must be settled once and for all."

Jao, commander of the new 4th Army, is the Communist representative on Truce Team 27.

He was further quoted as acknowledging that Communists had removed some military installations in Manchuria, but said that "these are under our protection and will be returned to the Government once Kuomintang (National party)-Communist co-operation is realized."

Chinese Paper Calls For War

Nanking, May 18 (AP)—A call upon the Chinese Government to "pool all its strength to put an end to the Communist rebels" was issued today by the Government's own official organ, the *Central Daily News*.

The demand for full-scale action against Communist forces came when negotiations for a truce in Manchuria were stalled by refusal of the Communists to give up Changchun, the capital.

Objects To More Bargaining

"The Government has made all possible concessions," the *Central Daily News* declared in an editorial, "and we do not want to hear of more bargaining demands from the Communists."

The newspaper asserted some of the estimated 400,000 troops the Communists have deployed in gaining control of three fourths of Manchuria were headed by "foreign officers"—an apparent reiteration of charges that Russian officers were involved.

Government leaders assembled at Mukden to survey the military plight of their forces in Manchuria.

The newspaper *Hsin Min Pao* said the Government's 1st Army, reinforced by elements of the 71st and the new 6th Army, had been averaging five vigorous thrusts daily at Szepingkai, Communist stronghold south of Changchun.

Gen. Pai Chung-hsi, deputy chief of staff, told a Mukden news conference he hoped the Communists would cease "to obstruct the recovery of China's sovereignty" over Manchuria.

No Reply From Communists

Pai said, however, that the Communists had not replied "to a proposal by General Marshall that the Communists withdraw from Changchun."

The special United States envoy in his role of mediator was reported to have relayed to the Communists a request by Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek that the Communists quit Changchun as a condition for resumed negotiations.

Cabinet Shift Aids Soong's Prestige

Nanking, May 18 (AP)—The recent Chinese Cabinet shakeup is a striking sign of the speed and dexterity with which Premier T. V. Soong has re-established himself as Government leader.

A few weeks ago his position was shaky. There were widespread and generally reliable reports he would resign in the face of criticism within the Kuomintang Central Executive Committee, opposition largely stirred by the rival "clique" controlled by the brothers Chen Li-fu and Chen Kuo-fu.

More Secure Than Ever

Now Soong emerges more securely at the helm than ever.

The new Cabinet members are of his choice. So is the new Minister of Information, a party position, and consequently an indication that Soong regained ground in the party as well as in the Government.

Not only has Soong entrenched himself at home; the choice of two nonparty men for Cabinet positions is calculated to impress observers abroad, especially in the United States, where any move toward liberalism in the Chinese Government would be regarded favorably.

"Proves Nothing"

Apart from representing a personal victory for the Premier and placing minor parties in an embarrassing position, the reshuffle was not significant. It does not alter the course of the Government in the slightest.

A neutral observer summarized the situation thus: "The shakeup is a penomenon apart from and unconnected with the general trends. It just happened and proves nothing."

China Trade Pact Progress

NANKING, May 18 (AP).—The newspaper "Hsin Min Pao" said today the United States and China had reached a preliminary agreement on terms in a new commercial treaty. It also said a commercial treaty between China and Denmark likewise would be published soon.

SINGAPORE, May 18 (AP)—Drastic reductions in rice rations for the population of Singapore and the Malayan Union were announced today with the official explanation that the Government expected to receive little more than half of the 69,000-ton allocation for the current quarter from the Allied Combined Food Board.

Gandhi Calls British Plan 'Seed' Of A Happier India

New Delhi, May 18 (AP)—Mohandas K. Gandhi told a group of his Congress party followers last night that the British Cabinet mission's proposals for a union of India contained "a seed to convert this land of suffering into one without sorrow and suffering."

Gandhi, at his usual evening prayer meeting, said the Cabinet mission had "every reason to be proud" of its proposals, which recommended a plan for a federation of Indian states under a single national government.

"There are some who said the English were incapable of doing the right thing," Gandhi said. "I do not agree with them. It is beneath our dignity as men to doubt a person before he is proved to be untrue to his word.

"Whatever the wrong done to India by British rule, if the statement of the mission is genuine—as I believe it is—it is to discharge an obligation which they have declared the British owe to India—that is, to get off India's back."

Moslems Demonstrate

CALCUTTA, May 18 (AP).—Seventeen persons were reported injured at Chittagong, Eastern Bengal, yesterday in Moslem demonstrations against the British Cabinet mission proposals for a union of India.

India

Bombay, May 18 (AP)—The newspaper *Evening News of India* said today that India had suspended export of cloth until August 1 to allow time for entering into agreements with countries that can supply food grains in return for cloth.

Siam

Bangkok, May 18 (AP)—Thailand (Siam) will send a delegation to Washington for food conferences expected to begin May 21, an official announcement said today.

Japs Set For 2 Food-Demand Gatherings

Tokyo, May 18 (AP)—American troops in the Tokyo-Yokohama area today were placed under alert orders as organizers of a mass demonstration claimed that tens of thousands would gather at the Imperial Palace gates tomorrow, demanding more food.

A second gathering was planned for Yokohama.

Americans, as is their policy, will not interfere, but will be prepared to protect United States property and lives if trouble develops.

Meantime, Premier Shigeru Yoshida floundered through another day in a vain attempt to form a Cabinet. Several of his choices were reported to have declined positions.

Diet Still In Recess

The Diet continued in recess, awaiting completion of the Cabinet. It still was puzzled as to the status of Takekichi Miki, elected speaker of the House of Representatives, but now considered a possible purgee on the basis of his ultra-nationalistic and political record.

Senzo Higai, Liberal party member who received the second highest vote for the speakership, told newsmen he expected Miki to retire and that he would get the post.

As a result of their recent protest against lack of consideration, both the Liberal and Progressive parties seemed assured of substantial representation in the Cabinet. Previously, Yoshida had indicated a preference for experienced bureaucrats.

Want "Democratic Cabinet"

Tomorrow's demonstration will mark a new high in the growing clamor for food, if it follows plans outlined by Communist labor union leaders.

Sanzo Nozaka, Communist member of the House of Representatives, said 100,000 would answer the call and would demand elimination of a conservative government and establishment of a "democratic Cabinet," as well as more food.

A drizzling rain fell today. Unpleasant weather tomorrow might dampen the people's ardor. Further, Sunday is a traditional day for urbanites to travel into the near-by countryside to purchase food direct from farmers.

However, Government railway workers publicly promised free transportation to all persons wearing a ribbon with the slogan "Away With Conservative Government; Make a Democratic Government" to attract crowds for the demonstration.

Jap Press Snub Of Russ Denied

Tokyo, May 18 (AP)—Kyodo news agency today refuted Soviet assertions that the Japanese press had ignored one of Russia's greatest holidays by pointing out that *Asahi Shimbun*, one of Japan's largest daily newspapers, carried the story on Page 1 May 10 under the headline "Soviet Victory Day."

Izvestia, a Moscow newspaper, had complained that "not one word was devoted to this memorable day by the Japanese press" and declared that it showed "an unfriendly attitude toward freedom-loving peoples of the world."

Asahi Quotes Moscow

The Asahi story quoted the Moscow radio as saying that Premier Stalin had issued a proclamation May 9 on the occasion of the first anniversary of Russia's victory over Germany.

It reported that Stalin, on behalf of the Soviet Government and the Communist party, sent greetings to the entire Soviet people, congratulating them on a great victory and ordered 300-gun salutes fired in Moscow and all other capitals of the Soviet republics as well as other "heroic cities" including Leningrad, Stalingrad, Lwow, Odessa and Sebastopol.

73,110,995 Japanese

Tokyo, May 18 (AP)—The population of Japan is 73,110,995, on the basis of a census just completed by the Government.

[Japan's prewar population was reported as 72,875,800.]

The figures listed 38,207,730 females and 34,903,265 males.

The larger cities showed increased populations since November. Tokyo prefecture, virtually all a metropolitan area, increased almost 700,000. Similar gains were shown for Chiba and Kanagawa prefectures. Osaka gained 175,000.

Asks What Americans Joined Japs in War

Tokyo, May 18 (A. P.).—Gen. MacArthur today instructed the Japanese Government to prepare a list of American Nationals who applied for Japanese citizenship, entered the Japanese armed services or served with Japanese Government agencies in the war. Under the 1940 United States nationality act, any one in any of those categories forfeited his United States citizenship.

United States consular officials will use the list in determining the citizenship status of persons of Japanese ancestry seeking to return to the United States or asking employment with occupation forces.

Guard Drugs Better, Jap Firms Told

Tokyo, May 18 (AP)—Theft of 1,130 five-gram bottles of morphine in Osaka today brought a demand from Allied headquarters that Japanese drug firms safeguard their supplies.

Lieut. Com. W. L. Speer, of Amarillo, Texas, the headquarters control officer, said Japanese had evidenced such complete disregard of previous orders as to leave morphine in wooden cabinets, open boxes and even in private homes where thieves and black market operators easily could reach it.

Jap Firms Must Pay

Tokyo, May 18 (AP)—General MacArthur today ordered the Japanese Government to pay United States telegraph and telephone companies some $350,000 collected from occupation forces for messages home. No reason why the companies had not been paid for the messages, handled the past six months, was given.

Cross for U. S. Tokyo Hospital

TOKYO, May 18 (AP).—St. Luke's International Medical Center—now the Army's 42d General Hospital—again has a golden cross overhead. But it is made of oak, painted gold. The original cross, of metal and gold leaf, went into a 1942 Japanese scrap drive.

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Argentinians Injured During Political Crash

Buenos Aires, May 18 (AP)—Several persons were injured and more than 100 were arrested early today during a clash between police and Labor party demonstrators in Cordoba.

The fighting started when police sought to break up a meeting of Labor party members who had been demonstrating against Argentino Auchter, the new Governor of Cordoba province. Auchter took the oath of office yesterday before the Supreme Court after Labor members refused to attend a legislative session, making it impossible to hold the customary inauguration ceremony.

The Labor party supported Auchter, a member of the dissident Radical party, in the February election but later broke with him over the distribution of patronage.

Bolivian Tin Magnate Facing Tax Charges

La Paz, Bolivia, May 18 (AP)—Simon Patino, the Bolivian tin magnate, has been accused of tax evasion totaling 300,000,000 Bolivian pesos ($750,000).

The charges, presented before the permanent fiscal commission, allege that Patino failed to declare the value of holdings in a Swiss concern, whose capital is estimated at $600,000, and also failed to make declarations to the Bolivian Government on stocks of the Patino Mines and Enterprises, Consolidated, valued at $345,385, plus preferential stocks valued at $361,972.

CUBAN PLOT LAID TO EX-ARMY MAN

Havana, May 18 (A. P.).—An unidentified ex-Army officer was blamed by Cuban officials today for an unsuccessful plot to seize Camp Columbia, Army headquarters near Havana, early yesterday.

President Ramon Grau San Martin said last night in an interview that the plot was "completely frustrated by the vigilance of the armed forces, who remain in full control of the nation's security."

Residents near the camp reported hearing sporadic gunfire shortly after 2 A. M., Eastern standard time, and continuing for about thirty minutes. Grau said that no casualties were reported officially and that no arrests had been made.

Marines Hold Maneuvers On Isle Off Puerto Rico

40 Countries Have Observers at Amphibious Action

MEDIO MUNDO BAY, Puerto Rico, May 18 (AP).—More than seventy military observers from forty countries today watched American marines land in the first American amphibious training maneuvers since the end of the war. The operation, which took place at near-by Culebra Island, concluded a four-day program of Admiral Marc A. Mitscher's 8th Fleet.

The foreign visitors were guests of the Army and Navy. They arrived Thursday at San Juan and passed yesterday touring the city. Today they arose at 5 a. m. and boarded the destroyers Ozbourn and Corry, from which the landing was observed. Returning to San Juan this afternoon, they were to depart tomorrow morning for Fort Benning, Ga., and a two-day demonstration.

The 8th Fleet will anchor tonight in Roosevelt Roads and depart Monday for New York.

BYRNES TO REPORT ON TALKS IN PARIS

Secretary Confers with Truman, Will Broadcast Monday.

WASHINGTON, May 18. — (AP) Secretary of State Byrnes reported to President Truman for two hours today on the Paris conference of foreign ministers—which failed to settle the peace of Europe but, in Byrnes's view as reported by associates, did not fail completely to advance the prospects for a settlement.

The secretary, returning by air today, hurried to the White House to tell his chief about the Paris session which had recessed Thursday until June 15. He will report to the nation on it by radio Monday night.

Returning with him were his two advisers from Capitol Hill, Senators Connally (D-Tex), chairman of the Foreign Relations committee, and Vandenberg (R-Mich), leading G.O.P. spokesman on international matters.

Connally told a news conference that he would report to the Senate Wednesday on the conference. Vandenberg is expected to speak to the Senate Tuesday after Byrnes' Monday night talk.

Connally said in a formal statement that "substantial progress" had been made at Paris which, it was believed, would "help the next meeting on June 15 to agree upon treaties."

Some of Vandenberg's friends report that he considered the Paris meeting pretty largely a failure, but he declined public comment at the airport.

Talk is Secret

The White House session was entirely secret but some informants suggested that Byrnes probably told the President that things were not as bad as they might seem and that the United States, Russia, Britain and France could eventually agree on European peace settlements if they tried long enough.

Byrnes was represented as being not quite so pessimistic about this as when he left for Paris April 23. He evidently feels that the United States' bargaining position with Russia has been improved by the Paris agreement for revision of Italian armistice terms. He expects this to ease the pressure for quick peace agreements, which previously had been a primary American concern.

At the same time he is believed to feel strongly that no effort should be spared to end left-over war conditions in Europe as quickly as possible, to wind up occupation armies except in Germany, and to hold a European peace conference without undue delay.

American informants familiar with the Paris sessions put these down as positive gains: Russia's withdrawal of her claim on Tripoli, an approach to an Italian reparations agreement, and the long, detailed exchange of views which might have brought Moscow, Washington, London and Paris closer to understanding each other's positions.

Byrnes reportedly is still hopeful that his proposal for a 25-year big-four alliance against the military resurgence of Germany will be accepted by all sides, allay fears about future German aggression and clear the way for building a real peace over the whole continent of Europe.

Byrnes Returns, Sees Truman; Air Talk Set

Washington, May 18 (AP)—Secretary of State Byrnes returned from Paris today and immediately reported to President Truman on the failure of the Foreign Ministers' Conference so far to agree on European peace settlements.

Byrnes arrived aboard an army plane at 10.35 A.M.—and announced that he would report to the nation by radio Monday night on the conference—where on almost every major issue the split was widened between Russia and the western powers, the United States and Britain.

The secretary went directly from the airport to the State Department. Although he told newsmen that he was weary after his 24-hour trip, he went across the street in a few minutes to see President Truman.

Otherwise, the Secretary, who had left for the Paris conference with relatively small hope of success in writing European peace treaties, had nothing to say on the outcome of the meeting which many diplomats termed an almost complete failure.

Connally, Vandenberg Along

Byrnes was accompanied home by his principal advisers: Chairman Connally (D., Texas) of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee and Senator Vandenberg (R., Mich.). The Secretary is slated to return to Paris by June 15 for resumption of the sessions in an attempt again to write peace treaties for Europe.

Connally said that Byrnes had played "a distinguished part" in the conference and added:

"While it did not accomplish all that we had hoped for, it made substantial achievements which I am sure will be helpful to the meeting in June."

No Reply Yet To Pravda

Vandenberg, who had been assailed by the Soviet newspaper *Pravda* in Moscow as the "gravedigger" of the conference because he publicly stated his doubts of its success a week ago, declared he had no comment on either the conference or the *Pravda* charge, at the moment.

Byrnes and his party were met by French Ambassador Bonnet, Postmaster General Hannegan, Under Secretary of State Dean Acheson, Assistant Secretary of State Don Russell and Bernard M. Baruch, United States member of the United Nations Atomic Commission.

Byrnes came in on a plane called the "Crescent Caravan."

In saying that he would talk to the nation Monday night by radio, Byrnes did not state the time.

The World in '46 A Counterpart Of World in '19

Secret Data on Versailles, Just Released, Underlines Similarity of Problems

WASHINGTON, May 18 (AP).—The troubles of today's world hunger, territorial disputes and the effect of rapid demobilization of victorious armies are reflected as counterparts of its problems twenty-seven years ago in hitherto-secret official documents published today.

These documents, minutes of the Paris Peace Conference sessions during July and August, 1919, were released by the State Department.

Then, as now, Herbert Hoover was telling the world of starvation conditions in certain areas. He grimly related them: "It is impossible to depict the situation in Armenia, for up until the last sixty days the population has been eating the dead."

Territorial questions concerned the peace conference. The delegates debated the critical Italian-Yugoslav boundary dispute, and labored over peace treaty drafts for Austria, Hunngary and Bulgaria.

The Americans, British and French feared the spread of Communism in eastern Europe. Frequently, delegates observed that rapid demobilization in the United States and Britain had left the Allies with insufficient force to back up their policies.

The problems facing the 1919 conference were strikingly similar—some virtually identical—to those on which the current Big Four Foreign Ministers failed to agree in the Paris meeting which ended this week.

The minutes released today cover the period immediately following the signing of the Versailles Treaty with Germany on June 28, 1919. President Wilson had returned to Washington and Prime Minister Lloyd George to London. France's "Tiger," George Clemenceau, continued as the chief French delegate.

Russia, in the midst of revolution and with its territory under invasion by Allied forces, was not represented at the council table.

The delegates worried over how to get rid of the Communist government of Hungary, headed by Bela. They charged it with violating armistice terms and with planning aggression, and the regime soon collapsed under Allied military and economic pressure.

Difficulties arising from the rapid Allied demobilization appear throughout the 985-page document of minutes. Arthur Balfour, chief British delegate, called attention to "the inglorious situation" in which the Allied powers—which eight months earlier, with 15,000,000 men in the field, were "conquerors of the world"—could not impose their will even on a Hungarian army of 120,000.

France Seeking To Win German Steel Markets

U.S. Approves Plan as Paris Gets $650,000,000 Loan by Export-Import Bank

WASHINGTON, May 18 (AP).—A French plan to try for Germany's former steel markets in Europe has met with American approval, officials close to the negotiations here for American financial help for France said today. The proposal is contained in an eighteen-page report of government economic experts who have been studying the French four-year industrial modernization plan.

The Export-Import Bank, it was said by these officials, this week approved a $650,000,000 loan. In addition the government is expected to award France credits of $500,000,000 or more to buy surplus American goods and bring final settlement to France's war claims and outstanding lend-lease accounts.

The French steel proposals, hinging on sufficient coal imports to more than double France's pre-war steel production, urge greater coal allocations to France from all world producing areas.

The proposal was initially indorsed some three weeks ago by Secretary of the Treasury Fred M. Vinson. Since then a report has been approved by other heads of the Administration who form President Truman's National Advisory Council on Foreign Loans.

Conditions which American officials feel will have to be met if France is to make fullest use of American credit aid, include:

Strict limitations on consumer goods and production. This probably will mean continued rationing of many items on France's industrial, agricultural and civilian consumer markets.

Restrictions on armaments production and release of man power in that industry to civilian production.

Full co-operation from French technological and industrial management groups now employed in non-nationalized industries.

Concerted disposition of French man power to produce goods in quantity and of high-standard quality.

RUSSIAN 'ATTITUDE' CONDEMNED BY AFL

Council Notes Concern Over 'Mounting Threat' Of War

Washington, May 18 (AP)—The executive council of the AFL said today that it viewed "with the gravest concern the mounting threat of another world war."

The council, asserting that "we must reach a clear understanding with Russia," said that that country had "employed the methods of aggression (rather than self-defense)."

Further delay and "appeasement" offer little hope of success and "may only widen the breach" with the Soviet Union, the governing body of the American Federation of Labor added, and went on:

"If the policy of Soviet Russia is to be 'tough,' we must show her that we can be tougher in our defense of basic principles.

Appeal To Atlantic Charter

"We call upon the Government of the United States to insist that Russia observe her wartime commitments based on the Atlantic Charter."

These views were expressed in a statement approved by the council yesterday and released today.

The statement said: "It is now more than a year since V-E day and nine months after V-J day, yet world peace has not yet been established. The failure of the Foreign Ministers' conference at Paris to reach an agreement is grievously disappointing. Continuation of hos-

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tilities in Asia appears to baffle all attempts at settlement."

Soviet Attitude Condemned

But even more dangerous, the statement continued, is "the deep cleavage in policy" between the United States and Britain on one hand and Russia on the other.

"The American Federation of Labor unequivocally condemns the attitude taken by Soviet Russia since the war ended. In Europe and in Asia, she has employed main force instead of consultation with other powers. Russia has seized captured territory; she has brazenly sought to extend her influence and domain over most of Asia and eastern Europe."

"Agents Of Moscow"

The council said that it considered it "significant that the foreign agents of Moscow" were again "assailing the foreign policy of the United States and accusing us of 'imperialism.' . . . At a recent convention in Atlantic City of a union of Government employés not affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, resolutions were adopted condemning the United States and Great Britain for 'aggression.'"

This obviously referred to the United Public Workers (CIO), which had passed a resolution at its Atlantic City convention criticizing the United States and Britain.

Justice Department Plans To Speed War On Criminals

Washington, May 18 (AP)—"We're going to get you."

That's Attorney General Tom Clark's notice to lawbreakers.

A major Federal counterattack against crime gets under way next week.

From May 22 to 24 the men who put force into Government law enforcement will huddle at the first national crime conference in twelve years. Ninety-three United States attorneys from throughout the nation and its possessions will meet with Justice Department and FBI officials.

Wide Range For Discussion

Their discussions will range from what the children do on the street to what some industrial giants do to evade the anti-trust laws. They'll canvass such problems as black markets, the race situation, income-tax evasion by war and black-market profiteers, war frauds and frauds against veterans.

Clark calls these the "national combat zones" of the Justice Department.

In an interview Clark outlined what he expects the conference to accomplish—and what will follow it.

Will Be First Step

"This will be the first step in mobilizing the department's 25,000 employés in a drive that will crack down on every phase of crime over which the Federal Government has jurisdiction," he said.

"From this conference may emerge recommendations to Congress for new legislation to strengthen the Federal Government's law-enforcement powers.

"We will not, in any way, however, infringe on the rights of states or municipalities."

Chief Facts Faced

The Attorney General said these are the chief facts the conference will face:

1. A crime wave is in full swing.
2. The upsurge in crimes among teen-agers is continuing.
3. "Cheats and sharpers" are preying upon veterans.
4. Income-tax evasion by black-market profiteers has reached big proportions.
5. The civil rights of minorities "were never under greater threat."

"From Legitimate Markets"

6. Black-market activities are siphoning large quantities of commodities from legitimate retail markets.

"During 1945," Clark said, "1,565,541 major crimes were committed in addition to several million lesser offenses. The crime increase was the greatest in fifteen years.

"Two thousand cities, representing a population of 65,000,000, had an actual increase in serious crimes of 12.4 per cent over 1944. Stolen property totaled over $88,000,000.

"The Federal Government would be derelict in its duty to the people if it sat idly by and permitted this alarming situation to continue without stern, remedial action."

"Concrete Approach" Planned

Clark said the conference will chart "a concrete approach to the teen-age crime situation."

He said "any good American who reads the statistics on juvenile crime cannot help but be profoundly shocked. During 1945 arrests of girls under 21 jumped 109.3 per cent over the last peacetime year of 1941.

"Persons under 21 totaled 21 per cent of all arrests. And more persons aged 17 were arrested than in any other age group. Youths under 21 constituted 39.6 per cent of those charged with crimes against property."

What will the Government do about the youth crime wave?

Clark said "we think we have found a partial answer in the so-called deferred prosecution plan, which places youthful violators of some Federal laws on probation and keeps their names off criminal records. This gives them a second chance to go right without a black mark on their record—if they have what it takes.

Where Answer Rests

"This plan is being used experimentally by some United States attorneys. At our conference we shall decide on the basis of their reports whether to adopt the plan on a nation-wide basis.

"But the answer lies primarily in the community and in the home. We intend to work out a program of co-operation with local authorities. I hope communities throughout the nation will see fit to adopt sound recreation programs and take other measures to curb juvenile crimes. Community officials can, if necessary, go into individual homes in an effort to correct this problem. We can't."

Investigations Under Way

The Attorney General said the conference will make plans to tighten liasion with local officials in exposing what he called "widespread efforts to chisel our service men." He added:

"Some are being thoroughly fleeced by professional cheats and chiselers—and by some who are not professionals but are just as slick.

"The department already is investigating reports of frauds on veterans by some real estate agents. We also are investigating reports that usurious money lenders are advancing money to veterans."

BOWLES IN DEBATE ON PRICE CONTROL

Funds Are Needed to Fight Black Market, Says Stabilizer.

WASHINGTON, May 18—(AP) Price control can not be made an effective guarantee against inflation unless the OPA is given adequate funds to administer the law and fight black markets, Stabilization Director Chester Bowles said today.

A National Association of Manufacturers spokesman countered by saying that price controls in peace time stood in the way of production and led inevitably to scarcities and black markets.

Both Bowles and John C. Gebhart, research director for the N. A. M., spoke over the American Broadcasting company system, the latter speaking from New York.

"Until we get through these difficult months," Bowles declared, "we'll have to restrain a natural tendency to try to catch up with every little advantage the other fellow may seem to have."

Gebhart, who spoke after Bowles, said:

"As long as OPA operates as it has been operating we are postponing the day further and further when we will have enough goods. We have twice as many workers available to make civilian goods as were used to make war goods. But they can't work in peacetime under the tight wraps of war controls on prices. x x x

"Take off the wraps and there'll be such an abundance of things to buy as America has never known."

This thumbnail outline of the expected price situation in the months to come was given by Bowles:

Food—"If we get good harvests this summer, I think our food supply and therefore food prices—can be kept roughly where they are today. That is, of course, if we get from Congress authority to continue subsidies at least through the critical period."

Clothing—"If we can keep clothing production moving up rapidly during the next six months, I think you'll see a lot more better quality garments in the stores at prices within your reach."

Rents—"I don't see any reasons why rents should go up at all. But let me emphasize that this depends on the kind of price and rent control law Congress passes within the next few weeks."

Bowles Predicts A Doubled U. S. Output by 1970

Says 400 Billion Goal Is Possible, Increasing Average Income to $5,000

WASHINGTON, May 18 (AP).—An American economy geared by 1970 to an annual productive capacity of $400,000,000,000 in goods and services—twice the peak war-time output—is foreseen by Chester Bowles.

The Stabilization Director sets up this goal in his first book, "Tomorrow Without Fear," to be published Monday.

Saying that sharply accelerated private and government spending will be necessary to balance output with purchases, Mr. Bowles predicts that in about twenty years this will mean "an average annual income of about $5,000 for every man and woman who works for a living."

Specifically, he says the average income of the lower third of the nation's families can rise from $527 in 1940 to $1,355 by 1950, and to $3,370 by the late 1960s.

For middle-income families Mr. Bowles's prediction is a climb from $1,311 in 1940 to $6,545 in the late '60s. His forecast for the top third is from $3,722 before the war to $9,915 by 1970.

For the short range on production, Mr. Bowles fixes an objective of $200,000,000,000 in goods and services in both 1947 and 1948—about a 25 per cent increase over the current rate and 100 per cent over 1940.

The cause of the economic collapse of 1929 was, according to Mr. Bowles, "that we simply weren't distributing enough purchasing power into the pockets of our people to buy all of the goods that flowed from our increasing productive capacity."

If we are to avoid depression in the future, Mr. Bowles adds, "the Federal government must pledge itself to expand or contract its spendings to whatever extent is necessary to balance any temporary slowing down of business spending."

Mr. Bowles says he is convinced that the free-enterprise system can create the kind of increased prosperity which he writes about, but he adds:

"If our present system fails to keep our people fully employed and our production running near or close to capacity levels, our people will insist that our system be modified."

Lists Of 26-29 Culled For Draft

Washington, May 18 (AP)—Selective service boards began culling their lists of childless men 26 through 29 years old today to meet the service manpower pinch resulting from a congressional ban on teen-age inductions.

Maj. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, selective service director, told the boards to call up for preinduction physical examinations men in the late-20 bracket who "may qualify for military service under existing physical and occupational standards."

He directed that men who have been discharged from the armed forces and any with "manifest" physical disabilities be exempted from the call. The others may be classified 1A unless they can obtain occupational deferment.

Issued New Order

President Truman excused men in the 26-29 age bracket from the draft last August 14, but issued a new order making them eligible again after Congress excluded the 18 and 19 year olds in a stopgap bill extending selective service to July 1.

The War Department estimates that there are only about 15,000 eligibles in the older-age bracket.

Chairman Elbert Thomas (D., Utah) of the Senate Military Committee planned to try for unanimous Senate approval of a committee bill providing a one-year draft extension with 18 and 19 year olds eligible, increases in pay for enlisted men and discharge of fathers or men with 18 months or more service on request.

If Thomas could obtain passage by unanimous consent, conferences could be opened immediately to reconcile the Senate bill with one passed in the House.

Army Offers Year's Duty To Officers on Reserve

6,400 Volunteers Sought Until Post-War Status Is Set

WASHINGTON, May 18 (AP).—The Army today offered active military duty to 6,400 National Guard and Reserve officers who volunteer to serve at home or abroad at least until mid-1947.

The quotas include 4,400 Air Forces and Service Force officers in addition to 2,000 who will be accepted for the ground forces. The Air Force quota, however, consists only of 150 non-pilot technical specialists.

The War Department explained that the officers accepted would replace those who were eligible for separation and added that it was planned to follow this policy of service until the Army attained a permanent post-war status.

Qualified former Wac officers and hospital dieticians as well as reserve and National Guard officers are eligible for recall to active duty.

Old Artillery School To Leave Fort Monroe

Washington, May 18 (AP)—The Army's 122-year-old Coast Artillery School will be moved next month from Fort Monroe, Va., to Fort Winfield Scott, Cal.

Gen. Jacob L. Devers, Army Ground Forces commander, today announced the transfer would be started June 1 and be completed in fifteen days.

The move will make room at Fort Monroe for headquarters of the ground forces, which will transfer there from the National Capital this summer as a part of general army reorganization.

Maj. Gen. Robert T. Frederick will continue as commandant of the school. Present classes will close not later than May 31, but no date has been set for beginning new classes at Fort Winfield Scott.

A dozen units are involved in the transfer, but officials were unable to estimate the number of men who would be moved.

Gen. Walker Off to New Post

DALLAS, May 18 (AP).—Lieutenant General Walton H. Walker left Dallas today for Chicago, where he assumes command of the 5th Army. Replacing General Walker in command of the 8th Service Command is General Jonathan M. Wainwright, head of the 4th Army at Fort Sam Houston. The 8th Service Command headquarters is to remain here until merged with the 4th Army in accordance with reorganization plans made by the War Department.

B-29 Will Test Out Cosmic Ray Effects

Flight to Seek Reaction on Components of Missiles

WASHINGTON, May 18 (AP).—The effect of cosmic rays on metals and chemicals which might be used in long-range guided missiles will be studied on a series of B-29 flights beginning in a week or ten days.

This will be one purpose of the cosmic-ray research to be undertaken by the National Geographic Society, the Army Air Forces and the Bartol Research Foundation of the Franklin Institute, at Philadelphia.

The society announced today that the plane, equipped with special scientific apparatus, was scheduled to leave Dayton, Ohio, for a round-trip flight between Wright field and the Canadian border.

Upon returning from that trip the plane will go to Eglin Field, Fla., and thence to the Canal Zone. There it will take on fuel for a flight along the West Coast of South America to a landing place not yet announced.

The pilot will be Colonel A. E. Key, of Meridian, Miss., with Captain Frank G. Shea, of Chicago and Captain R. J. Whiting, of Dayton, as navigators.

Colonel Key, with his brother, established a flying endurance record in 1935.

LOAN ADVICE TO VETERANS

Official Urges Them to Use Their Guarantees Sparingly

WASHINGTON, May 18 (AP)—A Veterans Administration official advised ex-service men today to use their Federal loan guarantees sparingly, asserting that they were good for ten years after the end of the war.

Francis Pavesich, loan guarantee adviser, said that lenders who required veterans to use all their Federal guarantees (on real estate $4,000 and non-real estate $2,000) were "out of line." He added that 20 per cent of the purchase price was "usually the rule" in the home loan field.

Because most real estate men consider the guarantee the equivalent of a down payment, Mr. Pavesich said there was no reason, in most instances, why veterans should be made to post more than 20 per cent guarantee.

In the case of a $6,000 real estate loan, this means the veteran could obtain a Federal guarantee for 20 per cent, or $1,200, and have $2,800 remaining of his guarantee credit.

5 IN ARMY PLANE DIE IN MICHIGAN CRASH

MEMPHIS, Mich., May 18 (AP)—Five men were killed today when a twin-motored Army transport plane crashed a few minutes after taking off from Selfridge Field. Wreckage was strewn for 350 feet about a mile south and west of here.

Observers said that the plane apparently exploded either in the air or as it struck the ground. However, it did not burn.

The base adjutant's office at Selfridge Field said that the plane, a C-45, took off at 11:47 A. M. for Bolling Field, Washington, with two officers and three enlisted men aboard. The names were not disclosed. The skies were overcast at the time of take-off.

EX-PRISONERS LEAD IN TRAINING GERMANS

WASHINGTON, May 18 (AP)—Several thousand German prisoners of war who received special training in this country were reported today to be playing important roles in helping spread democracy in Germany.

In a report published by the War Department, Capt. Karl C. Teufel, Staunton, Va., a special liaison officer, said these "active cooperatives," as they are designated, were being placed by American Military Government authorities in key secondary positions. About 25,000 prisoners were classified as anti-Nazi after screening and received special training in democratic principles and practice before being returned to Germany.

Captain Teufel reported to Brig. Gen. B. M. Bryan, the provost marshal general, after a three-month investigation in the United States-occupied zone that "in the political vacuum existing in Germany today, in which the average German has no political convictions whatever, this group can do a great deal toward shaping opinion."

Navy Reports On Food Saved In Two Months

Washington, May 18 (AP)—Navy conservation measures saved 11,000,000 pounds of flour, fats, cereals and sugar during March and April, the service said today.

The total included 8,000,000 pounds of flour, 1,000,000 pounds of cereals, 760,000 pounds of fats and 700,000 pounds of sugar.

KENNEDY ASSAILS BRITISH SOCIALISM

Chicago, May 18 (A. P.)—Joseph P. Kennedy, former Ambassador to Britain, today told the Chicago Junior Association of Commerce in a prepared address that England's "experiment in state socialism" was "violently at variance with our American way of life."

He added that he saw "nothing so far revealed in the English trends worthy of imitation here," and declared that Government regimentation in England, except for the freedom of speech and worship, was "very real."

The former Ambassador asked that America defend its "private capitalistic economy," which he described as "so far superior to anything yet promised by England's democratic state socialism that I am not immediately worried about English influence upon American standards of life."

Socialism can happen in the United States, Kennedy asserted, "if our people aren't rudely awakened from their indifference and lethargy and take steps through their duly elected representatives to stop the drift toward statism."

Urges Militant Stand for Peace

Young Republicans' President Declares for More Bloodshed if Needed to Make U. N. Work.

Charleston, W. Va., May 18 (A. P.).—America must be as militant for peace as it was for war, even to the point of shedding more blood to make the world government organization work, Gordon Allott, president, told the Young Republican National Federation convention here today.

"We have got to make the United Nations work," he declared in his annual address to the two-day meeting. "If we shed a little blood trying to make it work that's all right, too. If world peace is achieved in the effort, it would be worth more than the blood spilled all over the South Pacific."

In order to work, Allott, a resident of Lamar, Col., declared that the U. N. must be equally binding upon all participants as upon any individual nation. Hitting at isolationism, Allott said he had already seen people pulling their necks in, and added: "Unless we have a United Nations organization that really functions—in a sense of super-government that is equally binding upon England, Russia and the others—then all that we fought for will have been lost."

Army Surplus Sold to Cuba

WASHINGTON, May 18 (AP)—Nearly all the American Army surplus in Cuba has been sold to the Cuban Government for $890,111, the office of the Foreign Liquidation Commissioner announced today.

AFL, CIO ARE SEEKING ATOMIC PLANTS UNIONS

OAK RIDGE, Tenn., May 17 (AP)—Six national unions have opened offices here and have organizers at work among workers in atomic energy plants.

During the war, through an agreement with the War Department, the Congress of Industrial Organizations and the American Federation of Labor made no attempts to organize the workers at the plant, said an official.

"The main reason for this was security," he said. He emphasized that it was an agreement and that the Government had received complete cooperation from the unions.

"Now, if they want to organize the workers, it is up to them," he stated.

The unions represented are the Chemical Workers, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Firemen and Oilers Union and Plumbers and Steamfitters Union, all of the AFL; the Coke and Chemical Workers Union of the CIO, and the Machinists International, an independent union.

Officials said a National Labor Relations Board representative had recently investigated claims by the CIO and AFL chemical workers units, and had returned to Washington to complete his report.

WAC Still Holding Fort In Apartment Battle

Miami Beach, Fla., May 18 (AP)—Miami Beach's one-woman army of occupation still held the fort in the "Battle of Apartment 16" today after the American Legion and Veterans of Foreign Wars sped reinforcements to the scene.

The row began yesterday when WAC Corporal Esther Levy returned on a furlough from her station at Greensboro, N.C., and found her apartment occupied, she said, by a stranger.

Swiftly establishing a beachhead, Corporal Levy told newsmen that the owner, Morris Sobel, rented the apartment to the stranger, Anthony Marasco, on March 25 despite the fact that she had been paying her rent promptly for five years.

Subleasing Claim

Sobel countered with the assertion that she had forfeited her rights as a tenant by subleasing the apartment during the past winter season.

Today the opposing forces both planned court action and OPA intervention to solve the dilemma, but it was a question whether either of the principals would budge.

Marasco sat tight. So did Corporal Levy . . . all through the night.

At midnight, when Marasco refused to leave and it became apparent that a deadlock had been reached, Max Goodman, chairman of the Miami Beach Tenants League, appealed to the local American Legion Post to protect Corporal Levy against any forcible removal from the apartment.

Watch Maintained

In response, Junior Vice Commander Ed Dornbush, of the Beach Legion Post, brought up his heavy artillery—a long, black-barreled cigar which he fired furiously in all directions.

Next came Jack Meyerson, of the Beach V.F.W. Post, his uniform cap perched atop his head.

Dornbush said the Legionnaires maintained a watch until 4 A.M.

At 6.30 A.M., the door of apartment 16 was closed. The din of verbal battle had finally ceased. Quiet lay along the front. The hush before the storm.

3,720 Vets Aboard 12 Vessels Arriving

[By the Associated Press]

Four ships are scheduled to arrive today at New York with 1,942 service personnel and eight at San Francisco, San Diego and Seattle, Wash., with 1,778 troops.

Ships and units arriving:

At New York—Miscellaneous troops aboard following vessels, all from Le Havre: Mexico Victory, 641; Tusculum Victory, 533; Sea Flier, 492; Rollins Victory, 276.

At Seattle—S.S. Alaska from Alaska, eight army.

At San Diego—Miscellaneous on following LCI's 664, 596 and 533 and on 674, 50 navy.

At San Francisco—Miscellaneous on following: Cape Mendocino, 720 navy, 867 army; Acadia, 48 navy, 64 army; LST 922, 21 navy.

Sailing From Yokohama

Yokohama, May 18 (AP)—The Marshall Victory will sail for Seattle tomorrow with 685 enlisted men, 111 officers, 2,859 surplus Air Corps officers and 25 Air Corps enlisted men.

The General Ernst, which arrived yesterday from Korea, will sail for Seattle on Monday with a capacity load, principally from Korea. Boarding here will be 100 patients, 10 officers and 70 nurses and Red Cross women.

30.24-2889

MAY 19 1946

LONDON, MAY 18-(AP)-THE MOSCOW RADIO, QUOTING AN ARTICLE IN THE SOVIET NEWS TIMES, SAID TODAY THAT "REACTIONARY AMBITIONS" IN INTERNATIONAL POLITICS MAY "UNDERMINE THE STILL UNCEMENTED FOUNDATIONS OF PEACE AND SECURITY."

THE NEW TIMES, THE RADIO SAID, ALSO ASSERTED THAT AMERICAN AND BRITISH REACTIONARIES PLANNED A "BIG ANTI-SOVIET CAMPAIGN" DESIGNED TO SMASH BRITISH-AMERICAN-RUSSIAN AMITY.

DECLARING THE CONTINUED ACCORD OF THE THREE POWERS WAS "VITAL FROM THE ANGLE OF INTERNATIONAL SECURITY," THE MAGAZINE SAID:

"NO SOONER WAS THE WAR OVER THAN RECONCILIATION OF DIFFERENCES OF VIEWPOINT BETWEEN REPRESENTATIVES OF THE ANGLO-SAXON POWERS ON THE ONE HAND AND REPRESENTATIVES OF THE SOVIET UNION AND, CERTAIN OTHER DEMOCRATIC COUNTRIES, ON THE OTHER, WAS REPEATEDLY HAMPERED BY THE DISINCLINATION OF AMERICAN AND BRITISH DELEGATIONS SEEK DECISIONS ACCEPTABLE TO OTHER PARTIES.

"REACTIONARY AMBITIONS AND PRETENSIONS IN THE ARENA OF INTERNATIONAL POLICY ARE SINISTER AND DANGEROUS BECAUSE THEY MAY UNDERMINE THE STILL UNCEMENTED FOUNDATIONS OF PEACE AND SECURITY.

"THE REACTIONARIES IN ANGLO-SAXON COUNTRIES WANT TO WAIT FOR A SUITABLE OPPORTUNITY TO LAUNCH A BIG ANTI-SOVIET CAMPAIGN WITH THE OBJECT OF DRIVING A WEDGE INTO THE UNION OF THE GREAT COALITION OF THE SOVIET UNION, THE UNITED STATES AND GREAT BRITAIN--A COALITION WHICH WON THE WAR BUT WHICH HAS ALWAYS TO BE ALIVE TO THE MENACE OF WORLD REACTION."

WJ759PED

LONDON, MAY 18-(AP)-THE MOSCOW RADIO SAID TODAY THE RUSSIAN MINISTRY OF HEALTH WOULD OPEN A HOSPITAL AND DISPENSARY IN ADDIS AB AT THE REQUEST OF THE ETHIOPIAN GOVERNMENT.

THE BROADCAST SAID A GROUP OF RUSSIAN DOCTORS WAS EN ROUTE TO THE ETHIOPIAN CAPITAL AND MEDICAL EQUIPMENT HAD BEEN SENT TO ODESSA FOR SHIPMENT.

THE MEDICAL CENTER, WHICH WILL SERVE THE LOCAL POPULATION, WILL HAVE A STAFF OF 56, THE BROADCAST ADDED.

JK622AED

MOSCOW--FIRST ADD UKRAINE (AZ) XXX HE ANNOUNCED.

THE GOVERNMENT NEWSPAPER IZVESTIA REPORTED, MEANWHILE, THAT GRAIN SOWING WAS NOW AT ITS HEIGHT IN THE URALS, WESTERN SIBERIA AND ALONG THE VOLGA AND URGED THE PEASANTS TO CARRY OUT THE JOB QUICKLY AND WELL.

"TO THE FIELDS WITH ALL THE HORSES AND OXEN," A FRONT PAGE EDITORIAL SAID.

IN MOST REGIONS MOISTURE CONDITIONS ARE FAVORABLE FOR SOWING WITH PROSPECTS OF AN EVENTUAL GOOD CROP YIELD, THE PAPER DECLARED.

WHEAT SOWING IN THE UKRAINE IS NOW IN ITS FINAL STAGES, THE EDITORIAL SAID, ADDING "THE STUBBORN STRIFE HAS BEGUN FOR A NEW HIGH HARVEST OF SPRING WHEAT."

SOVIET REPORTS ON THE CROP SITUATION MADE NO MENTION OF THE SEVERE DROUGHT IN THE UKRAINE TO WHICH MACDUFFIE REFERRED AT HIS PRESS CONFERENCE YESTERDAY.

WD806AED

MAY 19 1946

STEVENAGE, ENGLAND, MAY 18-(AP)-JUBILANT TAXPAYERS SET OFF FIREWORKS TONIGHT IN THIS RURAL TOWN FOLLOWING A THUMBS-DOWN VOTE OF 1,316 TO 913 ON THE LABOR GOVERNMENT'S PLAN TO TRANSFORM IT INTO A "GAY AND BRIGHT" COMMUNITY UNDER THE "NEW TOWNS" PROGRAM.

L.E.POULTON, SECRETARY OF THE STEVENAGE RESIDENTS PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION, IN CAMPAIGNING TO KEEP THE PROGRAM OUT OF STEVENAGE, HAD TERMED IT "THE THIN END OF THE WEDGE FOR NATIONALIZATION OF LAND IN THIS COUNTRY."

DURING THE VOTING LEAFLETS WERE DISTRIBUTED BY THE HERTFORDSHIRE COUNTY COMMITTEE OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY URGING SUPPORT OF THE PROGRAM.

THE "NEW TOWNS BILL" WOULD AUTHORIZE ESTABLISHMENT OF DEVELOPMENT CORPORATIONS TO BUILD 24 TOWNS FOR 50,000 PEOPLE EACH. THEY WOULD COST AN ESTIMATED 19,000,000 POUNDS ($76,000,000) EACH AND BE DESIGNED TO ABSORB 1,000,000 PEOPLE FROM LONDON AND BIG PROVINCIAL CITIES.

MT1052PED

(American Soldier)

shannon, eire, may 18-(ap)- george hilliard, former [redacted] of rockport, mass., arrived [redacted] here by plane tonight enroute to belfast to [redacted] visit his wife who is ill.

wb/8p 0035

ADD New York (NL VN) XXX PRESENTED (Harrelson)

THE SUB-COMMITTEE HAS UNTIL MAY 31 TO COMPLETE ITS INVESTIGATION ON POLAND'S CHARGES THAT THE FRANCO REGIME IS A THREAT TO WORLD PEACE. SO FAR IT HAS RECEIVED DOCUMENTS FROM RUSSIA, GREAT BRITAIN, BRAZIL, BELGIUM AND THE SPANISH GOVERNMENT-IN-EXILE.

MEANWHILE, SEVERAL DELEGATES TO THE UNITED NATIONS SECURITY COUNCIL SAID THEY EXPECTED RUSSIA TO BOYCOTT DISCUSSIONS OF THE IRANIAN CASE WHICH WILL BE RESUMED NEXT WEEK, PROBBLY ON TUESDAY OR WEDNESDAY.

NONE OF THE DELEGATES WOULD COMMENT FOR PUBLICATION, BUT SOME SAID THEY WOULD BE GREATLY SURPRISED IF SOVIET DELEGATE ANDREI A. GROMYKO REVERSED HIS DECLARATION OF APRIL 23 THAT HE WOULD NOT TAKE PART IN ANY FURTHER DISCUSSIONS ON IRAN.

GROMYKO ALREADY HAS WALKED OUT ON ONE DISCUSSION OF THE IRANIAN QUESTION AND BOYCOTTED ANOTHER. THE SOVIET GOVERNMENT IGNORED THE COUNCIL'S REQUEST FOR A REPORT ON WHETHER ALL RUSSIAN TROOPS HAD BEEN WITHDRAWN FROM IRAN BY MAY 6.

SOME OF THE DELEGATES, PARTICULARLY PAUL HASLUCK OF AUSTRALIA, WERE SERIOUSLY CONCERNED OVER THE EFFECT THE RUSSIAN ACTION MIGHT HAVE ON THE FUTURE OF THE COUNCIL.

A163

HASLUCK RAISED THIS ISSUE AT THE MAY 8 COUNCIL MEETING, IN THE ABSENCE OF GROMYKO, AND EXPRESSED FEARS THAT SUCH A PRACTICE MIGHT HAVE THE EFFECT OF "UNDERMINING" THE WHOLE PROCEDURE OF THE PEACE AGENCY.

SIR ALEXANDER CADOGAN, UNITED KINGDOM DELEGATE, SAID HE WAS NOT GREATLY CONCERNED OVER THE SOVIET BOYCOTT BUT DECLARED HE FELT GROMYKO WAS "AVOIDING HIS RESPONSIBILITIES."

THE PROSPECT OF A NEW BOYCOTT GAVE RISE TO SPECULATION OVER WHETHER HASLUCK MIGHT PRESS FOR A SHOWDOWN ON RUSSIA'S ATTITUDE. HASLUCK, HOWEVER, WOULD NOT COMMENT.

MEANWHILE, THERE APPEARED TO BE LITTLE LIKELIHOOD THAT THE COUNCIL WOULD BE IN A POSITION TO DROV THE IRANIAN CASE UNLESS IRANIAN AMBASSADOR HUSSEIN ALA RECEIVED MORE CONCLUSIVE INFORMATION ON SOVIET TROOP WITHDRAWALS THAN HE HAD YESTERDAY.

ALA SAID IN WASHINGTON YESTERDAY THAT HE HAD NO INFORMATION WHICH SHOWED DEFINITELY THAT ALL RUSSIAN TROOPS WERE OUT OF IRAN.

HE SAID HE WOULD COME TO NEW YORK SUNDAY OR MONDAY TO SUBMIT A REPORT TO THE COUNCIL IN ACCORDANCE WITH A RESOLUTION GIVING IRAN UNTIL MAY 20 TO TRY TO GET DEFINITE INFORMATION ON THE SITUATION IN AZERBAIJAN PROVINCE.

THERE WAS NO INDICATION AS TO WHAT ACTION THE COUNCIL WOULD TAKE IF IRAN'S REPORT FAILED TO CONVINCE THE DELEGATES THAT RUSSIA HAD FULFILLED HER AGREEMENT TO GET HER TROOPS OUT OF IRAN.

BD157PED

MAY 19 1946

THE SPANISH REPUBLICANS HAVE SUBMITTED A VOLUMINOUS DOSSIER INTRODUCED BY A 35-PAGE SUMMATION, INCLUDING THE CHARGE THAT SPAIN STANDS IN AN OUTLAW ROLE ON ATOMIC RESEARCH -- BEYOND THE REACH OF THE UNITED NATIONS' EFFORT TO CONTROL THIS WEAPON.

THE FRANCO GOVERNMENT HAS VOLUNTEERED NO INFORMATION TO THE SUBCOMMITTEE BUT INDIVIDUAL MEMBERS HAVE RECEIVED ANTI-REPUBLICAN PROPAGANDA PAMPHLETS AND BOOKS FROM SPAIN, CHAIRMAN PAUL HASLUCK OF AUSTRALIA SAID. HE SAID THE INVESTIGATORS WOULD NOT TAKE THE INITIATIVE IN OBTAINING EVIDENCE FROM THE FRANCO REGIME.

THE COUNCIL YESTERDAY ADOPTED RULES OF PROCEDURE AND QUALIFICATION FOR ADMITTANCE OF NEW MEMBER NATIONS AND A COMPANION RESOLUTION OFFERED BY EDWARD R. STETTINIUS, JR., OF THE UNITED STATES, WHICH CALLS FOR COMMITTEE EXAMINATION OF APPLICATIONS IN THE LATTER HALF OF JULY AND COUNCIL ACTION IN AUGUST FOR REPORT TO THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY HERE SEPT. 3. ADD New York (DAY UN) XXX Subcommittee (Grumich)

THE ONLY PENDING APPLICATION, THAT OF ALBANIA, THUS WAS DEFERRED WITH RUSSIA AND POLAND BOTH VOTING FOR STETTINIUS' RESOLUTION ON THE ASSURANCE THAT IT WAS NOT DISCRIMINATORY.

1946

30.24-2891

MEANWHILE, IT WAS LEARNED THAT THE DEPUTY MINISTERS, WHO HAVE ADJOURNED UNTIL MAY 27, WILL HEAR REPRESENTATIVES OF AUSTRIA AND ITALY ON AUSTRIAN CLAIMS FOR MINOR RECTIFICATIONS OF HER BOUNDARY WITH ITALY IN THE SOUTHERN TYROL. ADD Paris (Buhr) WVK Trenkly (Dyman)

THE DEPUTIES WILL HEAR ALSO A REPORT FROM ECONOMIC EXPERTS ON DISTRIBUTION OF HYDROELECTRIC POWER INVOLVED IN THE PROPOSED CHANGE OF THE FRANCO-ITALIAN FRONTIER.

WB33SPED

BERLIN, MAY 18-(AP)-MEMBERS OF THE ALLIED CONTROL AUTHORITY'S COORDINATING COMMITTEE HAVE APPOINTED THEIR DEPUTIES AS A FOUR-POWER DISARMAMENT COMMISSION TO VISIT EACH OF THE FOUR ZONES OF GERMANY TO INSPECT THE PROGRESS OF GERMAN DISARMAMENT.

THE COMMISSION, APPOINTED LAST NIGHT ON THE SUGGESTION OF U.S. SECRETARY OF STATE JAMES F. BYRNES, INCLUDES MAJ. GEN. C.L. ADCOCK OF THE AMERICAN ARMY.

MAY 19 1946

Berlin, May 18--(AP)--Cpl. Richard Howell, son of Mrs. Onie A. Howell of 2405 Lee Boulevard, Arlington, Va., was married today to Olive Margaret Stevenson of Manchester, England, a sergeant in the British Auxiliary Territorial Service.

The protestant ceremony was performed by an American army chaplain in a suburban church.

Howell, who has been overseas for 15 months, met his bride in Berlin. The couple will fly to England next week on a honeymoon.

apra kasischkes 01330 rch 1017a.

NUERNBERG, MAY 18-(AP)-AN OPINION OF THE LATE SENATOR WILLIAM E. BORAH OF IDAHO BECAME THE SUBJECT OF A CONTROVERSY BEFORE THE INTERNATIONAL MILITARY TRIBUNAL TODAY.

COUNSEL FOR ARTHUR SEYSS-INQUART, FORMER CHANCELLOR OF AUSTRIA, SUBMITTED A COPY OF A STATEMENT IN WHICH BORAH WAS QUOTED AS SAYING IN 1938 THAT THE ANSCHLUSS WITH AUSTRIA WAS "NATURAL AND INEVITABLE AND WAS NONE OF AMERICA'S BUSINESS."

ASSISTANT U.S. PROSECUTOR THOMAS DODD OBJECTED TO THE DOCUMENT AS IRRELEVANT, COMMENTING:

"THIS IS BORAH'S OWN OPINION AND IS NOT SO HELPFUL."

THE TRIBUNAL RESERVED JUDGMENT.

JR805AED

MAY 19 1946

MOSCOW, MAY 08-(AP)-UNRRA SUPPLIES FOR CHINA, "THANKS TO CHINESE OFFICIALS, REACH A MARKET WHERE THEY ARE SOLD AT SPECULATIVE PRICES" INSTEAD OF GOING TO THE HUNGRY, THE PERIODICAL NEW TIMES CHARGED TODAY.

"THE AUTHORITIES DO NOT EVEN TRY TO CURB SPECULATORS," THE ARTICLE SAID.

MT224PED

MOSCOW, MAY 18(AP)-AN ARTICLE IN THE SOVIET NEW TIMES SAID TODAY THAT A "LITTLE HEALTHY THINKING" WOULD SILENCE PEOPLE IN THE UNITED STATES AND BRITAIN WHO, IT SAID, GO AROUND CALLING GOVERNMENTS IN THE BALKANS AND EASTERN EUROPE "TOTALITARIAN REGIMES" AND "POLICE STATES."

"PEOPLE WHO PASSED THROUGH THE SCHOOL OF THE SECOND WORLD WAR LEARNED A GREAT DEAL," THE ARTICLE SAID. "THEY LEARNED TO REGARD THE RULING CLASSES OF THE WEST AND THEIR POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC WISDOM WITH CRITICAL EYES. THEY DECIDED DEMOCRACY MUST, LIKE A TREE, BE JUDGED BY ITS FRUIT."

THE ARTICLE ASSERTED THERE EXISTING AMONG "THE LEADERS OF THE ANGLO-SAXON NATIONS" AN UNJUSTIFIABLE HABIT OF LOOKING WITH "ARROGANCE AND SCORN" ON OTHER FORMS OF POLITICAL AND ECONOMICAL LIFE.

"AMERICANS AND BRITONS WHO WANT THE WORLD BLINDLY TO FOLLOW (THEM)," IT CONTINUED, "SHOULD ANSWER SOME QUESTIONS.

"THE UNITED STATES OUGHT TO TELL WHY IT CANNOT ELIMINATE UNEMPLOYMENT, LIQUIDATE GANGSTERISM AND THE LYNCHING OF NEGROES--AND WHY IT IS RACING MADLY TO ACQUIRE BASES ALL OVER THE

WORLD AND KEEPING THE SECRETS OF THE ATOMIC BOMB."
IT SAID BRITAIN MIGHT TELL WHY LONDON PARKS "ARE FILLED NIGHTLY WITH HOMELESS AND JOBLESS PERSONS, AND WHY FOREIGN POLICY SUPPORTS (GENERALISSIMO) FRANCO IN SPAIN AND PERMITS LAZINESS IN THE DENAZIFICATION OF GERMANY."
HJ754PED

MAY 19 1946

PRECEDE MOSCOW DAY (160)

CHICAGO, MAY 18-(AP)-WALTER YUST, EDITOR-IN-CHIEF OF ENCYCLOPEDIA BRITTANICA PUBLICATIONS, SAID TODAY "SO FAR AS WE KNOW" ALEXANDER POPOV, RUSSIAN PHYSICIST, "HAD NOTHING TO DO WITH THE INVENTION OF RADIO."

YUST COMMENTED ON AN ARTICLE IN THE SOVIET PERIODICAL NEW TIMES SAYING THE ENCYCLOPEDIA BRITTANICA SHOULD STOP CREDITING THE INVENTION OF RADIO TO GUGLIELMO MARCONI AND A GERMAN AND NAME AS ITS REAL INVENTOR POPOV, WHO DIED IN 1905.

"THE ARTICLES IN BRITTANICA HAVING TO DO WITH RADIO ARE THE RESULT OF MANY YEARS OF RESEARCH BY EMINENT MEN IN THE FIELD," YUST SAID. "NEVER ONCE IN THE YEARS THESE ARTICLES HAVE BEEN PUBLISHED HAS IT BEEN BROUGHT TO OUR ATTENTION THAT MR. POPOV HAD ANYTHING TO DO WITH THE INVENTION OF RADIO."

"BUT," YUST ADDED, "IF THE RUSSIAN GOVERNMENT OR RECOGNIZED RUSSIAN SCIENTISTS WILL GIVE US INFORMATION ABOUT THE CONTRIBUTION POPOV MAY HAVE MADE, WE SHALL BE GLAD TO INVESTIGATE. IF AND WHEN WE ARE ABLE TO SUBSTANTIATE THE ACCURACY OF THAT INFORMATION, WE SHALL BE HAPPY AND EAGER TO REVISE OUR ARTICLES ON RADIO ACCORDINGLY."
K646PCD NM

NIGHT LEAD DUTCH

AMSTERDAM, MAY 18-(AP)-THE NETHERLANDS CABINET HEADED BY SOCIALIST PREMIER WILLIAM SCHERMERHORN RESIGNED TODAY AND THERE WAS SPECULATION THAT DR.CARL ROMME, WHOSE CATHOLIC PARTY WON BY A NARROW MARGIN IN YESTERDAY'S ELECTION, WOULD BE ASKED TO HEAD A COALITION GOVERNMENT.

FOLLOWING THE TRADITIONAL PROCEDURE, QUEEN WILHELMINA REQUESTED THE OUTGOING CABINET TO SERVE UNTIL A NEW GOVERNMENT IS FORMED.

FINAL RETURNS SHOWED THAT THE MIDDLE-OF-THE-ROAD CATHOLIC PARTY WON 30.8 PERCENT OF THE MORE THAN 4,750,000 VOTES CAST. THE CATHOLICS RECEIVED 1,466,510 VOTES AND WON 32 SEATS OUT OF 100 IN THE LOWER HOUSE OF PARLIAMENT.

THE SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY RECEIVED 1,347,664 VOTES OR 28.3 PERCENT OF THE TOTAL BALLOT, AND WON 29 SEATS. THE CALVINISTS WON 13 SEATS, THE COMMUNISTS 10, PROTESTANTS (CHRISTIAN-HISTORIAN) EIGHT, THE CONSERVATIVES (PARTY OF FREEDOM) SIX, AND THE PROTESTANT UNION TWO.

THE COMMUNISTS RECEIVED 502,935 VOTES, OR 10.57 PERCENT OF THE TOTAL, COMPARED WITH 3.35 PERCENT IN 1937, WHEN THE NETHERLANDS HELD ITS LAST ELECTION. THE COMMUNIST STRENGTH WAS CENTERED IN AMSTERDAM, WHERE THE PARTY REGISTERED 30 PERCENT OF THE TOTAL VOTE, AND IN ROTTERDAM, WHERE IT WON 18.3 PERCENT.

FH1253PED

WARSAW, MAY 18-(AP)-BRIGADIER CHARLES M.DRURY, UNRRA CHIEF IN POLAND, TONIGHT DESCRIBED AS "COMPLETELY INCORRECT" AN ALLEGED POLISH ASSERTION THAT UNRRA WAS USING FOOD FOR POLITICAL PURPOSES IN EUROPE.

THE BRITISH FOREIGN OFFICE HAS ATTRIBUTED THE POLISH CHARGE TO VICE-PREMIER M.GROMULKA, IN A SPEECH APRIL 30.

DRURY SAID UNRRA WAS SUPPLYING ONLY SMALL AMOUNTS OF FOOD IN GERMANY FOR DISPLACED PERSONS WHO WERE MOSTLY "POLISH CITIZENS IN GERMAN CAMPS." HE EXPLAINED THAT WORLD SHORTAGE MADE IT NECESSARY TO SLASH SHIPMENTS TO POLAND AS WELL AS OTHER COUNTRIES.

HE SAID UNRRA'S ALLOCATION OF FUNDS TO POLAND WAS THE LARGEST ASSIGNED ANY EUROPEAN COUNTRY AND THAT UNRRA WAS DOING ALL POSSIBLE TO SUPPLY POLAND'S NEEDS.

A CURT BRITISH NOTE DELIVERED YESTERDAY TO THE POLISH GOVERNMENT, PROTESTING GROMULKA'S ALLEGED REMARKS, HAS NOT YET BEEN ANSWERED.
MD1147PED

MAY 19 1946

WARSAW, MAY 18-(AP)-POLISH NEWSPAPERS PUBLISHED TODAY A STATEMENT BY ZYGMUNT MODZIELEWSKI, VICE MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS, MENTIONING FOR THE FIRST TIME THZAT THE UNITED STATES WAS WITHHOLDING A $90,000,-000 CREDIT FROM THE POLISH GOVERNMENT.

(DEAN ACHESON, IN THE CAPACITY OF ACTING U.S. SECRETARY OF STATE, SAID IN WASHINGTON MAY 10 THAT THE POLES HAD BREACHED CONDITIONS OF THE LOAN AGREEMENT BY CENSORSHIP OF A NEWS DISPATCH AND FAILURE TO PUBLISH IN POLAND THE TEXT OF THE AGREEMENT.)

MODZIELEWSKI SAID THAT THE NEWS DISPATCH IN QUESTION, WHICH DEALT WITH A SPEECH BY STANISLAW BANCZYK, "WAS DELAYED" IN TRANSMISSION. HE ADDED THAT POLAND NOW HAD PUBLISHED AN EXCHANGE OF NOTES ON THE LOAN.

THE VICE MINISTER SAID AT A PRESS CONFERENCE THAT THE STATEMENT REGARDING POLAND'S REPORTED FAILURE TO PUBLISH THE LOAN AGREEMENT WAS UNFOUNDED BECAUSE THE "POLISH GOVERNMENT ALWAYS FULFILLS ITS OBLIGATIONS."

MODZIELEWSKI TOLD THE NEWSMEN THAT THE ENTIRE MATTER HAD BEEN USED TO EXERT POLITICAL PRESSURE ON POLAND AND TO PLAY INTO THE HANDS OF SOME FACTIONS PURSUING A "DIFFERENT PURPOSE THAN SPONSORING FRIENDSHIP AND TIGHTENING RELATIONS BETWEEN POLAND AND THE UNITED STATES."

HE ADDED THAT SUCH METHODS "MUST EVOKE ASTONISHMENT IN POLISH PUBLIC OPINION, WHICH ESTEEMS MORE THAN ALL ITS NATIONAL HONOR AND SOVEREIGNTY."
DY102AED

30.24-2893

ROME, MAY 18-(AP)-FORMER KING VICTOR EMANUELE, IN A LETTER WRITTEN BEFORE HE LEFT ITALY FOR EXILE, TOLD CROWN PRINCE UMBERTO HE HOPED ITALY WOULD RESUME "THE ASCENT BEGUN NEARLY A CENTURY AGO."

THE TEXT:

"DEAREST UMBERTO: WHILE PEACE NEGOTIATIONS ARE UNDERWAY I INTEND TO GIVE MY CONTRIBUTION BY ABDICATING THE THRONE IN YOUR FAVOR. FOR NEARLY HALF A CENTURY I SERVED MY COUNTRY EVEN IN THE DIFFICULT AND BITTER HOURS. AND NOW I LEAVE MY POST WITH PROFOUND TREPIDATION FOR THE COUNTRY'S FUTURE.

"YOU KNOW THAT I HAVE HAD HARD LABOR, AIMING ALWAYS EVEN IF I ERRED FOR THE GOOD OF THE NATION.

"MAY THE NATION FEEL THIS TRUTH AND RESUME THE MARVELLOUS ASCENT BEGUN NEARLY A CENTURY AGO WITH THE UNITED WORK OF ALL ITALIANS.

"I EMBRACE YOU WITH ALL MY HEART, YOUR AFFECTIONATE FATHER, VICTOR EMANUELE."

HJ&MT1032PED

MAY 19 1946

ROME, MAY 18-(AP)-VITTORIO EMANUELE ORLANDO, ITALY'S WORLD WAR I PREMIER AND THE LAST SURVIVOR OF THE VERSAILLES CONFERENCE "BIG FOUR," CELEBRATED HIS 86TH BIRTHDAY TODAY.

ORLANDO, STILL MENTALLY AND PHYSICALLY ACTIVE, IS NOW CAMPAIGNING IN HIS NATIVE SICILY FOR THE TICKET OF THE MODERATE NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC UNION, OF WHICH HE IS A FOUNDER AND LEADER.

MT1053PED

ROME, MAY 18-(AP)-PREMIER ALCIDE DE GASPERI TOLD THE ITALIAN NEWS AGENCY ANSA TODAY THAT THE NEW ITALIAN ARMISTICE, AS REVISED BY THE FOUR-POWER FOREIGN MINISTER'S COUNCIL IN PARIS, FOR THE FIRST TIME OFFICIALLY RECOGNIZES ITALY'S CO-BELLIGERENT STATUS.

ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL MODIFICATIONS WHICH WILL BE NEGOTIATED BY ITALY, THE UNITED STATES AND BRITAIN, ARE INCLUDED IN THE REVISED ARMISTICE, ANSA QUOTED DE GASPERI AS SAYING.

VATICAN CITY, MAY 18-(AP)-THE PONTIFICAL ASSISTANCE COMMISSION SAID TODAY THAT VATICAN SOUP KITCHENS THROUGHOUT ITALY HAVE DISTRIBUTED 59,000,000 MEALS VALUED AT 350,000,000 LIRE (APPROXIMATELY $3,500,000) SINCE JUNE 6, 1944.

THE HOLY SEE CONTRIBUTED 270,000,000 LIRE TOWARD THE COST, WHILE THE GOVERNMENT MADE UP THE REMAINING 80,000,000. JK650AED

dup.

BUCHAREST, MAY 18-(AP)-MARSHAL ION ANTONESCU, ROMANIA'S WARTIME DICTATOR, AND 12 OTHERS WERE SENTENCED TO DEATH YESTERDAY BY A SPECIAL PEOPLES' TRIBUNAL WHICH CONVICTED THEM OF WAR CRIMES.

MIHAIL ANTONESCU, FORMER VICE-PREMIER OF ROMANIA, AND A RELATIVE OF THE 61-YEAR-OLD MARSHAL; GEN. CONSTANTIN PANTAZI, FORMER WAR MINISTER WERE AMONG THE OTHERS SENTENCED TO DEATH. ELEVEN PERSONS WERE SENTENCED TO IMPRISONMENT OF FROM 10 TO 20 YEARS.

~~NIGHT LEAD~~ REFUGEES

BY CARTER DAVIDSON

HAIFA, PALESTINE, SUNDAY, MAY 19-(AP)-THE FIRST PASSENGERS FROM THE MOTORSHIPS FEDE AND FENICE, REFUGEE VESSELS BRINGING 1,014 BALKAN JEWS TO PALESTINE FROM LA SPEZIA, ITALY, LANDED HERE AT 6:48 A.M. TODAY.

NEARLY 100 POLICE AND SOLDIERS, SOME IN TANKS AND ARMORED CARS, CORDONED THE DOCK AREA. THE REFUGEES WERE BROUGHT ASHORE IN LIGHTERS AND WERE TAKEN TO QUARANTINE A MILE AWAY IN BUSES PROVIDED BY THE JEWISH AGENCY.

THE SHIS ENTERED HAIFA HARBOR AT 1A.M. AT DAWN, MOST OF THE PASSENGERS COULD BE SEEN LINING THE RAILS OF BOTH SHIPS, WHICH WERE TIED UP AT THE BREAKWATER.

THE REFUGEES, BEDRAGGLED AND WEARY, GRINNED BROADLY AS THEY CAME UP THE GANGWAY FROM THE LAUNCHES.

THE SHIPS HAD BEEN DELAYED A MONTH AT LA SPEZIA, AFTER AN UNSUCCESSFUL ATTEMPT TO MAKE AN ILLEGAL TRIP TO PALESTINE.

DY148AED

HAIFA, PALESTINE, MAY 18-(AP)-THE FEDE AND THE FINICE, REFUGEE SHIPS BRINGING 1,014 BALKAN JEWS TO PALESTINE FROM LA SPEZIA, ITALY, WERE SIGHTED AT SUNSET TONIGHT 35 MILES OFF THIS PORT, AND WERE EXPECTED TO DOCK BY MIDNIGHT.

GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS MADE ELABORATE PLANS TO SHUTTLE THE REFUGEES THROUGH QUARANTINE AND THEN INTO BUSSES FOR THE TRIP TO CLEARANCE CAMPS.

ONE OF THE SHIPS -- AUTHORITIES WERE UNABLE TO IDENTIFY WHICH -- APPARENTLY HAD MOTOR TROUBLE, AND WAS BEING TOWED BY THE OTHER WHEN THEY WERE SIGHTED. THIS WAS BELIEVED TO HAVE BEEN THE CAUSE OF A 24-HOUR DELAY IN THEIR ARRIVAL.

THE SHIPS HAD BEEN HELD UP FOR A MONTH AT LA SPEZIA AWAITING PERMISSION TO SAIL, AFTER HAVING BEEN STOPPED IN AN EFFORT TO MAKE AN ILLEGAL DASH FOR PALESTINE.

HJ929PED

~~NIGHT LEAD~~ LEBANESE (120)

BEYROUTH, MAY 18-(AP)-PREMIER SAMI SOLH OF LEBANON SUBMITTED HIS RESIGNATION AND THAT OF HIS CABINET TODAY FOLLOWING THE WITHDRAWAL OF TWO OF HIS MINISTERS.

THE LEBANESE REPUBLIC FACES A FURTHER CRISIS MONDAY IN A GENERAL STRIKE CALLED BY THE FEDERATION OF TRADE UNIONS IN AN EFFORT TO FORCE PASSAGE OF LEGISLATION FAVORING LABOR.

SOLH HAD PLANNED TO DEMAND A VOTE OF CONFIDENCE FROM PARLIAMENT, BUT RESIGNED BEFORE THE SESSION CONVENED. PREVIOUSLY HE HAD ACCEPTED THE RESIGNATIONS OF HOME MINISTER SAADI MONLA AND DEFENSE MINISTER AHMED AL ASSAD.

THE OUTGOING PREMIER TOOK OFFICE LAST AUGUST.

HJ1025PED

CAIRO, MAY 18-(AP)-THE ARAB LEAGUE'S EXTRAORDINARY SESSION FOR DISCUSSION OF PALESTINE WILL BE HELD DURING THE FIRST WEEK IN JUNE, A LEAGUE COMMUNIQUE ANNOUNCED TONIGHT.

A MEETING OF THE HEADS OF THE ARAB STATES, TERMED "ONE OF THE GREATEST EVENTS IN THIS CRITICAL PERIOD OF THE ARAB NATIONS' HISTORY," WILL BE HELD HERE MAY 28, THE COMMUNIQUE SAID.

THE LEAGUE SESSION ORIGINERALLY WAS SCHEDULED FOR TODAY AT DAMASCUS.

HJ935PED

MAY 19 1946

NANKING, MAY 18-(AP)-THE GOVERNMENT'S CENTRAL NEWS AGENCY, IN A TIENTSIN DISPATCH, TODAY REPORTED THAT TWO U.S. MARINES WERE AMONG SEVEN PERSONS WOUNDED AND THAT TWO PASSENGERS WERE KILLED WHEN THEIR TRAIN WAS FIRED UPON MISTAKENLY BY U.S. MARINE GUARDS.

THE AGENCY SAID THAT MARINES, RIDING IN THREE SPECIAL CARS, DISCHARGED WEAPONS OUT OF WINDOWS IN TARGET PRACTICE AS THE TRAIN APPROACHED A BRIDGE ON THE PEIPING-MUKDEN LINE MAY 10.

MARINE GUARDS ON THE BRIDGE, MISTAKING THIS FOR AN ATTACK, REPLIED WITH MACHINE-GUN FIRE, SAID THE DISPATCH. AN INVESTIGATION WAS ORDERED.

DS441APS NM

Beyrouth, May 18--(AP)--The Lebanese Republic's government faced its second crisis today after the resignation of two cabinet members and the calling of a general strike for Monday.

(A Reuter's dispatch from Beyrouth said the government resigned today, with Premier Sami El Solh charging maneuvers against him both inside and outside parliament.)

The general strike was called by the Federation of Trade Unions in an effort to force passage of legislation favoring labor.

Premier Solh, in accepting the resignations of Home Minister Saadi and Defense Minister Ahmed El Assad, both members of the Independence Party, demanded a vote of confidence from an extraordinary session of parliament.

apra associateds 01425 rch 950a.

SEOUL, MAY 18-(AP) THE AMERICAN MILITARY GOVERNMENT, CHAMPION OF A FREE PRESS IN KOREA, CRACKED DOWN ON A COMMUNIST PUBLISHING PLANT TODAY. IT WAS PRINTING COUNTERFEIT MONEY.
OFFICERS CLOSED THE CHIKAZAWA PRESS ON WHICH THE COMMUNIST PARTY ORGAN FOR SOUTH KOREA, HAI BANG ILBO, IS PRINTED. SOME 9,000,000 YEN IN COUNTERFEIT NOTES ALREADY HAD BEEN TURNED OUT THERE, MILITARY GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS SAID.
P&GM743PCS

NIGHT LEAD JAPANESE (270)
BY RUSSELL BRINES
TOKYO MAY 18 (AP)-JAPAN'S TURGID POLITICS SEETHED UNEASILY TONIGHT AS LEFTWING ORGANIZERS ANNOUNCED MASS FOOD PROTEST DEMONSTRATIONS FOR TOMORROW IN TOKYO AND YOKOHAMA. AMERICAN TROOPS IN THE AREA WERE ALERTED FOR POSSIBLE TROUBLE.
SANNI NOSAKA, COMMUNIST MEMBER OF THE DIET, SAID 100,000 DEMONSTRATORS WOULD SWARM AROUND EMPEROR HIROHITO'S PALACE TO DEMAND ADEQUATE FOOD AND THE ELIMINATION OF THE CONSERVATIVE REGIME TO MAKE WAY FOR A "DEMOCRATIC" CABINET.
A SECOND MASS FOOD DEMONSTRATION WAS PLANNED FOR YOKOHAMA.
PREMIER-DESIGNATE SHIGERU YOSHIDA MEANWHILE FLOUNDERED THROUGH ANOTHER DAY OF VAIN NEGOTIATIONS IN HIS ATTEMPT TO FORM A CONSERVATIVE COALITION CABINET. SEVERAL OF HIS CHOICES WERE REPORTED TO HAVE DECLINED CABINET POSTS.
A DISCOURAGED AND PUZZLED DIET CONTINUED IN RECESS. IT AWAITED COMPLETION OF A CABINET AND PONDERED THE STATUS OF TAKEKICHI MIKI, NEWLY-ELECTED SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES WHO FEARS DISQUALIFICATION UNDER GENERAL MACARTHUR'S POLITICAL PURGE DIRECTIVE.
SENZO HIGAHI, LIBERAL PARTY MEMBER WHO WAS RUNNER-UP IN THE SPEAKERSHIP CONTEST, TOLD NEWSMEN HE EXPECTED MIKI TO RETIRE, LEAVING HIM TO INHERIT THE POST.
THE SUNDAY FOOD AND ANTI-CONSERVATIVE DEMONSTRATIONS WERE LIKELY TO HIT A NEW HIGH IN PUBLIC CLAMOR IF PLANS WERE FULFILLED.
IN LINE WITH AMERICAN POLICY, MACARTHUR'S TROOPS WERE NOT TO INTERFERE EXCEPT TO PROTECT U. S. LIVES AND PROPERTY IF THE CROWDS GOT OUT OF HAND.
THE GOVERNMENT RAILWAY WORKERS' UNION SOUGHT TO ENCOURAGE A BIG TURNOUT BY PROMISING FREE TRANSPORTATION TO PASSENGERS WEARING A "DOWN WITH CONSERVATIVE GOVERNMENT" RIBBON.
P741PCS

TOKYO, MAY 18-(AP)-FOURTEEN ATTORNEYS FROM THE UNITED STATES ARRIVED TODAY TO JOIN 16 OTHER AMERICAN LAWYERS ASSIGNED TO REPRESENT HIDEKI TOJO AND 27 OTHER TOP JAPANESE DEFENDANTS AT WAR CRIMES TRIALS.

NAVY CAPT.BEVERLY M.COLEMAN, CHIEF OF DEFENSE COUNSEL, SAID THAT ULTIMATELY EACH OF THE 28 DEFENDANTS WOULD BE REPRESENTED BY AN AMERICAN ATTORNEY IN ADDITION TO JAPANESE LAWYERS OF THEIR OWN CHOOSING.

THE NEW ARRIVALS INCLUDE: MORRIS W.ALLEN, ST.LOUIS; LAWRENCE MCMANUS AND FLOYD J.MATTICE, NEW YORK, LOANED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE; OWEN CUNNINGHAM, DES MOINES AND WASHINGTON, D.C.; DAVID F.SMITH AND JOHN W.GUIDER, WASHINGTON, D.C.; EDWARD P. MCDERMOTT, KEARNEY, NEB., ON LOAN FROM THE JUSTICE DEPARTMENT; WILLIAM LOGAN, JR., NEW YORK; MICHAEL LEVIN, MILWAUKEE; ROGER F. COLE, PLEASANT RIDGE, MICH.; WILLIAM J.MCCORMACK, CHICAGO; CHARLES F.YOUNG, RICHMOND, VA., AND JAMES M.FREEMAN, WINSTON-SALEM,N.C.

P553ACS

30.24-2895

TOKYO, MAY 18-(AP)-TOSHIO KAMEOKA, FORMER CIVILIAN INTERPRETER AT OSAKA PRISONER OF WAR CAMP, TODAY WAS CHARGED BY THE ALLIES WITH HAVING KICKED, BEATEN AND MISTREATED PRISONERS AND THEREBY HAVING CONTRIBUTED TO THE DEATH OF ONE, BOYLE W.WAGGONER (ADDRESS UNAVAILABLE).

AMONG THE PRISONERS ALLEGEDLY MISTREATED BY KAMEOKA WERE CHARLES N.WESTON, CEDARVILLE, MICH.; SAMUEL MOODY, 29 PROSPECT ST.) LYNN, MASS.; JOSEPH L.BURE, (7 VAN BUREN ST., NASHUA, N.H., AND WALTER P.WOLD, RT.1, WAYNESVILLE, ILL.

YOKOHAMA, MAY 18-(AP)-THE MARSHALL VICTORY WILL SAIL FOR SEATTLE TOMORROW WITH 685 ENLISTED MEN, 111 OFFICERS, 289 SURPLUS AIR CORPS OFFICERS AND 25 AIR CORPS ENLISTED MEN.

THE GENERAL ERNST, WHICH ARRIVED YESTERDAY FROM KOREA, WILL SAIL FOR SEATTLE MONDAY WITH A CPACITY LOAD, PRINCIPALLY FROM KOREA. BOARDING HERE WILL BE 100 AMBULATORY PATIENTS, 10 OFFICERS AND 70 NURSES AND RED CROSS WOMEN.

EW54ACS

PEARL HARBOR MAY 18-(AP)-CREWMEN ON ALL SHIPS AT THE BIKINI ATOMIC BOMB TEST WILL BE GIVEN A CHANCE TO "SEE" THE UNEARTHLY FLASH OF THE ATOMIC AIRBURST--BUT THEY'LL BE ORDERED NOT TO LOOK AT IT.

EXPERTS AT A GENERAL SESSION OF THE TASK FORCE STAFF FOR THE BIKINI EXPERIMENT EMPHASIZED YESTERDAY THE DANGER TO THE EYES FROM THE BRILLIANCE OF THE DISPLAY. NAVY CAPT.W.E.WALSH, THE FORCE'S MEDICAL OFFICER, SAID THE NAKED EYE WOULD BE ENDANGERED UP TO 20 MILES FROM THE EXPLOSION, AND THAT SPECIAL GOGGLES WOULD BE SUPPLIED ALL STAFF OBSERVERS.

CREWMEN WILL BE BROUGHT ON DECK TO SEE THE SPECTACLE BUT WILL BE ORDERED TO TURN THEIR HEADS AWAY AND SHIELD THEIR EYES WITH THEIR ARMS AT THE INSTANT OF THE BURST.

REAR ADM.W.H.P.BLANDY SAID THERE WOULD BE THREE REHEARSALS FOR THE JULY TEST---ON JUNE 10, 19 AND 25,WITH THE LAST A FULL DRESS REHEARSAL.

MAJ.GEN.W.E.KEPNER, DEPUTY FOR AVIATION, SAID THE STANDARD BOMBSIGHT WOULD BE USED BY THEB-29 DROPPING THE BOMB.

EW614ACS NM

CHARLOTTE AMALIE, VIRGIN ISLANDS, MAY 18-(AP)-VIRGIN ISLANDERS HAD THE PROMISE OF PRESIDENT TRUMAN TODAY FOR "AN EVER INCREASING DEGREE OF SELF-GOVERNMENT AS THE PEOPLE DEMONSTRATE THEIR CAPACITY TO GOVERN THEMSELVES."

THE ASSURANCE WAS GIVEN IN A MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT TO WILLIAM H. HASTIE, WHO TOOK OFFICE YESTERDAY AS THE FIRST NEGRO GOVERNOR OF THIS U.S. ISLAND POSSESSION.

MAY 19 1946

MEXICO CITY, MAY 18-(AP)-JOSE GIRAL, SPANISH REPUBLICAN PREMIER, SAID TONIGHT HE WOULD PRESENT "NEW EVIDENCE AND DOCUMENTS" AGAINST THE FRANCO GOVERNMENT OF SPAIN WHEN HE APPEARS THURSDAY BEFORE A SUB-COMITTEE OF THE UNITED NATIONS SECURITY COUNCIL.

GIRAL SAID HE WOULD LEAVE BY PLANE TUESDAY FOR NEW YORK AND WOULD RETURN TO MEXICO LATER TO WIND UP HIS EXILE GOVERNMENT'S AFFAIRS FOR TRANSFER TO FRANCE.

"I AM PREPARED NOT ONLY TO EXPLAIN THE MEMORANDUM ALREADY PRESENTED TO THE SUBCOMMITTEE, BUT TO OFFER NEW EVIDENCE AND DOCUMENTS," GIRAL SAID IN AN INTERVIEW.

REPUBLICAN SOURCES SAID GIRAL'S "NEW EVIDENCE" IS CONTAINED IN A DOSSIER OF 350 TYPEWRITTEN PAGES.

DY122AED

ANCHORAGE, ALASKA, MAY 18-(AP)-AN ARMY B-24 DROPPED FOUR FIVE-POUND BOMBS ON AN ICE JAM IN THE JUSKOKWIN RIVER LAST NIGHT AND SAVED THE TOWN OF MCGRATH AND NEARBY AIRPORT INSTALLATIONS FROM FLOODING.

MANY FAMILIES WHO HAD MOVED OUT OF TOWN TO ESCAPE THE THREATENED FLOOD RETURNED AFTER THE BOMBING HAD FREED THE RIVER.

THE JAM HAD FORCED RIVER WATER HALFWAY UP A 3,000 FOOT EAST-WEST RUNWAY AT THE AIRPORT WHEN THE ARMY STEPPED IN.

JQ758PCS

WASHINGTON,MAY 18-(AP)-ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE JOHN H. HILLDRING ANNOUNCED TONIGHT THAT THE UNITED STATES WILL URGE RUSSIA, BRITAIN, AND FRANCE TO HELP DESTROY THE "CONCENTRATED POWER OF PRUSSIA IN GERMANY" BY ADOPTING AN AMERICAN PLAN FOR POLITICAL DECENTRALIZATION OF THE COUNTRY.

SPEAKING ON A STATE-DEPARTMENT-NBC BROADCAST, HILLDRING WAS ASKED ABOUT THE AMERICAN PLAN, ALREADY IN EFFECT IN THE UNITED STATES OCCUPATION ZONE, AND REPLIED:

"THIS GOVERNMENT IS COMMITTED TO DESTROY THE CONCENTRATED POWER OF PRUSSIA IN GERMANY. IN THE U.S. ZONE WE HAVE MADE VERY RAPID STRIDES PERMITTING FREE ELECTIONS OF LOCAL OFFICIALS AND IN ENCOURAGING THE FORMATION OF DECENTRALIZED POLITICAL AGENCIES IN NUMEROUS WAYS.

"THE PEACE AND PROSPERITY OF ALL OF EUROPE REST IN LARGE PART ON SOLVING THE HISTORIC PROBLEM OF THE RULE OF PRUSSIA, AND WE HAVE ENCOURAGED AND WILL CONTINUE TO ENCOURAGE THE GREATEST AUTONOMY IN MUNICIPAL, COUNTY AND PROVINCIAL ADMINISTRATION. IT IS OUR PURPOSE TO URGE OUR PARTNERS TO DO THE SAME."

ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF WAR HOWARD PETERSEN SAID HE HAD HEARD REPORTS THAT RUSSIA AND BRITAIN WERE ARMING THEIR ZONES AGAINST EACH OTHER "AND I DON'T BELIEVE THAT." HE LIKEWISE DECLARED THERE WAS NO TRUTH TO A REPORT THAT BRITISH HAD FAILED TO DISARM GERMAN ARMIES THEY HAD CAPTURED. WHAT HAPPENED, HE SAID, WAS THAT THEY HAD KEPT SOME ORGANIZED ARMY UNITS TO SERVE AS WORK BATTALIONS.

VH8PES

SAN FRANCISCO, MAY 18-(AP)-BRIG.GEN.MANUEL A.ROXAS, PRESIDENT-ELECT OF THE PHILIPPINES, SAID TODAY HE WOULD URGE PHILIPPINES CONGRESSIONAL APPROVAL OF THE U.S. TRADE FORMULA FOR SPECIAL TRADE RELATIONS BETWEEN THE TWO COUNTRIES FOR THE NEXT 28 YEARS.

"I TRUST AND HOPE," HE SAID IN A LUNCHEON CLUB ADDRESS, "THAT IF WE FIND, BY EXPERIENCE, THAT THE FORMULA PROVIDED IS INADEQUATE TO MEET OUR ESSENTIAL REQUIREMENTS, THAT THE U.S. CONGRESS WILL AGREE TO NECESSARY MODIFICATIONS."

HE ADDED, HOWEVER, THAT THE PROVISION REQUIRING THE PHILIPPINES TO MODIFY THEIR CONSTITUTION SO AS TO GRANT AMERICAN CITIZENS AND CORPORATIONS THE SAME RIGHTS AND PRIVILEGES, AS TO BUSINESS AND ENTERPRISE, AS ARE GRANTED TO PHILIPPINE CITIZENS, "HAS AROUSED SOME RESENTMENT IN THE PHILIPPINES."

JQ801PCS

MAY 19 1945

K NIGHT LEAD

HAMILTON FIELD, CALIF., MAY 18-(AP)-GENERAL DWIGHT D.EISENHOWER WILL LEAVE HAMILTON FIELD FOR THE EAST TOMORROW AT 5 A.M. (PST) ON THE LAST LAP OF A TOUR WHICH HAS CARRIED HIM TO THE ORIENT AND BACK.

THE ARMY CHIEF OF STAFF REPORTED MORALE IN THE PACIFIC WAS "SURPRISINGLY GOOD" AND SAID "WE'VE HIT OUR LOW POINT. EFFICIENCY IS ON THE UPSWING."

EISENHOWER SAID HE HAD A "GRAND VISIT" WITH GENERAL MACARTHUR.

HE HAD NO IDEA WHEN THE SUPREME COMMANDER OF THE PACIFIC WOULD RETURN HOME BECAUSE "GENRAL MACARTH

WOULD RETURN HOME BECAUSE "GENERAL MACARTHUR FACES A COMPLICATED PROBLEM AND IS VERY, VERY BUSY."

EISENHOWER PRAISED OFFICERS FOR DOING "A SPLENDID JOB OF RAISING MORALE OF ENLISTED MEN" UNDER DIFFICULT LIVING CONDITIONS IN THE PACIFIC AND JAPAN.

PY1015PPS-NM

NIGHT

HAMILTON FIELD, CALIF., MAY 18-(AP)-GENERAL EISENHOWER ARRIVED AT HAMILTON FIELD TODAY BY PLANE FROM HONOLULU AT THE END OF A LONG TOUR OF PACIFIC BASES.

THE U.S. ARMY CHIEF OF STAFF SAID HE WOULD "BEAT IT ON" FOR THE EAST TOMORROW LEAVING AT 8 A.M. (WESTERN STANDARD TIME).

EISENHOWER REPORTED THAT MORALE THROUGHOUT THE ARMY IN THE PACIFIC IS "SURPRISINGLY GOOD" AND THAT "EFFICIENCY IS ON THE UPSWING."

ASKED HOW GENERAL MACARTHUR IS, EISENHOWER SAID: "OH, HE'S FINE. X X X HE MET ME AT THE AIRPORT AND WE WENT TO HIS HOUSE FOR DINNER AND WE TALKED ALL NIGHT."

EISENHOWER SAID HE HAD "NO IDEA" WHEN THE SUPREME COMMANDER IN THE PACIFIC WOULD RETURN HOME.

"LIVING CONDITIONS IN THE PACIFIC AND JAPAN ARE DIFFICULT BUT OFFICERS ARE DOING A SPLENDID JOB OF MAINTAINING AND RAISING MORALE OF ENLISTED MEN," EISENHOWER SAID. "ALSO THE USO AND RED CROSS ARE PERFORMING A WONDERFUL SERVICE."

GM756PCS

DAY

Evacuation of Iran Province By Soviet Army Is Reported

By JOSEPH C. GOODWIN

TABRIZ, Azerbaijan Province, Iran, May 18—(AP) The uniformed Russian army has competely evacuated all of Iran, including Azerbaijan province, but Tabriz is an armed camp today, with the three-month-old Azerbaijan army and the people's warriors preparing for any eventuality.

Reports reaching this capital of Azerbaijan province say the Iranian central government army is moving north along the Caspian sea-coast into southern Kurdistan. Meanwhile, uniformed units of the forces of this self-proclaimed autonomous province are moving toward the southern Azerbaijan border.

Fighting Reported

(In London a Reuters dispatch from Tehran quoted the Tabriz radio as saying Iranian armed forces had attacked Azerbaijan province from the direction of Kurdistan.)

Although there is no indication any Russian troops remain in Azerbaijan, foreign observers here are uncertain that all the equipment and armor they brought into the province have been removed. Some informants say that some armor was seen moving south several days ago and was not seen to have returned.

In Tabriz, every second man is in uniform or carrying a rifle. Troops packing tommyguns garrison the airport and patrol the streets. Regulars marched in review yesterday at a ceremony in which the statue of the former shah was replaced by one of an early Azerbaijan revolutionist. The army men were followed by warriors and Azerbaijan youths wearing bandoliers. This group included even small boys who goosestepped along carrying hand-made wooden tommyguns.

Mission Arrives

Iranian Premier Ahmed Qavam's commission which will check on the Russians' departure arrived in Tabriz yesterday and was met at the airport by representatives of "Premier" Jafar Pishevari, who heads the Azerbaijan separatist government.

The Pishevari regime is following a line which appears to look for peaceful settlement of differences with the central Iranian government in Tehran. The newspapers and the Tabriz radio urge a friendly settlement, with the provision that what is called the Azerbaijan liberal program be retained and even extended to the rest of Iran.

An account has reached here of a Tehran report that Qavam has appointed Gen. Aman-Lah Jahanbani, a friend of the Soviet Union, as chief of staff of the central Iranian government's army, replacing Gen. Aghaveli, a wartime internee in a British-Soviet detention camp.

Jahanbani, a prince of the former Kajar dynasty and Russian-trained as a Cossack officer, married a Russian wife. His son now is in Moscow as a student. Jahanbani is a vice president of the Iran-Soviet Cultural society.

This report followed Qavam's recent public attack on "those persons who fish in troubled water by inciting intrigue and "ignoring the fact that no foreign government has the right to interfere in Iranian internal affairs." Qavam promised that "in order to safeguard the higher interests of the country I will exterminate without pity all malevolent elements like pestiferous insects."

Publics Works Program

Inside Tabriz a public works program by which the separatist government sets much store is under way. Pavement is being laid, replacing the old cobblestoned thoroughfares. Trees are being planted. The sewage system is being renovated.

The peasants are being given grants of lands. The Azerbaijan program calls for land distribution.

The women, almost all of them still veiled, have been given the vote and a voice in the government. Some of them are in the uniforms of an auxiliary army corps.

The few Americans and the less than a score of Europeans here enjoy respect. Azerbaijan troops salute the U. S. consular car.

The American correspondents were courteously received at the airport and at the customs station, where their luggage was unopened. Officials were friendly and polite. The man in the street, however, is hesitant about being seen too often with foreigners.

This second city of Iran, with its 200,000 population, is situated in the center of a green valley surrounded by red, yellow and blue sandstone hills. The people speak a Turkish dialect, Russian and Persian but most of the signs in the streets are in Russian.

(EDITOR'S NOTE: Associated Press Correspondent Joseph C. Goodwin, one of a group of Americans permitted to visit Azerbaijan province, filed the following dispatch yesterday. It was delayed 24 hours in the telegraph office in Tehran. There was no indication that anything was deleted.)

Warning Given To U. S. Consul By Azerbaijan

He Is Told He May Tour Area but Government Won't Take Responsibility

TEHERAN, May 18 (Delayed) (AP).—The Tabriz radio said tonight that the American Consul there was told he could tour Iranian Azerbaijan if he wished but that the Azerbaijan government would "not be responsible for the consequences."

The consul asked Premier Jafar Pishevari, head of the unrecognized Azerbaijan "national government," for authority to make a tour "to determine the truth of Soviet evacutions" which were scheduled for completion May 6, the broadcast said.

The broadcast, reporting the arrival Friday of the first American newspaper correspondents to visit Azerbaijan, said that since their arrival "the correspondents have been guilty of visiting forbidden sections of the city and photographing."

The correspondents flew to Tabriz in a Soviet plane, accompanying an Iranian central government commission sent to investigate the Red Army evacuation and to resume negotiations with the "national government."

The broadcast said that Pishevari, in his reply to the American Consul's request for authorization of a tour, noted that the central government commission was expressly charged to "ascertain the facts of evacuation."

"American investigation is not necessary," he was quoted as saying. "No obstacle will be put in the way of such a journey, but if it is attempted Azerbaijan will not be responsible for the consequences."

The consul was accused in the broadcast of having attempted to bribe a guard at the Tehran telegraph office, "who threw the bribe into the street, forcing the Consul to pick it up."

Jews And Arabs Called To Parley

Jerusalem, May 19 (AP)—Government headquarters announced today that Lieut. Gen. Sir Alan Gordon Cunningham, Palestine High Commissioner, had invited the Arab High Committee and the Jewish Agency to meet with him tomorrow. The subject of the talks was not announced.

Egypt Seeks U. S. Airfields

CAIRO, Egypt, May 19 (AP)—Negotiations for the purchase by Egypt of American air installations in Cairo are nearing completion, Foreign Minister Lotfi el Said Pasha reported tonight.

RIOTING IN EGYPT

LONDON, May 19 — (AP) Reuters said rioting broke out late tonight in Alexandria after three Egyptians were injured in an accident involving a British truck.

30.24-2897

New York, May 19 (AP)—The British Broadcasting Corporation quoted the Tabriz radio tonight as saying that clashes have taken place between troops of Azerbaijan province and the Iranian Central Government at three places along the Azerbaijan border.

In one encounter, the Tabriz radio was quoted as saying, Central Government forces suffered an unspecified number of casualties and Azerbaijan troops took 40 Government soldiers prisoners.

The Tabriz broadcasts appealed to all residents of Azerbaijan province to "resist until the last breath and to the last Azerbaijani."

1,014 Refugees Landed

Haifa, Palestine, May 19 (AP)—Jewish refugees from the motor ships Fede and Fenice set foot today on the soil of the promised land, six weeks after they dramatically brought their plight to the attention of the world by attempting an unauthorized dash to Palestine. Carter Davidson

Many of the 1,014 passengers bore tattooed numbers on their forearms indicating detention in Nazi concentration camps.

The refugees were taken to quarantine for health examinations and inoculations, and then were turned over to the Jewish Agency for transportation to three transit camps in the Haifa area.

Weary But Grinning

The refugees were not allowed to mingle with the throng at the dock, but as they passed by most were grinning broadly, despite their obvious weariness.

Among them were 86 pregnant women and 12 infants in arms. Most were in excellent health, doctors reported. Nearly all the passengers were young—in their twenties or thirties—and the majority of them came from Poland, Czechoslovakia and the Baltic countries.

The ships arrived under escort of the British destroyer Charity. The Fede, carrying 567 passengers, was towed by the Fenice for about the last 48 hours of the journey, because of motor trouble.

The immigrants had chartered the two ships in Italy in an attempt to make an unauthorized trip to Palestine. They were detained in Italy until May 5 when the British issued certificates permitting their entry. add

Polish Troops May Disband in England Soon

Recall of Anders Army in Italy Considered; Bevin Plans Early Statement

LONDON, May 19 (AP).—An authoritative source here who refused to be named said today that General Wladyslaw Anders' Polish army of more than 100,000 troops in Italy will be brought to Britain and disbanded in the immediate future.

The British war office said it had no information concerning such a proposal, and at Rome General Anders' headquarters said that, while such a step might have been decided upon at London, "the general has not been informed."

The authoritative informant here said the decision had been reached "on higher levels" as a concession to the Soviet Union during the recent four-power Foreign Ministers' conference at Paris.

[The United Press said the Foreign Office at London announced that Foreign Secretary Ernest Bevin would make a statement in the House of Commons this week on the subject of the Polish army in Italy, which served under the no longer recognized Polish exile government at London. It was understood, The United Press added, that only about 3,000 men have accepted a Warsaw government invitation to return to Poland and that the remainder will stay in camps, probably in Scotland, until work and homes for them can be found.]

Britain Changes Defense Plan Affecting Far-Flung Empire Bases

John Carter

LONDON, May 19. — (AP) Britain's dire need for postwar trade and the realization that the atom bomb has altered military concepts are the two main factors behind the Labor government's epochal decision to quit Egypt and India.

This was made clear today as the result of conversations with advisers to Prime Minister Clement Attlee, spokesmen for the British Foreign office and dominion heads, and in statements as well from leaders of the conservative opposition to the Labor government.

Explain Changing Picture

From Attlee right down through the cabinet, the chiefs of staff and empire leaders to the ranks of the Labor party there is this explanation of the whole changing picture of British policy:

Empire defense because of atomic power is no longer a question of a huge army. The maintenance of troops in such places as Egypt and India is not worth the risk of getting involved in political warfare that might stir up economic boycott.

"It was by far the best course to negotiate a new pact with Egypt, and the chances are we will get a better pact on paper implemented by Egyptian good will," said one high-ranking British official.

"Markets should pick up in the new atmosphere, for there was the possibility if we did not get out of the country the Egyptians might boycott British goods."

Much the same considerations applied to the decision to offer India independence, although Attlee expressed the hope that the Indians will decide to remain within the British commonwealth.

Difficulty in India

Members of the government were agreed that the British could stay on in India only with difficulty. Britain, as far as India is concerned, is a debtor nation and it is of paramount importance to Britain to develop Indian trade.

One of Attlee's closest advisers said that in the case of Egypt and India the British government hopes mostly for friendly commercial treaties.

"And these," he added, "depend on Britain showing good will and wiping out the old concept of imperialism. One way of showing that our intentions are democratic is to withdraw our troops and let the countries involved be free to develop their own course."

Members of the Labor government say that Britain is determined to make a fresh attempt to get all nations living harmoniously together in mutual respect and wherever possible eradicate from British policy anything which might give cause for hostility, mistrust and suspicion.

Fear Loss of Suez

Many Conservatives, including former Prime Minister Winston Churchill, have voiced disapproval of the government's decision to leave Egypt, arguing that the Suez canal, vital link of the empire, would be unprotected.

But military leaders, pointing to the atom bomb, declare that the canal can never be protected again by land soldiers.

Officials and military strategists say Britain can still maintain strategic control of the Middle East through air bases in Palestine and Trans-Jordan.

The question of establishing and developing bases in Palestine is held in abeyance because of the unsettled future of that mandate, but the British have retained the right under a mutual agreement with the Emir Abdullah to keep forces in Trans-Jordan.

From Trans-Jordan and Palestine air bases planes could reach the canal in an hour, Cairo in less than two hours and Baghdad in less than three.

Under these circumstances, British military leaders contend, this limited area can provide an adequate base for Middle East defense.

Realizing that in the event of war the Suez canal might be wiped out in the first few hours by atom bombs, empire leaders meeting here with Attlee and British Foreign Secretary Ernest Bevin agreed that a communication route around the Cape of Good Hope and southeast Africa should be developed, with a series of defense bases.

Socialists Ask Friendly Relations With Soviets

Clacton-on-Sea, England, May 19 (AP)—The International Socialist Conference ended here tonight with a call for "the friendliest relations and closest understanding with the Soviet Union."

An official statement, issued at the close of the secret two-day session attended by Socialists from twenty nations, did not elaborate on the Russian resolution.

The statement said delegates agreed to the establishment of a London bureau for the exchange of information and documents among Socialists from the various nations.

Halifax Arrives in England

SOUTHAMPTON, England, May 19 (AP).—The Earl of Halifax, retiring British Ambassador to the United States, and Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King, of Canada, arrived here today from New York on the Queen Mary. King is here for the Dominions' Prime Ministers' conference.

ANNEXATION REQUESTED

SAARLAUTERN, Germany, May 19—(AP) A request for immediate annexation of this Rhineland city to France and reestablishment of 1814 boundaries was made today by Burgomaster Walther Bloch to Lt. Gen. Joseph Pierre Koenig, commander of the French army of occupation. (Saarlautern was included in the territory which was under the French from 1801 to 1814, during the time of Napoleon, and which passed into Prussian hands in 1815.)

Frauleins Held In Murder Quiz

Norstad

Nuernberg, May 19 (AP)—United States Army authorities investigating the fatal shooting of two American sergeants said today they were holding for questioning several German girls known to have been associating with Negro soldiers.

The Army announced Friday that Pfc. James Devone, 22-year-old Negro from Sampson county, North Carolina, had admitted it was his shot fired in the dark on May 10 that, accidentally killed Sergts. Williams R. Timmons, of West Haven, Conn., and Paul R. Skelton, of McKinney, Texas.

Today agents of the Army's criminal investigation division, disclosing that the German girls were being questioned, said that the fatal shot was fired from an air-raid shelter used as a rendevous by Negroes and frauleins.

Fraulein With Accused

The agents would not explain why the frauleins were being questioned, but said that one was known to have been with Devone at the air raid shelter the night of the shooting. She was not present when the shot was fired, they added.

This information was given newsmen after they had been refused a previously promised interview with Devone.

Army officials said that three Negro newspaper publishers, here on a tour of Germany, had asked to talk to Devone "to see if there were any racial angles in the case."

Publishers Fail To Appear

A news conference with Devone present was arranged for today, but when the Negro publishers failed to appear, CID agents and army public relations officials canceled the conference.

The publishers, Frank Stanley, of the Louisville *Defender*, D. H. Davis, of the Kansas City *Call*, and W. O. Walker, of the Cleveland *Call*, were reported to have gone to Munich.

The Army's initial announcement at Frankfurt quoted Devone as saying he was firing at a German civilian and accidentally hit the sergeants, who drove their jeep into his line of fire. CID agents said they were satisfied Devone was not aiming at the soldiers.

One agent described the shooting as an accident "that would not happen again in a thousand years."

Spanish Quest Here Reported

LONDON, May 19 (AP).—A Soviet news agency message from New York said today that a Spanish engineer named Garcia visited Milwaukee factories recently in a reported quest for machinery to increase Spain's uranium production. The dispatch, reported by the Soviet monitor here, gave no particulars. Garcia, it said, was one of "many Spanish Fascist officials" who had visited the United States and other Western Hemisphere countries.

Franco's Views Of Soviet Aim

Oviedo, Spain, May 19 (AP)—Generalissimo Francisco Franco said today that Soviet Russia, after once closing churches, was now reopening them "in an imperialist attempt to dominate the world."

Franco spoke for 40 minutes in the central square of this mining capital, in a northern Spain area which formerly was a Socialist-Communist stronghold.

Cries of "Spain yes, communism no," came from the crowd.

"Feeling Of All Spain"

"I should like your cry 'Spain, yes, communism, no' to reach every corner of the world, so it may know the feeling of all Spain," the Generalissimo said.

"It will" voices in the crowd replied.

Franco attacked Russia as having engaged in a farce of destroying private property, the army and the Church then restoring them.

He said the Russians, after abolishing military decorations, now authorized them to be worn on arms because chests had no room left.

Also Assails France

When the French were driven from Spain in the last century, Franco said, they left behind decadence, Masonry and political parties. He charged that Spanish Republicans who fled to France after the civil war "were sent to concentration camps and installed there like cattle." after which they were taken "to work like animals on farms."

Franco asserted that "many peoples" in Europe had higher standards of living than Spain's because of colonial workers earning "miserable wages."

ITALY'S NEW KING BIDS FOR SUPPORT

John McKnight

ROME, May 19—(AP) Italy's new king, Umberto II, is taking to the hustings in an effort to save his job.

In the face of many predictions that a republic will win over the monarchy at the June 2 plebiscite, the 42-year-old King flew yesterday to Sardinia. Dispatches to the Royalist press said his visits to local-ravaged areas elicited spontaneous demonstrations of support.

Today he went by plane to Naples, visited hospitals and appeared four times on a balcony in response to cheers of a throng of perhaps 50,000 gathered to honor the city's 22 winners of gold medals for war heroism.

Back in Rome by noon, he and the Queen and four princes gave a luncheon at the Quirinal palace for 50 children of commoners who celebrated their first communion. This afternoon the royal family was host to a group of Roman "women of the people."

Apparently advisers have convinced Umberto that his personal touch is needed if the voters are not to turn the House of Savoy out.

The monarchists' vigorous "home stretch drive" started with Vittorio Emanuele's abdication.

The leftist press has redoubled efforts to convince the voters that the House of Savoy was inextricably involved with Mussolini and Fascism.

Mont Blanc Auto Tunnel Begun

MILAN, Italy, May 19 (AP).—The first day's work was completed last night on the new seven and one-half-mile automobile tunnel through Mont Blanc which will link Chamonix France with Oosta Italy. American, Swiss, French and Italian capital is invested in the project.

Pope Addresses Sisters Of Order Of Assumption

Vatican City, May 19 (AP)—Pope Pius XII, at an audience today for sisters of the Order of Assumption, said mankind despite material progresss in the last hundred years "still plunges toward the same abysses."

The Pontiff urged sisters of the order to fulfill its mission of "educating a vanguard of women who will constitute in political and social life living cells of religious feeling."

Pope Pius blamed the state of the world upon "those who seek to banish religion from human determination."

Four Greek Gendarmes Slain

ATHENS, May 19 (AP).—The Ministry of Public Order announced today that a band of "communists" armed with automatic weapons had killed four gendarmes at Volos. About 100 miles southwest of Salonika.

ANTONESCU IS DOOMED, 29 MORE FACE TRIALS

BUCHAREST, May 19.—(AP) An additional 29 persons, who served as ministers or held other governmental offices during the Nazi occupation of Romania, have been arrested by order of the People's Tribunal, is was announced today

The tribunal Friday sentenced to death the country's wartime dictator, Ion Antonescu, and 12 members of his government on war crimes charges.

Turkey To Ship Wheat And Rye To Greece

Athens, May 19 (AP)—The Government announced today that Turkey had agreed to ship 10,000 tons of wheat and 5,000 tons of rye to Greece.

Rationing officials imposed a limit of three courses of single portions on cafe meals, for which ceiling prices were fixed.

RUSSIA PLEDGES WHEAT SHIPMENT TO FOUR NATIONS

LONDON, May 19—(AP) Russia pledged more than 1,100,000 tons of grain to four European nations during a year although her own food supplies still are limited, a Soviet broadcast said today, and in Moscow the press summoned peasants to sow grain quickly and well.

The broadcast on Soviet food promises to France, Poland, Romania and Finland followed reports that Prime Minister Stalin had turned down President Truman's appeal to cooperate with the United States and Britain in battling world famine.

A Moscow dispatch said the newspaper Izvestia, in a front page editorial, had urged peasants to speed the task of sowing grain along the Volga, in the Urals, and in western Siberia. Izvestia featured the slogan "to the fields with all horses and oxen."

Izvestia said that in most regions moisture conditions were favorable for sowing, and yield prospects were good. Wheat sowing in the Ukraine now was in the final stages, it added.

Soviet reports on the crop situation made no mention of drought, although Marshall MacDuffie, American chief of the UNRRA mission to the Ukrainian republic, had declared in Moscow yesterday that the Ukraine was experiencing a severe drought. MacDuffie said that unless rain came within a week or two, the coming wheat crop might be ruined.

The broadcast by Soviet commentator Peter Orlov said Russia had promised to deliver 400,000 tons of grain to France during April, May and June; had agreed to sell 200,000 tons of grain to Poland for sowing this year's harvest; had agreed last September to deliver to Romania 150,000 tons of wheat and as much corn, and 20,000 more carloads of wheat this year. Fourth, he said, was a promise of 100,000 tons of grain to Finland.

Orlov said "these nations can see that after, playing a leading role in the defeat of fascism and carrying out the mission of liberation, the Soviet Union marches today in the vanguard of the struggle for peaceful cooperation of nations."

Poles Hear U. S. Delays Loan

WARSAW, May 19 (AP).—Polish newspapers published today a statement by Zygmunt Modzielewski, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs, mentioning for the first time that the United States was withholding a $90,000,000 credit previously granted to the Polish government.

[Dean Acheson, at the time acting Secretary of State, said at Washington May 10 that the Poles had breached conditions of the credit agreement by censoring a news dispatch and by failing to publish in Poland the text of the agreement.]

Modzielewski said the news dispatch in question, "was delayed" in transmission. He added that Poland now had published the notes exchanged on the subject of the credit.

He said, at a press conference, that the statement regarding Poland's reported failure to publish the agreement was unfounded and that the "Polish government always fulfills its obligations."

Modzielewski said the entire matter had been used to exert political pressure on Poland and to play into the hands of some factions pursuing a "different purpose than sponsoring friendship and tightening relations between Poland and the United States." He added that such methods "must evoke astonishment in Polish public opinion."

POLAND TO DIVERT BREAD

Will Send Supplies to Areas Hit by Food Strikes

WARSAW, Poland, May 18 (Delayed) (AP)—Acting after a series of bread and food strikes in several Polish cities, the Food Ministry began today shifting the available bread supply into various sections of the country where the food situation is "extremely difficult."

The strikes, which were brief and sporadic in nature, broke out in several towns, including Krowelska, near Katowice, and in the textile center of Lodz, where 40,000 quit work temporarily, apparently in protest over bread shortages.

The disturbances followed a reduction in the daily bread allowance from about ten and a half to seven ounces. The Ministry said no further outbreaks had been reported.

One Communist-supported newspaper, Glod Ludu, disagreeing with most other newspapers, claimed that Poland had sufficient food to last until the next harvest, and charged that the shortages and skyrocketing prices had been caused by speculation and hoarding. In Lodz the price of beet sugar soared to $1.50 a pound.

Polish Charges Denied

WARSAW, May 18 (Delayed) (AP).—Brigadier Charles M. Drury, U. N. R. R. A. chief in Poland, tonight described as "completely incorrect" an alleged Polish assertion that U. N. R. R. A. was using food for political purposes in Europe.

The British Foreign Office has attributed the Polish charge to Vice-Premier Wyadyslaw Gomulka, in a speech April 30.

Drury said U. N. R. R. A. was supplying only small amounts of food in Germany for displaced persons who were mostly "Polish citizens in German camps." He said U. N. R. R. A.'s allocation of funds to Poland was the largest assigned to any European country.

A British note delivered yesterday to the Polish government, protesting against Gromulka's alleged remarks, has not yet been answered.

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New Cargo Ship Sets Record

CAPETOWN, South Africa, May 19 (AP).—The Africa Star, first post-war American cargo ship designed for the South African trade, arrived yesterday at Table Bay after beating by four hours the New York-to-Capetown cargo-liner record. The African Star made the trip in sixteen days eleven hours.

MANCHURIAN CITY REPORTED SEIZED

Government Army Announces Capture Of Rail Center

Mukden, May 20 (AP)—Headquarters of Gen. Tu Li-ming announced today that the Government's 1st Army had captured the railway city of Szepingkai, south of Changchun.

The 1st Army has been hammering at this Communist stronghold, standing 70 miles southwest of the Manchurian capital, for a month.

[Reports circulated in Nanking last week that the Government had gone over to the attack at Szepingkai on Wednesday after a long stalemate.]

The headquarters of the Government commander in Manchuria gave no details or the date on which the city was captured.

The fall of Szepingkai clears the way for a resumed Government push on Communist-held Changchun.

Northern China Clashes Spread In Three Areas

Nanking, May 19 (AP)—Chinese Government and Communist sources reported tonight that fighting in the North China provinces of Shangtung, Hopeh and Jehol was merging gradually into a large-scale general conflict.

Truce headquarters and field teams with American members were working urgently to try to halt or minimize the clashes.

Agree To Help Build Dikes

A Government Central News Agency dispatch said a supplemental agreement had been reached in Shangtung, giving hopes that the Government could save Tsinan, Communist-threatened provincial capital, but its effectiveness was still to be determined.

Another form of agreement between the bitter antagonists was reported by the Chinese National Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, which said the Communists had promised to help repair the Yellow River dikes. This project, under way for some months, is intended to restore vast wheat lands which were flooded when the river was diverted in 1938 to try to halt the Japanese.

The rival factions were feverishly accusing each other of being aggressors and of being responsible for starting a civil war.

Government Central News Agency dispatches from Peiping and Chinhsien said the Communist 17th Brigade had opened an attack on a 200-mile front in Jehol.

Town Reported Captured

These accounts said the location was along the Peiping-Changchun railway between the cities of Pehpiao and Pingchuan and that the Communists had captured Pehpiao in a midnight assault. It is an important coal-mining center.

The aim was said to be annihilation of the Government's 13th Army, which has been occupying eastern Jehol province for some months. The area adjoins Communist-controlled portions of Manchuria, and the railway is a vital link between China proper and the Manchurian interior.

JAP GOVERNMENT SHUNS TRIAL COSTS

TOKYO, Monday, May 20—(AP) The Japanese government won't spend a single yen to help Hideki Tojo and 27 compatriots avoid the hangman, defense counsel spokesman Itsuro Hayashi said today.

He had tried without any luck, Hayashi explained, to get the government to help foot the bills for Tojo and company at their war crimes trials.

So defendants are paying for their own defense with the help of a little legal tender from their own legal staff.

Hayashi said each defendant has put up 10,000 yen (about $666 as the yen goes these days) and their lawyers 1,000 yen each.

(Hayashi didn't say whether this included U. S. Army officers assigned to the defense staff, but presumably they would have no yen to contribute.)

Hayashi also said he was put out at his countrymen who speak the English language for not volunteering to serve as interpreters, since the International Tribunal was short of them.

The attorney admitted it was a mystery to him why "the many people in diplomatic and legal circles who boast their proficiency in English do not volunteer for this important work."

YOSHIDA UNABLE TO FORM CABINET

Jap Premier-Designate to Visit Emperor, May Resign Today.

TOKYO, Monday, May 20—(AP) The Japanese press reported the collapse of premier-designate Shigeru Yoshida's efforts to form a conservative coalition government today, as Communist-led leftists demanded he resign to make way for a "popular front" government.

A delegation of 26, headed by Communists, called at Yoshida's official residence this morning with a demand for his resignation and the establishment of a liberal coalition government. Such action was called for at a huge demonstration Sunday before the Imperial palace.

Meets His Advisers

Yoshida conferred late into the night with advisers and prospective cabinet ministers. He was reported to have filled all posts but the key three—agriculture, home and state.

The newspaper Asahi said Yoshida was "determined to give up his effort to organize his cabinet," and Jiji news agency declared flatly he had abandoned his four-day effort to form a government.

There was no official confirmation however. The premier-designate refused to meet the press or the labor-Communist delegates.

Reds Attack Yoshida

The Communist party, meanwhile, published a list of 18 persons whom it considers war criminals, headed by Yoshida and a number of candidates for his cabinet. Emperor Hirohito was not named.

Communists said the list was based on study of documentary records, including campaign literature for wartime general elections.

An aide to Yoshida intimated that the premier-designate would visit the emperor today, but did not say whether he would hand in his resignation.

Jiji news agency said Yoshida had made known his decision not to try to form a cabinet to the delegation of leftist union leaders through a secretary. Yoshida himself slipped out a rear door to avoid the delegation.

It was reported Yoshida was away talking with retiring Premier Kijuro Shidehara, who has been supporting his efforts to fill the portfolios for a new government.

Demonstrators Oppose Yoshida

TOKYO, May 19 (AP)—Military police estimated that there were more than 125,000 persons in the crowd that swarmed toward the gates of the Palace grounds, shouting for more food and brandishing "Down With Yoshida" banners. Aside from the noise there was little excitement.

A sixteen-point resolution offered to the Emperor called for immediate distribution of delayed rice, renewal of food doles for school children, public control of food allocated by the United States Army and formation of a democratic front to replace the "reactionary Cabinet."

Although there was no immediate response from the Emperor, the Tokyo Metropolitan Government announced measures for the immediate release of 20,000 bags of Government-stocked rice. This action came, The Jiji Agency said, as rice imports into the capital reached a new low of 600 bags.

SHANTUNG TRUCE FAILS TO AVERT NEW CHINA CLASH

NANKING, May 19 — (AP)—Widespread fighting in the North China provinces of Shantung, Hopeh and Jehol was reported tonight by Chinese Government and Communist sources which said local attacks were gradually assuming the nature of a full-fledged general conflict, despite a new truce compact in Central Shantung.

Each side accused the other of aggression and feverishly argued that its rival was responsible for starting a civil war.

Reports on Battle Areas

The opposing accounts placed the battles in these areas:

1. Along a 200-mile stretch of important railway in Jehol;
2. In a triangular area south of Peiping and west of Tientsin; and
3. On three sides of Tsinan, capital of Shantung province.

True extent of the warfare was obscured by the familiar welter of unconfirmed charges, but Peiping truce headquarters and field teams with American members were working urgently to halt or minimize the clashes.

A Government Central News agency dispatch said a supplemental agreement had been reached in Shantung, giving hopes that the

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Government could have Tsinan, Communist-theatened provincial capital, but its effectiveness was still to be determined.

NORTH CHINA FIGHT GRADUALLY WIDENS

General Conflict Takes Shape From Repeated Clashes In Three Provincial Areas

NANKING, May 19 (AP)—Chinese Government and Communist sources reported tonight that fighting in the North China provinces of Shantung, Hopeh and Jehol was merging gradually into a large-scale general conflict.

Truce headquarters and field teams with American members were working urgently to try to halt or minimize the clashes.

Headquarters of Gen. Tu Li-ming announced that the Government's crack First Army had captured the railway city of Szepingkai south of Changchun. The First Army has been hammering at this Communist stronghold, standing seventy miles southwest of the Manchurian capital, for a month. Presumably this clears the way for an advance.

A Government Central News Agency dispatch said that a supplemental agreement had been reached in Shantung, giving hopes that the Government could save Tsinan, Communist - threatened provincial capital, but its effectiveness was still to be determined.

Another form of agreement between the bitter antagonists was reported by the Chinese National Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, which said the Communists had promised to help repair the Yellow River dikes. This project, under way for some months, is intended to restore to hungry China vast wheat lands which were flooded when the river was diverted in 1938 to try to halt the Japanese.

Accusations Exchanged

Against this mottled background of cooperation and open warfare, the rival factions were feverishly accusing each other of being aggressors and of being responsible for starting a civil war.

Government Central News Agency dispatches from Peiping and Chinhsien said that the Communist Seventeenth Brigade had opened an attack on a 200-mile front in Jehol.

These accounts said that the location was along the Peiping-Changchun Railway between the cities of Pehpiao and Pingchuan and that the Communists had captured Pehpiao in a midnight assault. It is an important coal-mining center.

The aim was said to be annihilation of the Government's Thirteenth Army, which has been occupying eastern Jehol Province for some months. The area adjoins Communist-controlled portions of Manchuria, and the railway is a vital link between China proper and the Manchurian interior.

In Shangtung Province, farther south, Government news agency dispatches said that 10,000 Communists were attacking the Tsinan-Tsingtao Railway and had captured Mingshui, and two other towns twenty miles east of Tsinan. Tsinan itself was described as threatened from three directions and already had been without electricity for three days and was rationing water.

Other Forces Moving

The second Communist force of 20,000 was driving from the south towards Tsinan and the third was moving in from the northwest, the dispatches related.

Government Army headquarters in Nanking expressed doubts that the Communists had anywhere near the strength reported, and hopes were expressed that the threat to Tsinan had been eliminated by the newest local truce agreement.

This agreement, also announced by the Government news agency, said hostilities in central Shantung were to cease immediately and the Communists were to release prisoners and retire to their original positions, evacuating the towns they had captured.

At the same time, however, the same agency continued to report on Communist advances which it said had begun on Thursday.

Truce executive headquarters in Peiping said it had sent a representative to Jehol Province to prod the local truce team into "immediate action" to end the fighting there.

The Communist New China News Agency dispatches meanwhile accused the Government of beginning a determined attack, "with the cooperation of tanks and aircraft," in central Hopeh Province, of which Peiping is the seat.

The Communists said that the Government was trying to drive a corridor between Paoting and the port of Tientsin and that in the triangle defined by Peiping, Paoting and Tientsin there were 95,000 Government troops and 24,000 pro-Government former Japanese puppets.

There were no fresh reports of progress on the over-all peace negotiations still being pressed by Gen. George C. Marshall, special United States envoy, after weeks of deteriorating stalemate.

Public Dancing Ban in Nanking

NANKING, May 19 (AP).—Cabaret owners here complained bitterly tonight against a new city ordinance forbidding public dancing. They contended the order would drive 10,000 dancing girls and musicians into unemployment and crime.

TRIAL OPENS TODAY FOR RED IN CANADA

MONTREAL, May 19 — (AP) Fred Rose, only Communist member of the Canadian Parliament, goes on trial tomorrow on a charge of conspiracy in the Soviet espionage case.

Specifically, the 38-year-old, Polish-born Rose is accused of collecting secret information from other Canadians and forwarding it to Soviet agents during the final years of the war.

Rose is accused also of helping to recruit a network of agents in Canada for the purpose of collecting such information, some of which dealt with atomic research, the super explosive "RDX" and other scientific matters supposed to have been highly secret.

The trial opening tomorrow will deal solely with the conspiracy charge. Rose also is charged with violation of the Official Secrets act, but will not be tried on that count until fall.

Argentine Army Retires Its Two Highest Officers

Von der Becke, Pistarini Quit; Mason Now Army's Head

BUENOS AIRES, May 19 (AP).—The two highest-ranking officers in the Argentine Army, General of the Army Carlos von der Becke, commander-in-chief of all armed forces, and General Juan Pistarini, who also is Vice-President under President Edelmiro Farrell, have been retired.

Pistarini will remain Vice-President until President-elect Juan D. Peron takes office next month. No arm ysuccessor was named for him. Pistarini served fifty-five in the army.

Von der Beck, who requested retirement after forty years of service, has been succeeded by his chief of staff, General Diego Mason, who in turn, has been succeeded by General Juan Carlos Bassi, who was a delegate to the San Francisco conference and lived in the United States from 1926 to 1929 while purchasing arms and munitions.

Both retiring generals had served in Germany. Von der Backe was a former Argentine military attache there, while Pistarini served with the German Army from 1909 to 1911 and returned to Germany as military attache in 1923. Pistarini received the Order of the German Eagle from Adolf Hitler.

SECURITY COUNCIL IS CALLED AGAIN FOR ACTION ON IRAN

New U. N. President Summons Delegates to Session Wednesday.

REPORT AWAITED

Premier Qavam Indicates He Is Unable to Give Data on Reds.

NEW YORK, May 19. — (AP) Alexandre Parodi of France, president of the United Nations Security council, tonight called a meeting of the council for Wednesday to take up anew the controversial Iranian case.

The council will meet at 11 a. m.

The meeting was called as the council awaited a report from Iran before midnight tomorrow as to whether the evacuation of Russian troops from Iran had been completed.

Unable to Report

Premier Ahmed Qavam indicated in a cable to the United Nations last night that he still was unable to say definitely that all Soviet forces had left Azerbaijan province. There was a possibility, however, that the situation might change before the council meets.

Qavam informed Secretary-General Trygve Lie that he would report on the status of Soviet troop withdrawals as soon as he was "in a position to do so." This was interpreted as meaning that the commission he sent to Azerbaijan had not yet been able to make a definite report and probably would not be able to before tomorrow, the deadline set by the council for a new Iranian statement on the situation.

Iranian Ambassador Hussein Ala was expected to arrive from Washington tonight, however, to stand by for any later information from Tehran which he might transmit to the council at the last minute.

Reds Remain Silent

Under terms of a Russian-Iranian agreement, all Russian troops were to have been withdrawn from Iran by May 6. Since that date Russia has remained silent on the status of the withdrawals and Iran reported to the council on May 8 that because of "interference" in Azerbaijan province no reliable information could be obtained.

The council postponed action on the case until May 20 to give the Iranian government more time to investigate the situation. Because of the confused political situation in Iran, however, it was not until last Friday that Qavam was able to send a commission to Azerbaijan.

The United States, Great Britain and other members of the council, who maintain diplomatic representation in Iran, have been trying to check on the situation themselves, but have had no success so far.

U. S. Consul Warned

A Tehran dispatch reported today that the autonomous government of Azerbaijan had given the U. S. consul at Tabriz permission to make an inspection trip but warned him it would "not be responsible for the consequences."

A broadcast by the Tabriz radio, reporting the arrival of the first American newspaper correspondents Friday, indicated that they also were having difficulty in investigating the situation.

The broadcast said that "the correspondents have been guilty of visiting forbidden sections of the city and photographing" and added:

"The Azerbaijan government considers these acts espionage and has ordered them stopped."

There was no indication what action the council would take if it fails to get word before its meeting that all Soviet forces have left Iran.

The most likely step appeared to be a further delay to give the Iranian government still more time to investigate the situation. There was some speculation, however, that the council might decide to send a commission to Iran to make its own investigation.

Syria Reports

Meanwhile, the Syrian Government informed the United Nations Security Council today that all British and French troops had been withdrawn from Syria.

The Council previously had been given similar information by the British and French Governments. The withdrawals were the result of negotiations which took place after Syria and Lebanon complained to the Council. No statement has yet been received from the Lebanese Government.

The Council's subcommittee investigating Franco Spain was expected to enter a new phase of its work this week, when it hears a personal report from Dr. José Giral, Premier of the Spanish Government in exile.

Flying From Mexico City

Giral is scheduled to fly here from Mexico City to appear before the subcommittee Thursday. So far the investigators have confined themselves to the examination of documentary evidence.

Before they hear Giral, they will have had a chance to study most of this evidence, including the voluminous report which the United States submitted yesterday.

The subcommittee has until May 31 to complete its investigation of Polish charges that Franco Spain is a threat to world peace.

SYRIA EVACUATED

NEW YORK, May 19. — (AP) The Syrian government informed the United Nations Security council today that all British and French troops had been withdrawn from Syria.

The council previously had been given similar information by the British and French governments. The withdrawals were the result of negotiations which took place after Syria and Lebanon complained to the Council. No statement has yet been received from the Lebanese government.

FOOD PARLEY BEGINS TODAY

Russia To Be Absent, But 18 Nations Will Seek Solution

Washington, May 19 (AP)—Experts from eighteen countries, trying to overlook Russia's "rather crippling" absence, meet here tomorrow to see what can be done about a world food crisis that may last another five years.

The conference will aim at an agreement among most major food-growing nations on:

Making the best use of the 1946 crop.

Attempting to get the biggest harvest in history next year.

Setting up an international organization to deal solely with the specter of continuing hunger in many lands.

The meeting was called by Sir John Orr as director general of the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization. He told a news conference that "Russia is a little difficult"; that Soviet failure to attend was "rather crippling."

Long-Range Program Needed

But the rest of the big agricultural nations, he said, must work out a long-range food program "before they cut a blade of grain" of this year's crops. He urged a five-year plan.

A message of greeting from President Truman will be read at tomorrow's opening session. Addresses are scheduled by Sir John and former President Herbert Hoover, who has just finished a world tour of famine areas. Committees will work through the week. The final business session to approve the work and pass it on FAO and the United Nations is set for May 27.

The 1946 harvest will help meet the immediate crisis, Sir John said.

But FAO is concerned, he said, about what will happen after that, when diets of many peoples still are short of prewar levels, both in quantity and quality.

Once the 1946 harvest is in, Sir John said, it must not be dissipated. There must be decisions on how to distribute it equitably, on how much to allow for animal and direct human consumption, and on how much the big producing countries are "prepared to give to the rest of the world." He went on:

"The conference will consider, I hope, what can be done to make the 1947 harvest the biggest harvest in the history of the world, so that in 1947 the world can be lifted out of hunger."

That involves difficult questions involving seed, fertilizer and farm equipment, he said.

If the conference agrees on these concrete questions, he said, it then must consider what kind of international organization should carry out the program. UNRRA and the Combined Food Board are scheduled to go out of business at the end of the year. FAO has no authority to handle such a program.

"Unless there is some authority to deal with the situation," Sir John declared, "the result is going to be chaos."

American authorities are considering the idea of adding Australia, Argentina and France to the Combined Food Board. That might open the way for even further expansion of the board on a more permanent basis.

Argentina May Not Attend

The United States, Canada and Britain are the only members of this food-allocating agency now.

It still was uncertain whether Argentina would be represented at the food conference. That was the status of Brazil and Siam also.

But acceptances had come in

1946

from these eighteen countries and five international organizations:

Australia, Canada, Chile, China, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, France, Greece, India, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Peru, Poland, United Kingdom, United States, Yugoslavia, United Nations, Emergency Economic Committee for Europe, UNRRA, Combined Food Board and International Labor Office.

All Nations Not Invited

Sir John said no attempt was made to bring in all the member nations of FAO — only nations which could make a major contribution of food to the world supply.

Asked what Poland and India could contribute, he said they could give nothing from 1946 crops. But if they get the necessary help, fertilizer and implements, he said, they would "make a great contribution to the 1947 bumper crop."

Byrnes to Broadcast Report Tonight at 10

WASHINGTON, May 19 (AP). —The State Department announced today that Secretary James F. Byrnes's broadcast report to the nation on the Paris conference of foreign ministers will be made at 9 p. m. Eastern standard time (10 p. m. daylight-saving time) tomorrow night.

The address will be carried by the National Broadcasting and American Broadcasting networks.

Secretary Byrnes will speak from the State Department.

DEFEAT OF PLAN TO MERGE FORCES SEEN IN CONGRESS

Heads of Two Navy Committees Oppose Single Defense Department.

FIND 'DEFECTS' IN BILL

Walsh, Vinson Fear Proposed Measure Would Split Services.

WASHINGTON, May 19 — (AP) Chairmen of the powerful Senate and House Navy committees stepped squarely into the Army-Navy merger argument today with a blunt statement that "Congress will not approve" a single department plan.

In a carefully-drafted six-page letter to Secretary of the Navy James V. Forrestal, Senator Walsh (D.-Mass.) and Rep. Vinson (D.-Ga.) advised Forrestal against entering "any compromise" with Secretary of War Robert P. Patterson in conflict with their views.

Ordered Agreement

President Truman recently directed his War and Navy cabinet members to iron out their differences over unification of the armed forces. This action came after the Senate Military committee recommended Senate passage of a bill that would abolish the present War and Navy departments and set up a single new department with land, sea and air branches.

Forrestal and all other Navy leaders have continued to blast at the plan during recent hearings by the Senate Naval Affairs committee.

After listing in great detail eight "major defects" of this bill, the congressional Navy leaders told Secretary Forrestal at three places in their joint statement that Congress would not approve.

Fear Breach Will Widen

"We believe the bill (merger) accentuates the differences between the services," the letter said. "Its enactment would not heal the breach which now exists. Instead it would widen the breach since naval officers are firmly convinced, as a result of their recent war experiences, that naval aviation and amphibious operations played a great part in winning the war. They are also convinced that in the foreseeable future naval aviation and amphibious forces will play a major role in preventing any potential enemy from bringing war to our shores."

Conceding that "some weakness in our defense organization were revealed during the war," Walsh and Vinson said these could "be corrected without completely disorganizing the defense structure which was so successful in bringing the war to a favorable conclusion."

Draft 9-Point Proposal

They said the Army and Navy are in agreement, on nine points that could be put into immediate effect by legislation, and listed these as:

"1. Organized means for the integration of foreign and military policy.

"2. Organizations in being for directing industrial mobilization and for reconciling such mobilization with natural resources.

"3. An organization to insure both sound strategic planning and unified command in operations.

"4. A more efficient organization for the translation of strategic requirements into requirements for material and personnel.

"5. Adequate means for the elimination of waste and duplication in and between the military departments in the procurement and distribution of material and personnel.

"6. An efficient coordinated intelligence organization serving all government departments and agencies.

"7. An organized means for fostering scientific research and development within the military departments and among civilian organizations.

"8. A possible closer integration of military education and training.

"9. Full opportunity of each branch of the military services to develop its specialty and at the same time facilitate inter-service training and operational unity when employed jointly."

Oppose Single Department

The Navy chairmen said Congress would not approve any legislation that included these five points on which they said the Army and Navy disagree:

"1. A single department of common defense with a single secretary at its head.

"2. The placing of a single military officer in supreme command of all the armed forces.

"3. Divesting the Marine corps of its important function of maintaining a fleet Marine force to support fleet operations.

"4. Transferring the vital functions of naval aviation to the Army Air corps or to a separate air corps.

"5. Removing from the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy the responsibility for initiating the budget of their respective departments and supporting these budgets before the Congress."

Proposals for a separate air force, including a new department with cabinet representation, were passed over with a warning that this should not touch naval or Marine aviation.

The letter was dated May 15 but was released today.

OCCUPATION NEEDS STUDIED

Army To Fix On Minimum Forces If Draft Is Ended

Washington, May 19 (AP)—Congressional action which President Truman called "near wreckage" of the draft, and uncertainty over the final fate of Selective Service in general are stirring uneasy speculation in the War Department over army ability to meet future commitments overseas.

Exemption of 'teen-agers in the current stopgap six weeks extension may cost the Army more than 100,000 replacements, responsible officials estimate, at a time when release of veterans is proceeding at an undiminished rate.

Congressmen advocating the draft cut have argued that higher army pay and more intensive recruiting would produce the needed men.

To Study Occupation Forces

To guard against the possibility that Congress might continue the exemption of 18 and 19 year olds beyond July 1 or wind up the draft altogether, a study already has started to determine whether occupation forces in Germany and Japan can be reduced below levels which Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower has called the minimum for national safety.

The study was described, however, as merely precautionary. Officials who asked anonymity predicted that in any trimming of estimates the last to feel the shears will be those of the Chief of Staff on occupation forces. Eisenhower has said the job can be done with no fewer than 335,000 soldiers in Europe and 375,000 in the Pacific.

Current Strength 1,730,000

The War Department's concern is for the months ahead, rather than for the immediate future. The mapower situation shapes up thus in the wake of Congress's action:

From a peak of 8,300,000 men after V-E day, the Army has dwindled steadily to a current strength of approximately 1,730,000. Further demobilization will reduce this total to 1,500,000, excluding Philippine Scouts, by June 30.

Between May 15 and the end of June, the War Department had hoped to obtain up to 100,000 from the draft, including some 80,000 youths of 18 and 19 just finishing high school.

Instead no more than 23,000 inductions are now looked for in this period, including 15,000 men from 26 to 29 years old, and possibly 8,000 in the 20-25 age group.

Enlistments Falling Off

Voluntary enlistments started falling off when the fate of the draft began to appear doubtful. Fewer than 12,000 recruits signed up the first week in May, projecting an outside maximum of 50,000 for the month. April produced 63,000 and March 73,000.

Men with two years service or 40 points will still be returned to civil life until July 1, and probably beyond. But until the uncertainty over the draft's future is settled the War Department is making no promises about carrying out an announced hope to be able to cut the service requirement to 18 months.

Officials at the War Department say the really painful manpower pinch will begin to snowball this fall, if the draft dies or continues to exempt the teen-agers.

Expect 30,000 A Month

Their estimate is that in this event the Army will get no more than 30,000 recruits a month the last half of this year, and that this rate will fall off to a maximum of 20,000 in each of the first six months of 1947.

Current one-year enlistments start expiring in October and the War Department will be required to release these volunteers at the rate of 55,000 a month, at the same time remaining draftees are being let out upon completion of two years service or less.

A big question mark then would overshadow present plans to hold the Army to 1,070,000 men, including occupation forces and the air forces, after mid-1947.

Navy Plans Fight On Budget Slash

Washington, May 18 (AP)—The Navy sails into a house fight this week to prevent a deep slash in its first postwar budget.

At issue is a cut of approximately $2,000,000,000 recommended by the Budget Bureau for the fiscal year starting July 1.

The official attitude of the Appropriations Committee won't be known until Tuesday, when it sends its recommendation to the floor. A compromise figure is expected.

Regardless of what the committee proposes, a lively fight is in prospect when debate gets under way Wednesday. Many members believe the Navy should have the entire $6,325,000,000 it requested, and many more are inclined to favor the Budget Bureau's reduction to $4,224,000,000.

So intense is the controversy that the House Naval Committee called in navy heads for their views. The committee's action was unusual, since monetary matters involving Federal agencies usually are left to the Appropriations Committee.

The Naval Committee was told that the bureau's cuts would seriously interfere with plans for operation of Pacific bases, retard the program for naval research, and force a reduction in the planned strength of the Pacific and Atlantic fleets.

Naval Committee members, headed by Chairman Vinson (D.,Ga.), have announced they will fight on the House floor to restore the entire fund if the Appropriations Committee follows the Budget Bureau recommendations.

Members of the Appropriations Committee have indicated lack of sympathy with some of the bureau's action. A figure between what the Navy requested and what the bureau recommended is expected to emerge from the committee.

Underlying the controversy is the proposed merger of the Army and the Navy advocated by President Truman.

To Aid Japan Mail Service

U. S. to Send 9 Experts to Help Promote Postal Efficiency

WASHINGTON, May 19 (AP).—American postal experts are going to put Japan's postal service back on an efficient basis, Postmaster General Robert E. Hannegan disclosed today in announcing selection of nine men to go to Japan at the request of General Douglas MacArthur to devise means of reestablishing the war-disrupted system there.

Robert B. Dunbar, chief post-office inspector of the Denver Division, will head the group which is scheduled to leave for Japan "within a short time," Hannegan said. A similar study will be made in Korea by Lowry A. Stone, chief inspector at Atlanta, Ga.

BOILER TROUBLE SLOWS NAZI CRUISER'S VOYAGE

PEARL HARBOR, May 19—(AP) The German cruiser Prinz Eugen, which limped into Pearl Harbor two days behind schedule, was being repaired today for the trip to Bikini atoll, where it will be a target in the atomic bomb tests.

The former Nazi warship developed boiler trouble after leaving San Pedro, Calif., May 10, and speed was cut to five knots for most of the voyage. Only one of 12 boilers was operating when the ship arrived Saturday.

Cmdr. R. D. Harwood of Clinton, Tenn., executive officer, said the cruiser's power plant had not been overhauled for several years.

NAVY HEAD URGES EFFORT FOR PEACE

WASHINGTON, May 19 — (AP) Fleet Admiral Ernest J. King, speaking on an "I Am an American Day" program expressed his belief today that "every man and woman is obligated to assist in the maintenance of our national security."

"The primary purpose of a year of universal military training is not to militarize the nation for purposes of making war offensively but to provide additional defensive security."

The admiral said he feared Americans are too prone to think of peace as a "do nothing" state of affairs.

"Why should we not wage peace?" he asked. "Why should we not make as much effort to win the peace as we do to win the war? Why should there not be a militant peace and not for a few weeks, or for a few months or for a few years but always?"

He said Americans have responsibilities as citizens to make the United Nations work and added that their privileges of American citizenship require them to take an interest in every phase of their own government.

STALIN IS ATTACKED BY K. OF C. SPEAKER

WATERBURY, May 19 — (AP) The Rev. Edward Lodge Curran, of Brooklyn, N. Y., addressing the preconvention assembly of Knights of Columbus here tonight declared that "Josef Stalin stands guilty with Hitler and those on trial at Nurenberg as being responsible for World War II."

"There is more democracy in Madrid than there is in Moscow and Franco has more right to be in Madrid than Stalin has to be in Moscow" the Rev. Curran asserted, adding that "Stalin, not Franco seized the oil of Iran, trespassed in Manchuria and allowed Christian Poland to be ravaged by Germany."

Warning that this country must keep out of Spain and "mind our own business" he asserted that the Knights of Columbus "stood for America first," and against anything that could be construed as lend lease."

The K. of C. he said, "is pledged to the rebirth of the American patriotism that believes that all America's money should be kept at home for the economic rehabilitation of our brave American veterans."

EXPANDED OUTPU OF CLOTHING ASKE DURING SUMME

WASHINGTON, May 19—(AP The government announced tonigh that its program designed to st mulate production of inexpensiv clothing will be continued into th July-September quarter of thi year.

At the same time the Civilia Production administration and th OPA called for forecasts on the out put of woolen and worsted fabric as a part of a survey aimed at in creasing the supply of men's suit

Continuance of CPA's low-cos clothing program in the third quar ter will maintain the set-aside o large quantities of cotton, rayo and wool fabrics for inexpensiv garments, including shirts, under wear, pajamas, dresses, suits, over coats and a variety of children's ap

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parel items.

This program was started abou a year ago as a supplement t OPA's maximum average price reg ulation, which requires manufac turers to produce the same rati of low to high-priced garment they did in 1943.

CPA Administrator John D. Smal said that since the first of the yea the clothing program has been re sponsible for "substantial stride forward in easing the critica shortages" which developed durin and since the war.

"But there must be no let-down," Small said. "Consumer demand i still at record levels.

He said it would be CPA policy to continue present controls unti the agency is satisfied that infla tionary pressures will not pus low-cost clothing off the market.

CPA and OPA asked producers for third quarter forecasts on out put of woolen and worsted fabric in connection with industry propo sals aimed at obtaining from 5 t 10 million more suits for men this year. Annual output at present i about 20,000,000 suits.

BUDAPEST, MAY 17-(DELAYED)-(AP)-U.S. MILITARY MISSION SOURCES SAID TODAY THAT MAJ. GEN. WILLIAM S. KEY, MISSION HEAD, HAD REQUESTED AN "INFORMAL" MEETING OF THE ALLIED CONTROL COUNCIL FOR MONDAY TO DISCUSS THE ILLEGAL MOVEMENTS OF JEWISH CITIZENS AND "THE ARBITRARY" ACTIVITIES OF HUNGARIAN POLITICAL POLICE IN CONNECTION WITH SWABIAN DEPORTATIONS.

IN A NOTE TO RUSSIAN LT. GEN. V. P. SVIRIDOV, ACTING CONTROL COUNCIL CHAIRMAN, GEN. KEY SAID HE ALSO WISHED TO TAKE UP THE MATTER OF RELIEF SUPPLIES FROM WELFARE AGENCIES IN THE UNITED STATES AND DELAYED CLEARANCES FOR U.S. BUSINESS REPRESENTATIVES.

THE NOTE RECALLED A PREVIOUS COMMUNICATION CONCERNING "INCREASED EMIGRATION OF JEWISH PERSONS FROM HUNGARY TO U.S. OCCUPIED AREAS IN AUSTRIA" AND SAID THE AMERICANS WANTED TO DISCUSS THE QUESTION "WITH THE VIEW TO DIRECTING THE HUNGARIAN GOVERNMENT TO TAKE POSITIVE ACTION TO TERMINATE THIS PRACTICE."

(IN DECEMBER HUNGARY DECREED THE EXPULSION OF 430,000 SWABIANS WHO DECLARED THEMSELVES GERMAN NATIONALS DURING THE LAST CENSUS, TAKEN DURING THE GERMAN OCCUPATION. THE SWABIANS ARE MEMBERS OF GROUPS WHICH ORIGINALLY MIGRATED TO HUNGARY FROM SOUTHWESTERN GERMANY.

LONDON, MAY 19-(AP)-REUTERS, IN A DISPATCH FROM TEHRAN, QUOTED THE TABRIZ RADIO TONIGHT AS SAYING IRANIAN ARMED FORCES HAD ATTACKED AZERBAIJAN FROM THE DIRECTION OF KURDISTAN. TABRIZ IS THE CAPITAL OF THE SELF-PROCLAIMED AUTONOMOUS PROVINCE OF IRANIAN AZERBAIJAN.

REUTERS SAID THE BROADCAST REPORTED THE ATTACK WAS BEING MADE FROM THE REGION NEAR THE SOUTHWESTERN END OF LAKE URMIA. LAKE URMIA LIES ABOUT 50 MILES WEST OF TABRIZ, BETWEEN KURDISTAN AND AZERBAIJAN.

A MILITARY GOVERNMENT HAS BEEN FORMED IN TABRIZ, THE BROADCAST CONTINUED, AND AN ANNOUNCEMENT HAS BEEN MADE THAT ANYONE ON THE STREETS OF THE AZERBAIJAN PROVINCE CAPITAL AFTER 11 P.M. WOULD BE SHOT.

MEANWHILE, THE EXCHANGE TELEGRAPH AGENCY SAID PARIS BROADCASTS QUOTED THE TABRIZ RADIO AS ASKING THAT THE CITY BE DEFENDED TO THE LAST MAN.

THIS BROADCAST WAS QUOTED AS SAYING AZERBAIJAN "WORKERS AND YOUNG PEOPLE HAD TAKEN UP ARMS AND WERE READY FOR BATTLE."

TEHRAN, MAY 18-(DELAYED)-(AP)-TABRIZ RADIO SAID TONIGHT THE AMERICAN CONSUL THERE WAS TOLD HE COULD TOUR IRANIAN AZERBAIJAN IF HE WISHED, BUT THE AZERBAIJAN GOVERNMENT WOULD "NOT BE RESPONSIBLE FOR THE CONSEQUENCES."

THE CONSUL ASKED AUTHORITY FROM PREMIER PISHEVARI, HEAD OF THE AZERBAIJAN "NATIONAL GOVERNMENT," FOR A TOUR "TO DETERMINE THE TRUTH OF THE SOVIET EVACUATIONS" WHICH WAS SCHEDULED FOR COMPLETION MAY 6, THE BROADCAST SAID.

BY LARRY ALLEN

WARSAW, MAY 18-(DELAYED)-(AP)-POLAND'S MINISTRY OF FOOD SUPPLY IS SHIFTING THE AVAILABLE SUPPLY OF BREAD WITHIN THE COUNTRY IN AN ATTEMPT TO MEET DEMANDS OF AREAS WHERE THE FOOD SITUATION IS DESCRIBED AS "EXTREMELY DIFFICULT."

THE MINISTRY ACTED AFTER A SERIES OF BRIEF, SPORADIC BREAD AND FOOD STRIKES IN SEVERAL TOWNS. THE DISTURBANCES FOLLOWED A REDUCTION OF THE BREAD ALLOWANCE FROM 10.58 OUNCES TO 7.05 OUNCES A DAY.

MINISTRY OFFICIALS SAID NO NEW OUTBREAKS HAD BEEN REPORTED.

SECOND LEAD JAPANESE (200)

TOKYO, MONDAY, MAY 20-(AP)-GENERAL MACARTHUR THREATENED TODAY TO CRACK DOWN ON MASS POLITICAL DEMONSTRATIONS AS PREMIER-DESIGNATE SHIGERU YOSHIDA VIRTUALLY COMPLETED A CONSERVATIVE CABINET DESPITE COMMUNIST DEMANDS THAT HE RESIGN TO MAKE WAY FOR A "POPULAR FRONT" GOVERNMENT.

MACARTHUR OBVIOUSLY REFERRED TO SUNDAY'S MASSIVE LABOR-COMMUNIST DEMONSTRATION, DIRECTED AGAINST YOSHIDA, WHEN HE SAID "MASS VIOLENCE AND THE PHYSICAL PROCESSES OF INTIMIDATION" CONSTITUDED A MENACE TO ORDERLY GOVERNMENT AND THE OCCUPATION ITSELF.

HE WARNED THAT IF "UNDISCIPLINED ELEMENTS" WERE UNABLE TO EXERCISE SELF-RESTRAINT HE WOULD BE FORCED TOTAKE STEPS TO CONTROL THE SITUATION.

YOSHIDA'S HEADQUARTERS ADMITTED TODAY THAT HE WISHED TO GIVE UP EFFORTS TO FORM A GOVERNMENT, BUT A SPOKESMAN SAID THE PREMIER-DESIGNATE WAS COMPELLED BY CIRCUMSTANCES TO CONTINUE THE STRUGGLE. HE WAS REPORTED TO HAVE FILLED ALL CABINET POSITIONS EXCEPT THE HOME MINISTRY PORTFOLIO.

THE IMPORTANT POST OF MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY WAS REPORTED TO HAVE GONE TO DR. SHIGERU NASU. POLITICIANS QUICKLY ASSERTED THAT NASU HAD A "CONSPICUOUS" WAR RECORD AND THEREFORE MIGHT BE DISQUALIFIED UNDER MACARTHUR'S PURGE OF ULTRA-NATION-ALISTS.

BY MORRIE LANDSBERG

TOKYO, MAY 19-(AP)-COLLAPSE OF PREMIER-DESIGNATE SHIGERU YOSHIDA'S EFFORTS TO FORM A CONSERVATIVE COALITION GOVERNMENT WAS REPORTED TONIGHT AFTER A MAMMOTH BUT MILD-MANNERED MOB MILLED FOR HOURS AROUND EMPEROR HIROHITO'S PALACE, DEMANDING MORE FOOD AND A "DEMOCRATIC FRONT" REGIME.

THE JIJI NEWS AGENCY SAID FLATLY THAT YOSHIDA HAD ABANDONED HIS FOUR-DAY STRUGGLE TO BUILD A NEW CABINET AND WOULD GO TO THE PALACE FORTHWITH TO INFORM THE EMPEROR. IT ASSERTED THAT YOSHIDA'S SECRETARY HAD ANNOUNCED THE PREMIER-DESIGNATE'S DECISION TO A DELEGATION OF 30 LABOR UNION LEADERS AND OTHERS.

ANOTHER YOSHIDA AIDE, HOWEVER, TOLD THE ASSOCIATED PRESS THAT HE HAD "NOT YET" RESIGNED AND WOULD NOT SEEK TO SEE THE EMPEROR TONIGHT. YOSHIDA HIMSELF DECLINED TO TALK TO ALLIED AND JAPANESE NEWSMEN, AND SLIPPED OUT THE BACK DOOR OF HIS OFFICIAL RESIDENCE TO EVADE THE LABOR DELEGATION WHICH CALLED ON HIM.

THE AIDE SAID YOSHIDA'S EFFORTS TO FORM A CABINET HAD BEEN COMPLICATED BY INABILITY TO PERSUADE ANYONE TO ACCEPT THE KEY MINISTRY

OF AGRICULTURE, THE "HOT POTATO" OF CABINET JOBS IN A FOOD CRISIS. HE INTIMATED YOSHIDA WOULD VISIT THE EMPEROR MONDAY BUT DID NOT SAY WHETHER HE WOULD HAND IN HIS RESIGNATION THEN.

IT WAS NOT IMMEDIATELY APPARENT WHAT, IF ANYTHING, THE MASS DEMONSTRATION AT THE PALACE HAD CONTRIBUTED TOWARD SOLUTION OF THE GOVERNMENT CRISIS.

THE HIGH POINT WAS A SCUFFLE IN WHICH A JAPANESE POLICEMAN NARROWLY ESCAPED A DOUSING IN THE IMPERIAL MOAT. AN UNIDENTIFIED AMERICAN LIEUTENANT TORE HIM FROM THE GRASP OF ASSAILANTS WHO WERE SHOUTING "DUCK HIM, THAT DOG!" AS THEY TRIED TO TOSS THE HAPLESS POLICEMAN TO THE EMPEROR'S CARP.

BANNERS AND PLACARDS CARRIED BY COMMUNISTS AND OTHER LEFT-WING GROUPS VARIED WIDELY IN DESIGN BUT ALL WERE UNFRIENDLY TOWARD YOSHIDA.

A PICTURESQUE EFFECT WAS ACHIEVED BY REPRESENTATIVES OF THE VAST TRANSPORT WORKERS UNION. THEIR PROCESSION WAS HEADED BY A SANDWICH MAN AND FOUR COLLEAGUES WEARING HIGH PAPER HATS. THE SANDWICH MAN'S BOARD INVITED SPECTATORS TO "READ FROM RIGHT TO LEFT" THE MESSAGE OF THE PAPER HATS, WHICH COLLECTIVELY SPELLED OUT "DOWN WITH YOSHIDA".

MAY 20 1946

IN DUE COURSE A 13-MAN DELEGATION OF THE INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATION UNION, HEADED BY KATSUMI KIKONAMI, WAS ALLOWED TO PASS THROUGH THE SAKASHITA GATE INTO THE INNER PALACE GROUNDS TO PRESENT A PETITION AND A 16-POINT RESOLUTION INTENDED FOR HIROHITO.

THEY DID NOT SEE THE EMPEROR. MINORU INUMARU, CHIEF OF THE GENERAL AFFAIRS SECTION OF THE IMHEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEE

GENERAL AFFAIRS SECTION OF THE IMPERIAL HOUSEHOLD, MET THEM AND ARGUED FOR TWO HOURS WITH THEM ON PROCEDURE FOR PRESENTING THE PETITI PREVIOUSLY ADOPTED AT A MASS MEETING. THE 13 DELEGATES FINALLY LEFT AFTER HE PROMISED TO DELIVER THE DOCUMENT TO HIROHITO.

"WE LABORERS HAVE NOT ENOUGH TO EAT," THE PETITION SAID. "THE PRESENT GOVERNMENT HAS NOT TAKEN DUE MEASURES: THE OFFICIALS, CAPITALISTS, LANDLORDS -- THESE PEOPLE HAVE HOARDED FOOD AND HAVE ENOUGH TO EAT. WE DO NOT TRUST A GOVERNMENT WHICH REPRESENTS THESE ELEMENTS."

THE 16-POINT RESOLUTION CALLED FOR IMMEDIATE DISTRIBUTION OF DELAYED RICE, RENEWAL OF FOOD DOLES FOR SCHOOL CHILDREN, PUBLIC CONTROL OF FOOD ALLOCATED BY THE U.S. ARMY, AND FORMATION OF A DEMOCRATIC FRONT TO REPLACE THE "REACTIONARY CABINET."

ALTHOUGH THERE WAS NO IMMEDIATE RESPONSE FROM THE EMPEROR, THE TOKYO METROPOLITAN GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCED MEASURES FOR THE IMMEDIATE RELEASE OF 20,000 BAGS OF GOVERNMENT-STOCKED RICE. THIS ACTION CAME, THE JIJI AGENCY SAID, AS RICE IMPORTS INTO THE CAPITAL REACHED A NEW LOW OF 600 BAGS.

ANOTHER DELEGATION CALLED AT THE PREMIER'S OFFICIAL RESIDENCE AND REMAINED THERE THREE AND ONE-HALF HOURS EXPLAINING A SERIES OF RESOLUTIONS TO JOJI HAYASHI, NEW CHIEF CABINET SECRETARY.

COMMUNIST PARTY SPOKESMAN YOSHIO SHIGA MEANWHILE TOLD THE JAPANESE PRESS THAT THE FIVE COMMUNIST MEMBERS OF THE DIET WOULD SEEK AN INTERVIEWWITH EMPERORHIROHITO MONDAY TO "CALL HIM TO ACCOUNT" FOR ALLOWING FORMATION OF A CONSERVATIVE CABINET, EVEN THOUGH NONE HAS BEEN FORMED.

SHIGA DECLARED THE PROPOSED YOSHIDA GOVERNMENT WOULD HAVE BEEN MERELY A CONTINUATION OF THE "REACTIONARY" SHIDEHARA GOVERNMENT.

HONOLULU, MAY 19-(AP)-PHILIPPINES PRESIDENT-ELECT MANUEL A. ROXAS SAID TODAY THE UNITED STATES SHOWED SYMPATHETIC UNDERSTANDING OF PROBLEMS CONFRONTING HIS NEW GOVERNMENT.

ROXAS, EN ROUTE HOME AFTER A VISIT TO WASHINGTON, ADDRESSED THE UNITED PHILIPPINES COUNCIL OF HAWAII DURING A BRIEF STOPOVER HERE. THE MAN WHO WILL HEAD THE FORTHCOMING PHILIPPINES REPUBLIC SAID HE WAS RUSHING BACK TO ORGANIZE A GOVERNMENT BEFORE TAKING THE OATH OF OFFICE NEXT WEEK.

PAUL MCNUTT, U.S. COMMISSIONER TO THE PHILIPPINES WHO IS RETURNING TO MANILA WITH ROXAS, SAID AN AGREEMENT ON U.S. BASES IN THE PHILIPPINES WAS REACHED IN WASHINGTON.

Dublin, May 19--(AP)--George Hilliard, [redacted], former GI from Rockport, Mass., was reunited here today with his Belfast bride, whose cable [redacted] saying she was critically ill brought him to Eire by Pan-American Clipper last night.

MAY 20 1946

Mrs. Hilliard reported she was fully recovered. She came here by train early today from Belfast to meet her husband at a Dublin hotel.

She [redacted] SAID husband she had been operated on for pleurisy two weeks ago and had been discharged from a Belfast hospital late last week.

Hilliard said he would remain in Ireland "for a couple of months" until his wife completed her convalescence. Both, he said, then would go to the United States.

30.24-2903

IRAN ARMY FIGHTS AZERBAIJAN UNITS IN BORDER CLASH

Heavy Attack with Mortars, Artillery Reported by Tabriz

U. S. CONSUL WARNED

Americans Denied Travel Permits Inside Troubled Province

LONDON, May 20—(AP) A broadcast from Tabriz, capital of separatist Azerbaijan province, declared tonight that Iranian government troops had mounted a new, heavy attack on Azerbaijan forces near the Kurdistan-Azerbaijan border.

Government troops used mortars and artillery in the new assault, the radio said, opening the attack at 10 a. m. (12:30 a.m., E.S.T.) on Sainkaleh (Shahindaj), 100 miles south of Tabriz.

Country on War Footing

Earlier an Iranian War ministry spokesman confirmed that some clashes had occurred in the border area, but said they were minor. Tabriz dispatches quoted separatist Premier Jafar Pishevari as saying "our country is on a war footing."

The Exchange Telegraph agency quoted the Tabriz radio as saying the fierce fighting continued late into the evening, and that government troops shelled Azerbaijan positions but were repelled by "Azerbaijan patriots."

The statement of the War ministry spokesman in Tehran that "some small clashes" of "no real importance" had broken out was the first official indication from the Iranian capital that fighting had erupted along the Azerbaijan border. Tabriz radio last night announced that the government troops had attacked from Kurdistan.

Reuters quoted Prime Minister Ahmed Qavam in Tehran as confirming that a clash had occurred on the border, and as saying it was not serious and he did not know how it started.

However, Prince Mozaffar Firouz, propaganda minister and spokesman for Qavam, told Iranian newsmen that "even the soul of Iran cannot tell if the reports are true.

The Iranian government has ordered an investigation of last night's Tabriz radio report, a Reuters dispatch from Tehran said.

U. S. Consul Warned

Associated Press Correspondent Joseph C. Goodwin, reporting from Tabriz, capital of Azerbaijan, said that Robert Rossow, Jr., the U. S. consul there, considered that his own personal safety had been threatened by a denial from Pishevari of a request for a travel permit.

The consul declared that the premier had warned him that "any incident which might occur should I travel would be on my own responsibility." The consul said he is "again warning the American colony here to leave the district."

Goodwin said American correspondents who arrived Friday were also denied travel permits by Pishevari, who explained that travel "might be dangerous because the army and irregulars are new at their jobs" and might resent the presence of strangers, particularly "in areas where fortifications are being constructed."

Reports Border Clashes

The Tabriz radio last night said the government had launched attacks near the Kurdistan border.

Tonight the Tabriz radio, heard in Tehran, said a telegram had been received from Qavam declaring "I have no information concerning any attack by government troops against Azerbaijan."

The Tabriz announcer commented "We pity Qavam and would like to believe his innocence." He added that "our warriors have their orders. The central government forces are digging their own graves. Our motto stands, there is death but no turning back."

The Tabriz reports of warfare came two days after the arrival in the Azerbaijan capital of an Iranian central government mission assigned to reopen negotiations with Azerbaijan "Premier" Pishevari.

The Tehran radio made no mention of the fighting. It broadcast only a statement by Minister of State for Propaganda Prince Mozaffar Firouz that the Iranian government wanted "a free press to support a government working day and night for the solution of urgent problems."

British Report Denial

London, May 20 (AP)—British dispatches from Tehran today said the Iranian War Ministry had denied that any fighting was taking place in Azerbaijan and Kurdistan as reported by the Tabriz radio in the Azerbaijan capital.

No orders have been sent from the Iranian capital for Government commanders to attack the Azerbaijans, the War Ministry said.

The British Broadcasting Corporation also quoted an Iranian Government spokesman as declaring it was "unlikely" that fighting was taking place.

"Orders Not To Fight"

The London broadcast, which did not give the source of its information, added that the Iranian spokesman said the Government forces "have strict orders not to start any fighting."

"It may be possible," the broadcast quoted him as saying, "that some overeager frontier units had fired a few shots at Azerbaijanis who were provoking them."

The Tehran radio today made no mention of the reported fighting.

BBC said that martial law had been proclaimed in Tabriz, according to the Tabriz broadcast, and a "Mr. Padvam" had been appointed military governor of the city.

Reuter said the broadcast announced an 11 P.M. curfew and proclaimed the death penalty for violators.

BBC said the Tabriz station interrupted a transmission of recorded music at 6.30 P.M. London time (1.30 P.M. E.D.T.) yesterday to announce the alleged attack.

Then, according to BBC, the Tabriz announcer added:

"Azerbaijan supporters have received orders to defend themselves. We shall defend freedom and democracy.

"After the clearing of the political horizon, Iran wants to obscure it again with the blood of Azerbaijan youth.

"Shame to the treacherous hands which are dragging us into fratricide and bloody battle!

"Must Make Sacrifices"

"Each supporter must put up a stiff resistance. Everyone must make sacrifices. Let the world know in whose hands the destiny of suffering of the Iranian natic lies.

"We shall defend freedom to the last breath and the last Azerbaijani.

"Assault and savagery have begun."

[NBC in New York quoted BBC as saying that the Tabriz radio reported that casualties had been inflicted on an unspecified number of Central Government forces, and that 40 Central Government soldiers had been taken prisoner.]

There were no reports of Russian participation or direct assistance to Azerbaijan.

[The Soviet press made no mention today of Tabriz radio reports of fighting between Azerbaijan forces and troops of the Iranian Central Government.]

The reported outbreaks came on the eve of the deadline fixed by the United Nations Security Council for a report by the Iranian Central Government on whether Russian troops had been evacuated from Iran.

Premier Qavam informed the Council Saturday night that he was still unable to ascertain whether the Russians had withdrawn.

Negotiations between officials of the self-styled Azerbaijan Democratic Government and the Iranian Central Government on the possible return of Azerbaijan to the jurisdiction of Tehran broke down last week.

Joseph C. Goodwin, Associated Press correspondent in Iran, reported in a delayed dispatch from Tabriz that the city was an armed camp, with the three-month-old Azerbaijan Army preparing for any eventuality.

Russian Evacuation

Goodwin's dispatch, which was written Saturday but was delayed 24 hours in a telegraph office in Tehran, said the uniformed Russian army had completely evacuated all of Iran, including Azerbaijan.

He said that there was some doubt, however, whether all of the Russian armor had been removed from Azerbaijan.

Every second man in Tabriz is in uniform, Goodwin said. Troops with tommy guns patrol the streets and airport.

Previous dispatches had estimated the strength of the Azerbaijan Army at about 24,000 men and the Iranian Army at between 60,000 and 80,000. The Azerbaijan troops have been reported attired in Russian-type uniforms.

Tabriz Press Accounts

Goodwin said the Tabriz radio and newspapers were urging last week that the dispute with Iran be settled on a friendly basis, with the provision that what was termed the "Azerbaijan liberal program" be retained and even extended to the rest of Iran.

A delayed dispatch from Tehran quoted the Tabriz radio as saying Saturday that the American consul in Tabriz was told he could tour Iranian Azerbaijan if he wished, but that the Azerbaijan Government would "not be responsible for the consequences."

The broadcast accused the consul of having attempted to bribe a guard in the Tehran telegraph office. The guard "threw the bribe into the street, forcing the consul to pick it up," the broadcast added.

Tabriz Reports New Attacks By Iran Troops

Americans Are Barred From Traveling; Tehran Calls Clashes Unimportant

TEHRAN, May 20 (AP).—The Tabriz radio declared tonight that central government troops were renewing their attacks against the Azerbaijan garrison at Sainkaleh (Shahindaj), 100 miles south of Tabriz.

The broadcast was heard shortly after a spokesman for the central government's war ministry acknowledged that "some small clashes have occurred" along the Azerbaijan frontier, but said they were "of no real importance."

The Tabriz radio said the new attack was launched at 10 a. m. and was continuing with artillery and mortar fire.

The radio also said that a telegram had been received from Iranian Premier Ahmed Qavam saying "he had no information of any attack by government troops against Azerbaijan."

The United Press in a dispatch from Tehran said Minister of War General Ahmad Ahmadi wired the Iranian army commander on the Kurdistan frontier to take defense positions and refrain from attack. The dispatch added that the government also issued a communique denying that clashes had occurred.

Prince Mozaffar Firouz, Iranian propaganda minister and a spokesman for Premier Qavam, avoided foreign correspondents, but told Iranian newsmen that "even the soul of Iran cannot tell if the reports are true."

The Tabriz radio, which reported last night that central government forces attacked the "democratic garrison" at Sainkaleh, said in tonight's broadcast that "our warriors have their orders."

"The central government forces are digging their own graves. Our motto stands—there may be death, but no retreat," the broadcast said.

The announcer referred scornfully to Qavam's denial, saying that if the central government troops were not responsible, the incidents "must be the result of irresponsible authorities, international imperialists, British oil officials and Americans."

"We pity Qavam and would like to believe his innocence," the announcer said.

IRANIANS FIGHT ALONG FRONTIER OF AZERBAIJAN

Tehran Announces 'Small Clashes—U. S. Consul Warns Americans.

Tehran, May 20 (A. P.).—A spokesman at the War Ministry said tonight that "some small clashes have occurred" along the Azerbaijan border between Iranian Government troops and Azerbaijan forces, but declared they were of "no real importance."

Prince Firouz, Iranian director of propaganda, evaded foreign correspondents, but to Iranian reporters he said "even the soul of Iran cannot tell if the reports are true."

The Tabriz radio said last night that Iranian Central Government forces attacked the "democratic garrison" at Sainkaleh (Shahindaj) with mortars at 5 P. M. Sunday.

Sainkaleh is about 100 miles south of Tabriz, capital of Azerbaijan province and only a short distance inside the Azerbaijan frontier.

"This is how Qavam (Iranian Premier Ahmed Qavam) desires a peaceful settlement of the Azerbaijan differences, but we are ready," declared the broadcast announcing the attack.

"There may be death, but no retreat."

The same broadcast reported that Iranian Government troops had launched an attack three days ago against Kurdish forces at Saqiz, on the Azerbaijan-Kurdistan border sixty-four miles south of Lake Urmia. The Kurds were reported to have taken thirty-seven prisoners in the fighting.

Reds Are Silent.

Moscow, May 20 (A. P.).—The Soviet press made no mention today of Tabriz Radio reports of fighting between Azerbaijan forces and troops of the Iranian Central Government.

Tabriz Leader Claims Soviet 'Moral Support'

Tabriz, Azerbaijan Province, May 19 (AP—*Delayed*)—Jafar Pishevari, Azerbaijan Premier, said today "our country is on a war footing," and claimed Soviet "moral support" in "our bid for freedom." At the same time, Pishevari denied Americans permits to travel.

In an interview, he expressed the hope that negotiations with the Central Government on the province's claims to autonomy would be resumed. He said he had "confidence" in the friendly intentions of Ahmed Qavam, Iranian Premier, but added that the recent Tehran conversations had ended in deadlock "because of certain reactionaries around the Premier."

Denies Russia Gives Support

He denied that any material support to the autonomy movement was being given by the Russians, and said he was "convinced the Red Army evacuation is complete." The Iranian Central Government Commission now touring the province will report to Tehran on the evacuation, he declared.

"Russian moral support of our bid for freedom from oppression by the reactionary Central Government made it possible for the people to realize a 30-year-old hope for the democratic way of life," Pishevari said.

He asserted that the same support would aid the progress of countries throughout the Middle East.

"Will Not Give Up Freedom"

Pishevari said the problem of the Azerbaijan Government was "to improve the lot of our people."

"We want to do away with federal rule and the poverty yoked on us," he said. "We seized the opportunity to strike for freedom while the Red Army was here. Now we have it and will not give it up."

The democratic separatists in the province declared their autonomy last November when Soviet troops occupied Azerbaijan.

Pishevari said he believed the Central Government would hold elections "in the rest of Iran, since the entire country has been evacuated by foreign troops." He added, however, that any elections in Azerbaijan would be elections to an "Azerbaijan national parliament."

Hopes For American Support

He said he was sure the Central Government would not permit the seating of Azerbaijan representatives if the province took part in a general Iranian election. The separatist Premier said he was "entirely willing" for the province to return to the framework of the Iran-

ian nation, but only if "freedom were won and a democratic government were organized and recognized."

He said he hoped for the support of the American people and that "all democratic people" should sympathize with Azerbaijan.

Earlier, Pishevari denied travel permits to Robert Rossow, Jr., the United States consul here, and two American correspondents who arrived Friday. Rossow said he considered the denial a "threat to my personal safety and the safety of United States citizens in the province," and that he again was "warning the American colony here to leave the district."

Pishevari Warns Consul

Rossow said Pishevari, denying the permit, warned him that "any incident which might occur, should I travel, would be my own responsibility."

Rejecting the correspondents' plea for permits, Pishevari assured them "the city is yours," but that travel "might be dangerous because the army and the irregulars are new at their jobs." The Premier told them the presence of strangers might be resented, "especially in areas where fortifications are being constructed. Our country is on a war footing."

"I'm sure," he added, "foreigners were not permitted where the Americans were making the atomic bomb."

Admonished By Newspaper

The American consul and the American correspondents were admonished by the newspaper *Azerbaijan*, official organ of Pishevari's Government, only a few hours after Pishevari had extended his welcome.

The newspaper said the consul in a private interview with Pishevari sought permission to travel with the intention of "investigating the evacuation of the Red Army" and of reporting on it to his Government.

It added that "there is no objection at all to the consul traveling into the villages, but for any incident, he himself will be responsible."

Picture Taking Questioned

The paper accused the correspondents of taking pictures in prohibited military zones without "obtaining the permission of competent authority." It informed the correspondents that "competent authorities consider such action espionage, and if any incident should arise, no responsibility will rest upon any competent Azerbaijan authority at all."

The Associated Press was told by Pishevari that pictures might be made "freely" anywhere in the city except in military zones. He declined, however, to give written permission, saying it would be "completely unnecessary."

AMERICANS TOLD TO LEAVE TABRIZ

TABRIZ, Azerbaijan, May 20.—(AP) The United States consul here said today he considered that Premier Jafar Pishevari had made a threat to his personal safety and that of American citizens and that he again was "warning the American colony here to leave the district."

The Consul said he was denied by Pishevari a permit to travel through Azerbaijan and was warned that "any incident which might occur should I travel would be my own responsibility."

He said he considered this a threat to his personal safety and the safety of United States citizens.

Two American correspondents who arrived here Friday also were denied travel permits by the Azerbaijan premier, who assured them however that "the city is yours."

The premier explained that travel "might be dangerous because the army and irregulars are new at their jobs and might resent strangers traveling about," especially in areas where fortifications are being constructed.

"Our country is on a war footing," he added. "I am sure foreigners would not be permitted where Americans are making atomic bombs."

RUSSIANS IN MUFTI REPORTED IN IRAN

Investigation by His Government Balked, Envoy Tells U. N.

NEW YORK, May 20 — (AP) Iranian Ambassador Hussein Ala notified the United Nations Security council tonight that his government had been unable to investigate reports that "Soviet soldiers have been left in Azerbaijan in civilian clothes and that military equipment has been placed at the disposal" of the separatist Azerbaijan provincial government.

The Iranian government, Ala declared, has not been able to establish that "all of th.. Soviet troops have been withdrawn from the whole of Iran."

Answers Council Request

Ala's statement to Trygve Lie, secretary-general of the United Nations, was in answer to a request of the Security council that Iran report on the Russian troop situation by May 20. The request was made on May 8.

The Iranian situation before the Security council has been further complicated by reports from Iran that fighting has broken out between central government troops and forces of the self-declared autonomous regime of Azerbaijan province.

"I have not received from my government authentic information with respect to the reported clashes x x x." Ala said.

"If the reports of armed conflict in this strategically-critical area are true," he added, "obviously the danger to international peace and security is both serious and imminent."

Case Comes Up Tomorrow

Ala's report to the Security council killed the only chance that the council would be able to drop the controversial Iranian case when it meets Wednesday to take up the question again.

The delegates had agreed prevously that they would not strike the Iranian case on Soviet troop withdrawal from the council agenda until definite information was available, and Ala's report contained no specific data.

"I beg to state," Ala's statement read, "that there is not sufficient first-hand information available to my government as to the true state of affairs throughout Azerbaijan to make the complete report requested by the Security council."

"Such information as is available to me up to 5 o'clock (Eastern Daylight Time) this afternoon is to the effect that as a consequence of the interferences previously complained of, the Iranian government is still prevented from exercising any effective authority in the province of Azerbaijan and that Soviet interference in the internal affairs of Iran has not ceased," Ala continued.

While an Iranian commission now is in Azerbaijan province concerned with the task of investigating conditions, Ala said, "it is doubtful that an adequate investigation can be conducted or a satisfactory report made by the government of Iran until the government is in a position to exercise its full authority throughout the province of Azerbaijan."

walked out on one Council meeting and boycotted another, said when asked whether he would attend:

"I made myself clear on that some time ago."

He was apparently referring to his statement of April 23 that he would not take part in any further Council discussions of the Iranian question.

New Deadline Near

This development came as the Council approached another deadline in the Iranian case, still without any assurances from either Russia or Iran that all Soviet troops had been withdrawn from Iranian soil.

The situation was complicated by broadcasts from Tabriz reporting that national Government troops were attacking along the frontiers of Azerbaijan province—where a self-proclaimed autonomous government was set up during the Russian occupation.

Pending receipt of further details from Tehran it was not clear what effect this development might have upon the Security Council's deliberations.

A delayed Associated Press dispatch from Tabriz, capital of Azerbaijan, said all uniformed Russians had left Iran at the time the dispatch was filed Saturday. The Tehran Government, however, apparently had not yet received an official report from the commission it sent to Azerbaijan last Friday.

Iranian Ambassador Hussein Ala, who arrived from Washington last night, said he had received no word from his Government since Premier Ahmed Qavam told the Council Saturday night he was not yet in a position to make a conclusive statement on Russian withdrawals.

May 6 Was Date Agreed

The Council has been trying to find out the status of Soviet withdrawals since May 6, the date on which Russia had agreed to have all her troops out of Iran.

The Council will meet Wednesday at 10 A.M. to take up the case again. The delegates were generally agreed that they would have no basis for dropping the question unless Iran reported before that time that the withdrawals were completed.

New U.N. Boycott Indicated By Gromyko

New York, May 20 (AP)—Soviet Delegate Andrei A. Gromyko indicated today that he would boycott Wednesday's session of the United Nations Security Council, which has been called to take up again the Iranian controversy.

Gromyko, who has already

Meanwhile, the Council subcommittee investigating Franco Spain announced that it would hold its first public session Thursday, when Dr. Jose Giral, Premier of the Spanish Government in exile is scheduled to present additional evidence that the Franco regime is a threat to world peace.

British Papers Suggest U.S. Should Send More

London, May 20 (AP)—London newspapers gave front page play to the world food crisis today, echoing it with editorials suggesting that the United States and other nations could do more to combat famine.

"America, we know, has taken certain steps to make more grain available for export, but none has involved sacrifice on the part of the American consumer at all comparable with ours," said *The Daily Sketch*.

"It may be that both Americans and Russians will say that they must consider their own people first. The British Government, we would point out, also have a duty to their own people."

Says U.S. Is Short Of Pledge

The Daily Mail, stating the United States was 700,000 tons short of her pledged exports, said:

"Britain, a food importing country, is scraping the bottom of the barrell to make good the commitments of America, which is eating fourteen per cent more food than before the war and is feeding 9,000,000 tons of wheat a year to pigs and poultry."

Cites Comparative Abundance

The liberal *News Chronicle*, stating that Britons will grumble at further rationing, pointed to "comparative abundance" in America and the Dominions and said:

"There is something to be said for all these arguments—especially for the belief that America could and should do more—but beyond all doubt the governments of the world are making superhuman efforts to stave off disaster.

"The threatened communities will welcome with eager hands the smallest contribution which more fortunate countries can make."

maintaining troops in such places as Egypt and India, where the risk of becoming involved politically and stirring up an economic boycott surpasses the military benefits.

Good Will Is Goal

A high-ranking British official said it was by far the best course to negotiate a new pact with Egypt, and obtain Egyptian good will.

"Markets should pick up in the new atmosphere, for there was the possibility if we did not get out of the country the Egyptians might boycott British goods," he said.

Members of the Government were agreed that Britain could remain in India only with difficulty.

"A friendly commercial treaty with India would provide a good market for Britain which she cannot hope to have if the present antagonistic feeling persists," an official said.

Conservatives Opposed

Many Conservatives, including Winston Churchill, have criticized the decision to leave Egypt, asserting that the Suez Canal would be left unprotected.

Military leaders, however, said that because of the atom bomb the canal could never again be protected by land troops. Officials and military strategists asserted that Britain could control the Middle East, from a strategical standpoint, by maintaining air bases in Palestine and Trans-Jordan.

A-Bomb, Trade Alter Britain's Empire View

London, May 20 (AP)—The principal factors which influenced Britain's Labor Government to decide to quit Egypt and India are the need for postwar trade and the realization that the atom bomb has changed the old ideas of empire defense.

Authoritative Government and opposition sources made this clear today, and gave the following explanation:

Because of atomic power, empire defense is no longer a question of

3 U. S. Warships To Visit Norway

Aboard the U. S. S. Houston Off Oban, Scotland, May 20 (A. P.). — Three United States warships will weigh anchor here tomorrow for a good will mission to Norway. The vessels will be led by the 10,000-ton cruiser Houston. Her escort consists of the destroyers Cony and Glennon.

RAEDER'S FACE RED AT TRIAL

His Criticism Of Fellow-Nazi Bigwigs Read In Court

Nuernberg, May 20 (AP)—Blistering denunciations by Grand Admiral Erich Raeder of several of his fellow defendants were submitted today to the international military tribunal while the wiry little Admiral spluttered that he never expected his words "would become public."

The Soviet prosecution submitted an affidavit Raeder had written for his Russian captors in Moscow in which he unleashed the full force of his venom upon former Reichsmarshal Hermann Goering, who, Raeder had asserted, "had a disastrous effect on the fate of the German Reich."

Goering was not present to hear the denunciation. He was confined to his cell with what prison physicians called a sciatic condition.

Raeder's Picture Of Goering

Raeder, referring to Goering, had written:

"His main peculiarities were unimaginable vanity and immeasurable ambition, running after popularity and showing off, untruthfulness, impracticability and selfishness, which were not restrained for the sake of the state of the people."

Hitler, Raeder wrote, was aware of Goering's shortcomings, but "took advantage of him if it served his purposes, and burdened him with ever new tasks in order to avoid his becoming dangerous to the Führer."

Referring to Grand Admiral Karl Doenitz, who succeeded to the command of the German Navy in the latter part of the war and beside whom Raeder has been seated in the prisoners' box for the past six months, the affidavit said:

"Doenitz's strong political inclinations brought him difficulties as head of the navy. His last speech to the Hitler Youth, which was ridiculed by in all circles, gave him in the navy the nickname of 'Hitler-boy Doenitz.'"

Doenitz, Raeder wrote, was "conceited," and "made a fool of himself, and thereby harmed the navy."

As To Keitel And Ribbontrop

Raeder also had vigorously denounced Field Marshall Wilhelm Keitel, chief of the German High Command, as a "man of unimaginable weakness."

The Admiral referred to former Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop as among those in whom important Germans had little faith.

Raeder betrayed embarrassment when he was confronted with a charge he had made to his Russian interrogators after his capture, that Goering deliberately encouraged the late Field Marshall Werner von Blomberg to marry a carpenter's daughter. Following the marriage von Blomberg was dismissed by Hitler.

RAEDER SAYS U. S. SHIPS BROKE LAW

Nuernberg, May 20 (A. P.).—Grand Admiral Erich Raeder, former commander of the German Navy, testified before the International Military Tribunal today that American ships repeatedly violated neutrality rules before America entered the war, but that the German Navy had or-

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ders from Adolf Hitler not to attack them, despite the alleged violations.

Raeder's statements were made in answer to questions by counsel for Joachim von Ribbentrop, the former Nazi Foreign Minister.

The Admiral testified that the American "neutrality patrols" during the summer of 1941 operated more than 1,000 miles out from the United States, although the so-called neutrality area extended only 300 miles out. Declaring that shortly after the Nazi attack on Russia the United States declared she would help the Soviet Union, Raeder said that he had then told Hitler that Germany should "continue to leave American ships alone despite the disadvantages arising from such a course."

Raeder said that the late Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox had announced at a press conference on the day of the Pearl Harbor attack that American warships had been ordered to fire on German vessels. He said that Hitler in turn decreed that "on no condition could we be permitted to fire first, but we could defend ourselves."

Hermann Goering was absent from the court room with what was described as a "slight sciatic condition." Physicians said his condition was not serious. During much of the six months since the trial started, Goering has kept his legs and hips wrapped in an Army blanket as he sat in the prisoners' box.

added that the girl was not present at the moment when the shot was fired.

The Army's original announcement at Frankfurt quoted Devone as saying he was firing at a German civilian and accidentally hit the Americans when they drove their jeep into his line of fire.

The CID agents said they were satisfied Devone was not aiming at the soldiers. One described the shooting as an accident "that would not happen again in a thousand years."

Previously an interview with Devone had been arranged by the Army after three Negro publishers here on tour had asked to talk with the soldier "to see if there were any racial angles in the case." When the publishers failed to appear, however, the Army canceled the interview and refused correspondents permission to speak to Devone.

The publishers, Frank Stanley of the Louisville Defender, D. H. Davis of the Kansas City Call and W. O. Walker of the Cleveland Call, were reported to have gone to Munich.

The statement, which the prosecution said was made by Capt. Oskar Klinkelhoefer, one of the defendants, said the first panzer regiment was told:

"Ahead of us there shall be terror and horror. We should remember in this fight especially the cities that have suffered tremendously during the bombing attacks and have suffered great misery. Therefore all scruples and humane feelings shall be thrown overboard. No prisoners of war will be taken."

Planned by Specialist

The name of Lt. Col. Otto Skorzeny, Hitler's sabotage wizard who engineered the rescue of Benito Mussolini and the capture of the Hungarian Regent Admiral Nicholas Horthy, came into the trial today.

He is being held in the S.S. hospital of this former concentration camp, guarded constantly by American soldiers instructed to shoot if he comes within three feet of them.

Specialists of the war crimes branch of the U. S. Army who prepared the malmedy case have exposed in detail one of Skorzeny's most fantastic adventures—"operation Greif."

It was undertaken for the Ardennes offensive. Three thousand English-speaking Nazis were drawn from varied branches of the army, given American and British uniforms and U. S. equipment, and instructed by Skorzeny to cut through the American lines and capture and hold a bridge over the Maas river until reinforcements arrived.

Skorzeny maintained in recent questioning that only three jeep teams and two weapons carriers managed to get through.

Officials indicated that Skorzeny is being kept here "on ice" as a possible prosecution witness for the war crimes trials at Nuernberg.

read into the record today a statement that the Germans were ordered to ignore "all scruples and humane feelings."

The statement, allegedly made by Capt. Oskar Klinkelhoefer, one of the defendants, said that the 1st SS Panzer Regiment received these orders:

"Ahead of us there shall be terror and horror. We should remember in this fight especially the cities that have suffered tremendously during the bombing attacks and have suffered great misery. Therefore all scruples and humane feelings shall be thrown overboard. No prisoners of war will be taken."

Concur In Testimony

A number of German Elite Guard troops who participated in the battle of the bulge testified that advance troops were ordered to "pay no attention to prisoners of war."

The prosecution maintains that close to 800 American prisoners were murdered in the advance of the 1st SS Panzer Regiment.

As this largest of war-crime trials droned into its fourth day, it became evident that the names of two absent men would cast lengthening shadows over the trial.

One name was that of Lieut. Col. Otto Skorzeny, daring saboteur who worked directly under Hitler's orders and headed the "Operation *Greif*" which was supposed to play an important part in the German's last great offensive effort, the 1944-45 attack in the Ardennes toward Liege and Antwerp.

Skorzeny, who seized Mussolini after the Badoglio Government in Italy imprisoned him, is a war-crime prisoner under guard in the SS hospital a short distance from the trial court.

Klinkelhoefer testified that he was told that "in front of the combat unit itself, the unit *Greif* of Lieutenant Colonel Skorzeny in American uniforms and vehicles will march in order to destroy communications and to spread panic and terror and eliminate combat

posta[illegible]isoner [illegible]e not to be taken[illegible]

Gets Blame For All

The other name was that of Lieutenant Colonel Poetschke, commander of the German 1st Battalion, who is accused most often of issuing the "no prisoner" order.

"Poetschke was known to be dead and soon the responsibility for all their (the defendants') misdeeds were laid at his feet," the prosecution said. "Poetschke became the stock answer to all questions."

er, William Knapp, who is employed in the Bayonne plant of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, also occupies a room in Mrs. Schroeder's home. Mrs. Schroeder said no word from Miss Knapp had been received here since she left.

Nazis in Battle of the Bulge Had Orders To Take No Prisoners, They Tell Court

DACHAU, Germany, May 20—(AP) Nazi S.S. troops going into the Battle of the Bulge two winters ago were promised plenty of "rabatz"—hunting humans for sport—but were cautioned against shooting at American-uniformed men who waved helmets, prosecution witnesses testified at the Malmedy trial today.

Witnesses produced to testify against members of the group of 74 Nazi enlisted men and officers on trial disclosed that the waving of helmets was a signal pre-arranged on orders of the German High command. It was to be used, they said, by Nazis disguised as Americans who filtered through American lines on special sabotage assignments.

Nazis Repeat Order

With almost deadly monotony one witness after another testified to orders given the Nazis before the big counteroffensive into Belgium was mounted—to take no prisoners. The prosecution charges that nearly 800 American prisoners of war were slaughtered in the advance of the first panzer regiment.

The prosecution read into the record a statement that the Germans were ordered to ignore "all scruples and humane feelings."

Fall Kills U. S. Woman in Germany

Staten Island Army Typist Plunges to Death From Captain's Apartment in Frankfurt.

Frankfurt, May 20 (A. P.).—A 38-year-old American woman died last night from injuries which the American Provost Marshal said were suffered when she fell from the second floor of a United States Army captain's apartment in the headquarters compound here.

Lieut.-Col. Redmond J. Connolly of New York, the Provost Marshal, said the woman was found, nude and unconscious, lying in the bockyard porch by a German charwoman.

She died twelve hours later at the Ninety-seventh General Hospital. She was identified by Connolly as Miss Dorothy Knapp of 62 Treadwell avenue, Port Richmond, Staten Island, a War Department typist. Connolly said the fall "appears to have been purely accidental."

The vivacious, dark-haired typist arrived here only six days ago from the United States.

"She and the captain came to the apartment at about 2 A. M. yesterday," Connolly said.

"There was laughter and talking, but no violent commotion," he added. "The captain said he was asleep when the charwoman screamed at about 8 A. M."

Connolly estimated the fall occurred at 7 A. M. The name of the captain was withheld.

Sailed Three Weeks Ago

Miss Knapp lived in Manhattan until about a month ago, when she moved to Staten Island, according to Mrs. Johanna Schroeder, of 62 Treadwell avenue, Port Richmond, in whose home she lived for about ten days before sailing for Europe about three weeks ago. Miss Knapp's brother, William Knapp, who is employed in the Bayonne plant of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, also occupies a room in Mrs. Schroeder's home. Mrs. Schroeder said no word from Miss Knapp had been received here since she left.

B-29's Used in Germany to Test New Bombs

WIESBADEN, Germany, May 20—(AP) B-29 Superfortresses, which never flew in combat over Europe, are being used with B-17 Flying Fortresses and R.A.F. Lancasters in what is described as the largest experimental air bombardment in Europe since the war's end, an official announcement said today.

The attacks [illegible] carried out with British-developed 22,000-pound bombs and other British bombs, and other British bombs, and American 4,500-pound "rocket assisted" armor piercing bombs, with the $50,000,000 German submarine pens near Bremen as the target. The U. S. air force headquarters statement said the experiment was designed to determine "the full possibilities of destroying massive targets by earth shock."

Additional Facts Needed

"The end of the war came before all the implications of the bomb versus concrete were resolved," the statement said, "and additional facts were required if the benefit of the immense amount of work which had been put into the bombs was to be gained."

The statement did not say whether Soviet observers were invited. It was known that none have witnessed the tests.

The announcement made no attempt to link the tests with changes in aerial tactics which might be necessary by the atom bomb.

A special detachment of three of the big Superfortresses, their bomb-bays remodelled to accomodate the 22,000-pound bomb, and a group of seven B-17 Flying Fortresses were transferred from the United States last March for this operation, which has been given the code name "Ruby."

Use Base in Britain

The planes are shuttling between Bremen and the R.A.F. central bomber establishment at Markham, England, for the continuing tests.

No indication of whether the experiment has advanced the search for more effective attack against heavily reinforced concrete underground structures was given in the statement. It recalled, however, that during the war the Nazis burrowing into the ground under the British-American air attack "came near to making much of their oil, aircraft and allied war industry invulnerable to air attack."

The main submarine pen at Farge, near Bremen, has walls 14 feet thick and a roof from 15 to 23 feet thick. During the war R.A.F. bombers scored two directs on the roof with 22,000-pound bombs, but succeeded only in driving two small holes in the structure.

'Forget Scruples', SS Troops Were Ordered Before Bulge

Dachau, Germany, May 20 (AP)—The prosecution at the trial of 74 Nazi officers and men charged with slaying unarmed American prisoners during the battle of the bulge

FRAULEINS HELD IN SHOOTING CASE

Nuernberg, May 20 (A. P.).—Several Frauleins, known to have been fraternizing with Negro G. I.'s, are being held for questioning by United States Army authorities investigating the fatal shooting of Sgts. William R. Timmons of West Haven, Conn., and Paul R. Skelton of McKinney, Tex.

Agents of the Army's criminal investigation division would not explain why the girls were being questioned, but declared that on the night of the shooting one was known to have been with Pfc. James Devone, 22-year-old Negro from Sampson, N. C., who, the agents said, has admitted firing the shot in the dark which killed the two sergeants. The agents

Russia Reported Hiring Germans

Berlin, May 20 (AP)—Reliable American and German informants who declined to be named said today the Russians have been engaging certain expert army, navy and air force men of the former German armed forces for service as instructors for the Red Army and Navy.

Russian authorities here would not comment on these reports, some of which came from deep in the Russian zone of occupation.

[A London dispatch reported the Moscow radio tonight denied published reports that many former German army officers were being incorporated into the Red Army.

[The broadcast cited the report as distributed by the British news agency Reuter.

["These reports are inventions from beginning to end and can be explained only by the desire to distract public opinion from the recently discovered facts concerning German troops which have

been preserved in the British zone of occupation in Germany," the broadcast said.]

An American officer who reported this Russian use of German personnel—all presumably disarmed and disbanded—observed that "German stuff is not hard to sign up."

"Why, I can show you lots of applications from Germans wanting to join the American Army," he added.

This officer said—and an informed German editor of a Russian-controlled Berlin daily newspaper concurred—that the Russians were culling specialists among captured German soldiers and putting them to work teaching Russian troops in branches where the Germans excelled.

opening them "in an imperialist attempt to dominate the world."

Amid shouts of "Spain yes, Communism no," Franco spoke for forty minutes in this city where Socialist and Communist elements once predominated.

"I should like your cry 'Spain yes, Communism no' to reach every corner of the world, so it may know the feeling of all Spain," Franco said.

"It will," voices in the crowd replied.

Franco asserted that the Soviet Union had engaged in a mockery of destroying private property, religions and the army, and then restoring them. The Russians,

B-29s Bombing U-boat Pens

Lancasters Also Dropping 22,000-pounders to Test Defenses Near Bremen.

Wiesbaden, Germany, May 20 (A. P.).—The United States and Great Britain's heaviest bombers are striking at the $50,000,000 submarine pens near Bremen with "earth shock" bombs in the largest experimental air bombardment launched in Europe since the end of the war, it was officially disclosed today.

Superfortresses, which never flew in combat over Germany, together with B-17 Flying Fortresses and British Lancasters, are shuttling between Bremen and the R. A. F. central bomber establishment at Markham, England, for the continuing tests.

A statement by United States Air Forces Headquarters here said the purpose was to determine "the full possibilities of destroying massive targets by earth-shock." British-developed bombs ranging up to 22,000 pounds and American 4,500-pound "rocket-assisted" armor-piercing bombs are used.

he said, after abolishing military decorations, now authorized them to be worn on the sleeve, because there was no room left on the chest.

The Generalissimo declared that when the French were driven from Spain in the last centry, they left behind a heritage of decadence, masonry and political parties. Spanish Republicans who took refuge in France after the civil war, he said "were sent to concentration camps and installed there like cattle," after which they were taken "to work like animals on farms."

Franco said that "many peoples" in Europe had higher standards of living than Spain's because of colonial workers earning "miserable wages."

SOVIET 'MOCKERY' SCORED BY FRANCO

Oviedo, Spain, May 20 (A. P.).—Generalissimo Francisco Franco told a cheering crowd in this former Leftist stronghold yesterday that Russia, after shutting down her churches, was now re-

INCREASE IN WHEAT ORDERED BY STALIN

MOSCOW, May 20—(AP) Prime Minister Stalin ordered today the compulsory plowing under of all non-productive winter wheat lands and their replating with spring wheat for midsummer harvest.

The decree making compliance compulsory, was announced without comment and gave no indication of the extent of the acerage affected, but the firmness of the language left no room for doubting the Soviet government's interest in the grain crops situation.

Two American UNRRA officials said here last week that the wheat crop in the great Ukraine producing region was threatened with ruin because of prolonged drought, but there has been no mention of these reports in the Soviet press.

Lack of any official forecasts handicapped efforts to assess the crop situation in the Ukraine, but it was believed that no one will be able to predict the outcome until after June 15, when weather will no longer be a prime factor.

Until that date an overnight rain can wipe out effects of long weeks of drought. With the same suddenness hot winds blowing across the Volga from Kazakh can shrivel up millions of acres of wheat and destroy the whole season's work.

A report from the plenum central committee of the Communist party in the Ukraine said that by May 10 the collective farms had planted 94 per cent of all the spring crops, with 4,276,000 more acres planted than on the same date last year. No specific figures were given on wheat acreage.

Bucharest, May 20 (A. P.).—The Bucharest radio today said the Romanian Government had recognized the Spanish Republican Government in Exile in Paris.

Dutch Soldiers Unload Strike-Bound Ships

Amsterdam, May 20 (AP)—One thousands Dutch soldiers began unloading strikebound ships in Amsterdam port today after an appeal by Prime Minister Willem Schermerhorn brought only 100 volunteers from the ranks of 2,500 idle dockers.

At Rotterdam volunteers unloaded ships while 500 military police with 50 armored cars patroled the dock area.

Work stoppages began a few weeks ago as sympathy walkouts in support of sailors demanding increased wages and recognition of a Communist-affiliated union.

88 BELGIANS DEAD AS TRAITORS SO FAR

Brussels, May 20 (A. P.).—Eighty-eight traitors, condemned to death for collaborating with the Nazis, have been executed since the liberation of Belgium, it was announced officially today.

However, 897 traitors are still awaiting execution in Belgian prisons, and more than 2,254 others are under death sentences imposed in absentia.

Swiss Journalists To Tour U. S.

Berne, May 20 (A. P.).—Four Swiss journalists will leave by air on Wednesday for a six weeks tour of the United States as guests of the State Department. The party will be composed of Dr. Carl Dolla, editor of the Conservative daily Ostschweiz of St. Gallen; Hugo Kramer, correspondent of the Swiss German Social Democratic and Laborite press in the French - speaking part of Switzerland; Jean Seitz, Parliamentary editor of the Gazette de Lausanne, and Eugen Dietschi, economic editor of the National Zeitung at Basle and a member of the Swiss National Council or lower House.

They will arrive in New York on Thursday.

Arabs, Jews In Protest

Jerusalem, May 20 (AP)—The United States and British governments today requested Arabs and Jews to submit by June 20 their formal views on the British-America Inquiry Committee's report on Palestine. Leaders of both groups immediately protested they had already made their positions clear.

The step was regarded as preliminary to a decision by both governments on whether to implement recommendations in the report, including the admission of 100,000 Jews into the Holy Land.

Will Meet Today

A spokesman for the Jewish agency said there would be no official statement until after a meeting tomorrow of the Inner Zionist Council, but he added:

"The general Jewish reaction to this request for our views is decidedly negative."

Dr. Izzat Tannous, member of the Arab Higher Committee, declaring "We have already given our views," summed up his group's attitude in this way:

"There are certain things in the report itself we accept, but we refute the recommendations entirely because they are biased and unfair."

To Await Chairman

He said the committee would begin consideration of a written statement as soon as Jamal Effendi Husseini, chairman, returns from talks with other Arab leaders in Damascus.

American consular officials in Jerusalem said they had received instructions from the United States State Department to solicit the views of the Jewish agency and the Arab Higher Committee. Gen. Sir Alan Cunningham, British High Commissioner for Palestine, transmitted the request on behalf of his Government to three members of the higher committee, and to Dr. Bernhard Joseph, acting political director of the Jewish agency.

The representatives of the Jewish agency and the higher committee were asked to state specifically their reaction to each of the ten recommendations.

As To Form Of Government

In addition to permitting 100,000 Jews to enter Palestine the committee recommended that Palestine should be neither a Jewish nor Arab state, but one in which "the form of government ultimately to be established shall, under international guarantees, fully protect and preserve the interest in the Holy Land of Christendom and of the Moslem and Jewish faiths."

The report called for continuance of the British mandate on Palestine "pending the execution of a trusteeship agreement under the United Nations."

ASK FOR JEWISH AND ARAB VIEWS

U. S. and Britain Want Both Sides to State Stand.

Jerusalem, May 20 (A. P.).—The governments of Great Britain and the United States today asked Arabs and Jews of Palestine to express their views formally on the Anglo-American inquiry commission's report which recommends the immediate admission of 100,000 Jews to Palestine. The consultation with Arabs and Jews is preliminary to a decision on whether to implement the report.

The American Consulate said the State Department cabled instructions to ask the Jewish Agency and the Arab Higher Committee to give their views by June 20. Lieut.-Gen. Sir Alan Cunningham, British High Commissioner for Palestine, called upon the two organizations this morning to present their formal views by the same date.

1,000 Jews Land.

Haifa, May 20 (A. P.).—More than 1,000 homeless European Jews, who had arrived here yesterday on two motorships they chartered in Italy for an unauthorized dash to Palestine, were being assigned to transit camps in the Haifa area today as fast as the authorities could complete the formalities necessary to legalize their entry.

After embarking at La Spezia, Italy, early last month, the rufugees were detained there until May 5, when the British granted them certificates permitting their entry into Palestine. In the interim they staged a four-day hunger strike in protest against their detention.

'Keep U. S. Soldiers Out Of Palestine'

Washington, May 20 (AP)—The Political Action Committee for Palestine today called on President Truman to reject any effort to send American troops to Palestine to preserve order.

Apparently referring to Prime Minister Attlee's statement that Britain wanted United States assistance in carrying out the recommendation of an Anglo-American commission for admission of 100,000 Jews, the organization wrote Mr. Truman:

"We urge you to reject this dastardly and callous ruse of British foreign policy. We urge you to insist in turn on the recognition by the British of the Jewish defense forces in Palestine and the Jewish brigade still detained outside the country they helped to defend."

The "Historic Boundaries"

The letter was made public at a press conference over which Senator Walsh (D., Mass.) presided. In a statement, the organization asserted the Jews are entitled to establish their own commonwealth "within the historic boundaries of Palestine, which include Trans-Jordan."

It maintained that the Jewish "problem should have been solved long ago by the establishment of a Jewish state.

Rabbi Baruch Korff, of New York City, said the organization would take "all sanctions" possible to gain its objectives. Asked if this meant sponsoring military action in Palestine, he replied, "We have 700,000 Jews there. They constitute a force. Draw your own conclusions."

Three Britons Stoned By Mob in Egypt

Alexandria, May 20 (A. P.).—Two British soldiers and a military policeman were stoned by an Egyptian crowd yesterday after a British truck had collided with a street car, injuring four persons among whom were three Egyptian policemen.

The British were rescued by two truckloads of Egyptian special policemen.

Gandhi Calls For Prohibition

Bombay, May 20 (A. P.).—Mohandus K. Gandhi today called upon the leaders of the Congress party and the Moslem League to work for prohibition in India.

Writing in his newspaper Harijan, he condemned cocktail parties and other "bad European manners and customs," and added: "It would be a sad day for India and the world if the price we are to pay for independence is cocktail parties and the like."

2 Die in Delhi Rioting Of Hindus and Moslems

2 Killed in Burma as Police Fire on Demonstrators

NEW DELHI, India, May 20 (AP).—Two persons were killed and five injured tonight in an outbreak of rioting between Hindus and Moslems in the old city of Delhi.

A police communique said the dispute started after a goat, being tended by a Moslem youth, strayed into a near-by field where a group of Hindu youngsters were playing football.

Two Killed in Burma Riot

RANGOON, Burma, May 20 (AP).—Two persons were killed and five injured when police fired on a procession of several thousand demonstrating Saturday against the arrest at Tantabin, in the Insein district, of members of the "People's Volunteer Organization."

The arrests were the subject of a discussion today between Governor Sir Reginald Dorman-Smith and General Aung San, president of the Burmese People's Anti-Fascist League and organizer of the People's Volunteer Organization.

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Aung San alleged that sixty-five members of his organization were arrested last week for performing military drill wtih dummy rifles and bamboo sticks, and that thirty-five of them were sentenced to prison for terms ranging from six to eighteen months.

Yoshida Selects Conservative Cabinet

MAY 21 1948

Tokyo, May 20 (AP)—A heavily Conservative Cabinet was named for Japan tonight after General MacArthur demanded that "disorderly minorities" cease "mass violence and the physical process of intimidation" or he would see that they did.

Chief Cabinet Secretary Joji Hayashi announced selection by Premier-designate Shigeru Yoshida of fifteen men—six Liberals, five nonpartisans and four Progressives. Complete approval by Supreme Headquarters, however, was reported doubtful.

Nasu Believed Unacceptable

Informed Japanese commented they doubted that one Dr. Hiroshi Nasu, nominee for Agriculture Minister, would be accepted, in view of his "conspicious" war record. They pointed out that he had been associated closely with the Ultra-Nationalistic Imperial Rule Association and was former adviser to the Japanese Government in Manchuria.

Yoshida himself would retain four posts, Prime Minister, Foreign Minister, First and Second Minister of Demobilization.

Others Appointed

The other Minister listed by Hayashi:

Seichi Omura, nonpartisan, Home Minister; Tanzan Ishibashi, Liberal, Finance; Chuzo Iwata, nonpartisan, Justice; Kotaro Tanaka, nonpartisan, Education; Yoshishige Kawai, Progressive, Welfare and Education; Hiroshi Nasu, nonpartisan, Agriculture; Jiro Hoshijima, Liberal, Commerce; Tsunejiro Hiratsuka, Liberal, Transport.

Kijuro Shidehara, Progressive; Takao Saito, Progressive; Etsujiro Euhara, Liberal, and Sadakichi Hitotsumatsu, Progressive—all State Ministers.

Joji Hayashi, Liberal, chief Cabinet secretary; Toshio Irie, nonpa[illegible], director of the Legislation Board.

Almost Admitted Failure

Yoshida earlier in the day had been declared by associates ready to admit failure in his attempt to form a Cabinet because of his inability to obtain individuals to fill the various posts. He was beset by the same criticism that caused Baron Kijuro Shidehara and his Cabinet to resign four weeks ago.

Labor organizations, Communists and other leftist groups criticized Yoshida's plan for a conservative Cabinet, called for a "popular front" government and demanded more food.

Yoshida decided to continue his attempts to form a Cabinet after General MacArthur's demand for cessation of "mass violence." The statement, although not identifying the "disorderly minorities," was interpreted by officers close to MacArthur as applying to those demonstrating publicly against Yoshida.

Well-informed Japanese said the Cabinet list had been forwarded to MacArthur for consideration, but officers at Supreme Headquarters said the list had not been received tonight. Late reports indicated the Cabinet nominees would be presented to Emperor Hirohito tomorrow and, if approved by him, would be invested by him at once. It was apparent, however, that the Emperor would get MacArthur's concurrence before approving a Cabinet.

Although MacArthur's statement did not identify the "minor elements," Brig. Gen. Frayne Baker, supreme headquarters public relations officer, said MacArthur had in mind the demonstration staged Sunday by Left-wing groups which oppose Yoshida and demanded more food and establishment of a "popular front" government.

Col. L. E. Bunker, aide to MacArthur, said he believed the statement referred to a mob storming the Prime Minister's official residence two days before the April 10 election, manhandling of police at yesterday's demonstration and several recent incidents in which Labor-Communist delegations pushed their way through the Imperial Palace gates with petitions for the Emperor.

Described As Menace

MacArthur said the demonstrations constitute "a menace not only to the orderly government but to the basic purposes and security of the occupation itself."

A Communist-led delegation of 30 still camped outside the Premier's office, demanding that Yoshida step aside in favor of a liberal coalition government. But Yoshida's headquarters said he longed to give up the battle to form a Cabinet but that present circumstances compelled him to finish the job.

Tokyo, May 20 (AP)—Premier Shigeru Yoshida tonight named a coalition cabinet dominated by conservatives to govern Japan.

The selections were announced by Joji Hayashi, chief Cabinet secretary, but immediately doubts arose whether Yoshida would be able to gain approval for all members of his proposed government.

It was expected he formally would present the slate to the Emperor tomorrow morning.

Agriculture Post At Stake

Prof. Hiroshi Nasu, nominated to be Minister of Agriculture, appeared to be the stumbling block. He has a "conspicuous" record of war activity, Japanese pointed out.

FOR ASSAULTING G. I.'S

Yokohama, May 20 (A. P.).—One Japanese was sentenced to life imprisonment and three others to twenty years each by an Eighth Army Military Occupation Court today, which found them guilty of assaulting two American soldiers.

The defendants did not testify but placed on the stand many character witnesses who told of the organization of an unofficial group of Japanese for the purpose of protection of their neighborhood from burglaries and robberies which witnesses declared were committed by occupation troops.

Pfc. John J. Unger of Stillwell, Okla., and Pfc. James O. Thomas of Eubank, Ky., testified that they missed their train April 28 and started to walk home when they were set upon and beate with sticks and at least one wooden rifle by a group of Japanese. No testimony connected Unger or Thomas personally with any of the reported thefts.

Eisaku Murakami received the life sentence and Chojiro Nikura, Tokutaro Kurasawa and Kihroku Kanno were given 20-year terms.

Press Wireless Gets Rights in Japan

Tokyo, May 20 (A. P.).—Press Wireless, Inc., was granted equal rights today with RCA Communications and Mackay Radio Telegraph Company in handling "victory letter telegrams" between Japan and the United States, Supreme headquarters advised the Japanese Government.

VL telegrams are messages usually handled through the Red Cross as distinguished from emergency and form messages.

Binge After 20 Years

Kyoto, Japan, May 20 (AP) — A twenty-year ride on the water wagon was ended last week by 310 Japanese farmers by a sake party which really made history in their village.

Intelligence officers heard of the "large" evening and unearthed the following yarn:

Twenty years ago the 310 farmers comprising the western Honshu village of Kawaidani couldn't produce 45,000 yen among them for the construction of a new primary school. So ashamed were they of their position that they agreed to abstain from sake, the nation's leading liquor, for twenty years.

During that period the farmers saved 1,500,000 yen, built their school and used the rest for village improvements. Last week the time was up and the twenty-year thirsts were slaked in adequate fashion.

To Distribute U. S. Flour in Japan

Tokyo, May 20 (A. P.).—The distribution of 8,705 long tons of wheat flour from the United States will be started in the Tokyo-Yokohama area this week, Capt. H. F. Smith, Allied Chief of Staple Foods announced today.

The normal ration distribution is running from eight to ten days behind schedule and the food situation is at a critical stage, Smith said.

Army Strikes At Tokyo Black Market In Pearls

Tokyo, May 20 (AP)—In an attempt to stop illegal dealing in pearls, Supreme Headquarters today suspended their retail sale except by authorized dealers.

Three months ago dealers were permitted to sell pearl stocks on hand.

A spokesman from the headquarters export-import section said, "notwithstanding that stocks should be on the verge of exhaustion in retail stores, the amount of pearls displayed reveals a plentiful supply."

Japanese were warned the ban would be enforced rigidly and spot checks taken, with punitive action imposed where violators are found.

Marshall Blasts China Rivals for Stirring Hates

Blames Both Sides, Warns of a General Conflagration and Disaster to Nation

By The Associated Press

NANKING, May 20.—General George C. Marshall charged warring Chinese factions today with fomenting hate campaigns that threaten "a general conflagration" and disaster to the nation.

Urgency was lent to the special American envoy's extraordinary statement by the announcement early today that Chinese government troops had captured the Manchurian railroad stronghold of Szepingkai from the Communists, and by press dispatches describing extensive conflicts in the North China provinces of Jehol, Hopeh and Shantung.

NIGHT

A government military headquarters spokesman said tonight that despite yesterday's newly signed truce in Shantung, 30,000 Communists still were closely threatening Tsinan, provincial capital, and that the government was rushing in air-borne reinforcements.

The Communist New China News Agency said five transport planes a day were taking troops of the government's 12th and 96th Armies to Tsinan, and that the government forces had launched an offensive south of the city—one of three directions from which government reports accused the Communists of attacking.

The government army spokesman said also that lines were being drawn for a new battle for Tsaochwang, railroad city in Kiangsu Province, immediately south of Shantung. Tsaochwang is 200 miles north of Nanking.

[The fighting, originally local, appeared to be forming a comprehensible pattern, with the government seeking to extend and protect its spearhead into Manchuria and the Communists striving to slice it off at its base.]

Marshall's statement, issued to the press, declared he was deeply concerned "over the critical situation in North China," and that he was striving "by every means" to avoid the spread of fighting.

Both sides, he said, were conducting "reckless propaganda of hate and suspicion which seriously aggravates the present grave situation and can lead to disastrous results for the people of China."

This propaganda, Marshall asserted, "naturally inflames feelings and increases the possibility of some hothead precipitating a general conflagration."

Since the Japanese surrender last September, Chinese Nationalist and Communist factions have been accusing each other of aggression and ulterior motives, and the charges have grown increasingly bitter in recent weeks.

The truce and unity program which Marshall pushed through last January has deteriorated rapidly, yet truce-inspection teams are still in the field.

American members of these teams, Marshall said pointedly, are risking their lives in a determined and impartial effort to improve the situation, and "on the success of these teams China largely depends for her efforts at least to localize if not suppress the conflicts."

Despite this, he noted, the teams' operations are made vastly more difficult by "the spreading propaganda among officers and soldiers of both sides."

General Tu Li-ming, government commander for Manchuria, 70 per cent of which is Communist-controlled, announced that his 1st Army had captured Szepingkai after thirty-two days of siege. The Communists at Szepingkai have barred the path of government forces to Changchun, Communist-held capital of Manchuria, seventy miles to the northeast.

Pro-government press dispatches said the Communist garrison of 10,000 men was routed by a five-way assault.

Communist forces totaling 26,000 were said by government dispatches to be advancing southeastward in Jehol Province toward the flank of the government salient, with less than fifty miles to go. Peiping dispatches said the government had warned them to fall back or be counter-attacked by Nationalist forces east and west of Jehol. Truce headquarters sent a special team to the area.

Other Chinese press dispatches from the northeast said government troops had recaptured the town of Chungtsienso, just north of the Great Wall on the coastal railway leading to Manchuria, and was pressing a drive in Hopeh Province south of Peiping to clear Communists off the flank of its main north-south railway.

Marshall Blasts Both Sides In China Strife

MAY 1 1948

Nanking, May 20 (AP)—General Marshall, American peace envoy to China, sharply criticized both Communist and Government factions today for their part in the Chinese civil war.

Saying he was deeply concerned over "the critical situation in North China" and was endeavoring "by every means" to prevent the spread of general fighting from Manchuria southward, Marshall censured both factions for their propaganda campaigns, which he said "naturally inflame feelings and increase the possibility of some hotheads precipitating a general conflagration."

"Reckless Propaganda"

"The reckless propaganda of hate and suspicion," Marshall said, "seriously aggravates the present situation and can lead to results which will be disastrous to the people of China."

The American General made these charges in a press release shortly after the capture of Szepingkai by Government forces had been announced at army headquarters in Mukden and confirmed by Government sources at Peiping.

The American envoy said that the operation of the Sino-Communist-American truce teams was made especially difficult by the "spreading of propaganda among officers and soldiers of both sides, and on the success of these teams China largely depends for her effort to at least localize if not to suppress the conflicts."

Risking Their Lives

He commented that the American members of the teams were coping with conditions which involved the risk of their lives in their determined efforts for impartial betterment of the situation.

Marshall himself is in daily nego-

tiation with representatives of the factions, political parties and others concerning the restoration of peace in Manchuria.

The release was Marshall's first official cognizance of the violent campaign of words which has attended the fighting in Manchuria in recent weeks.

Recent Verbal Battles

Both the Government and the Communists have unleashed bitter propaganda assaults. The Government's *Central Daily News* at Nanking has been specially critical of Communist intentions and linked Marshall with the proposal that Changchun, Communist-held Manchurian capital, be returned to the Nationalists as a condition for further conversations toward ending the Manchurian conflict.

The Communists promptly denied that Marshall was concerned with the proposal, which they said came directly from the Government.

Marshall's release today was interpreted as an answer to these assertions.

Team Sent To Jehol

[Meanwhile, truce-team executive headquarters at Peiping dispatched a special cease-fire field team to southeastern Jehol province, where an estimated 26,000 Communist troops were reported by Government sources to be attacking along a 200-mile front.

[Government source said that two columns of Red soldiers, one of 16,000 and the other 10,000, were attacking the Nationalist 13th Army in the Peipiao area. The Communists were reported driving toward Chaoyang, Pingchuan, Linyuan and Chinling after having captured Peipiago.

[Nationalist spokesman issued a warning to the Communists that unless the Red advance was halted two Nationalist armies flanking Jehol province on the east and west would counterattack.]

Meanwhile, 70 miles to the northeast of Szepingkai lay Communist-held Changchun, prime objective of the 1st Army, but between it and the Manchurian capital were thousands of Communist troops, armed with artillery.

The Communists were reported lunging out 250 miles to the southwest in Jehol province, aiming to drive another Government army to the sea and cut the supply line to Manchuria.

Moves Elsewhere

The rising fury of the fighting in the north overshadowed a Government drive south of Peiping and a new truce in Shantung province that lifted a Communist threat to Tsinan, the provincial capital.

From his headquarters in Mukden, Gen. Tu Li-ming, Government commander, announced the capture of Szepingkai after a struggle into which the Government threw some of its finest troops.

[Afternoon dispatches to Peiping disagreed in almost every instance, however, on the fighting.

[The semi-official newspaper *Cheng Pao* said that Government troops "entered" Szepingkai, routing 10,000 Communist troops, but said the National forces were not expected actually to take over the city until later in the day. Government sources in Peiping later confirmed the capture.

[*Cheng Pao* likewise failed to mention the truce at Tsinan and asserted that 40,000 Red troops, in three columns, were attacking. The Communist *World Daily News* reported that the Communist blockade had been tightened around the city.]

General Sun Arrives

Tu's report on Szepingkai said Lieut. Gen. Sun Li-jen, who helped beat the Japanese in Burma, hurried back from a visit to the United States and reached the front yesterday in time to lead his United States-equipped army in the assault.

Communist sources, while not conceding Szepingkai, said the 1st Army brought up two fresh divisions and went over to the attack on Wednesday. They said six successive assaults were repulsed that first day.

In the new truce agreement in central Shantung province, Communists agreed to give up four towns they had captured, release prisoners and return to their original positions.

Communist dispatches asserted that between Tsinan and Peiping, in central Hopeh province, 9,000 Government troops with tanks and warplanes launched an attack Wednesday.

Appeal to U.N. Hinted by Byrnes Unless Peace Conference Is Called

WASHINGTON, May 20—(AP) Secretary of State Byrnes, aiming his words straight at Russia, declared tonight that no one of the great powers has a right to veto the making of peace in Europe.

He said that if a general peace conference is not called this summer, the United States will appeal to the United Nations assembly to make peace recommendations.

Peace Offensive Launched

In a fighting speech in which he repeatedly expressed confidence that peace, though difficult, can be built, Byrnes declared that the United States at the Paris foreign ministers conference started an "offensive for peace" and will not halt the drive until it wins its objective—"not a peace founded upon vengeance or greed, but a just peace, the only peace that can endure."

"There is no iron curtain that the aggregate sentiments of mankind cannot penetrate," he said in a report on the Paris conference broadcast to the nation.

He declared that the results of his negotiations with Foreign Ministers Molotov of Russia, Bidault of France and Bevin of Britain at Paris had been disappointingly small in comparison with what might have been accomplished. But he said they exceeded his expectations at the time he suggested this spring that the council convene. At that time the great powers appeared hopelessly deadlocked.

In discussion of problems still in disagreement, Byrnes stressed especially his determination to put through his proposal for a 25-year German control treaty, his insistence on the prompt withdrawal of Allied armies from Austria, and his demand that a peace conference of all the nations which helped win the European war, be called either July 1 or July 15.

This demand, he declared, was blocked at Paris by the Soviet delegation which relied on the requirement for unanimous agreement among the four ministers to insist that no invitations to a peace conference be sent until all fundamental questions of the proposed peace treaties have been settled.

The purpose of the conference orously with the Austrian treaty." Molotov, he reported, declined to discuss this at Paris, but he declared it is essential to bringing about peaceful conditions in Europe.

The most important single result of the Paris conference, Byrnes said, was the final agreement of the powers to a revision of the Italian armistice terms, to give the Italian government "the largest possible freedom that can be given to it without a formal peace treaty."

"The council of foreign ministers," Byrnes said, "was formed to facilitate and not obstruct the making of peace."

He described the building of "a people's peace" as a long hard process which cannot be carried out "by flashing diplomatic triumphs."

"It requires patience and firmness, tolerance and understanding," he said. "We must not try to impose our will on others, but we must make sure that others do not get the impression they can impose their will on us."

Byrnes said that while the foreign ministers differed on many fundamental points they did get to know "what those fundamental points were and the varying weight the different ministers attached to those points."

He declared that "the progress toward peace at Paris was infinitely greater than I expected when I suggested that the council should meet in Paris preparatory to the prompt calling of a peace conference.

Byrnes reviewed big four differences over a peace settlement with Italy, reported prospective compromises on reparations and colony dispositions, and declared that he believed those and other questions would soon be solved "if only a solution of the Trieste problem could be found."

He made it clear that on that territorial issue, in which Russia backs Yugoslavia and the western powers back Italy, there is no compromise or other agreement in sight.

would be to make treaties with Italy, the Balkan states and Finland. The foreign ministers failed to agree on any major issue of those treaties, but Byrnes said he believes that if a solution agreeable to the western powers and Russia could be formed on the problem of Trieste, then other problems would be solved quite readily.

"If we cannot have a peace conference until the four nations agree on every subject deemed fundamental by any one of them, that will give to one member of the council the power to stop all efforts toward peace," Byrnes said.

Rather than have that happen, he added, it would be better to call a peace conference and submit treaty drafts where the great powers had agreed and where they had not, and allow world opinion to "point the way to a final settlement."

"If a peace conference is not called this summer," Byrnes emphatically stated, "the United States will feel obligated to request the General Assembly of the United Nations under Article 14 of the Charter to make recommendations with respect to the peace settlements.

"But I confidently expect a peace conference to be called this summer."

Warns Against Isolation

Byrnes warned the nation against feeling that it may be too difficult to cooperate in restoring Europe and deciding to retire into "our own hemisphere."

"We must not forget," he said, "that if we fail to cooperate in a peace which is indivisible, we may again find that we will have to cooperate in a war which is worldwide."

The peace objective can be won, the secretary continued, if the United States will display "initiative, resourcefulness, and unrelenting effort."

Byrnes returned Saturday from the Paris meeting, accompanied by his Capital hill advisers, Chairman Connally (D-Tex) of the Senate Foreign Relations committee and Senator Vandenberg of Michigan, a leading Republican spokesman on foreign affairs.

Vandenberg, who had been expected to make his own full scale report on the conference in the Senate tomorrow, indicated today that he would make only a brief statement on the floor at that time. He did not foreclose the possibility, however, that he might deliver a major address on the subject later, when pending labor legislation before the Senate is disposed of.

Connally also is expected to tell the lawmakers about the Paris proceedings.

At many points, Byrnes touched upon the problem of relations with Russia though he did not always so specify them.

At one point he said that security is the concern of all nations but that "the effort of one nation to increase its security may threaten the security of other nations and cause them in turn to try to increase their own security."

The result, he said, may be "less rather than more security."

Wants 25-Year Treaty

It was in this connection that he brought up his proposal, formally made and publicly announced during the Paris meeting, for a 25 year treaty of the great powers to keep Germany disarmed and in check. He said he first discussed this last summer with President Truman when the two were going to Potsdam. He first proposed it to the foreign ministers at London last September and he discussed it informally with Generalissimo Stalin last Christmas eve in Moscow.

In February, he said, he sent a draft of the treaty to the Russian, British and French governments and when he finally brought it up at Paris, the British and French approved it in the main but the Russians immediately began to object. Byrnes expressed the hope that after Moscow had studied it more fully, it would approve the project.

He also announced that he would renew at the next session of the foreign ministers June 15 the plan he put forward in Paris for appointment of special deputy foreign ministers to draw up a German peace settlement. Russia has turned that down for the time being.

Furthermore, Byrnes announced the intention of the United States government to "press forward vigparatory to the prompt calling of a peace conference. The ministers did come to Paris seriously intending to pave the way for a peace conference. We differed considerably on a number of fundamental points; but we did come to know what those fundamental points were and the varying weight the different ministers attached to those points.

Reparations Position Simple

We found that there were three basic issues outstanding on the Italian treaty: Reparations, the colonies and the Italian-Yugoslav boundary, particularly as it concerns the Italian city of Trieste.

In summarizing the significance of these basic issues, I shall deliberately seek to avoid intensifying the conflict in viewpoints.

Our position on reparations is simple. To enable the Italian nation to live we have already advanced directly or indirectly $900,000,000. We should prefer in the interest of peace to forget about reparations. But we are willing to agree to limited reparations, provided these do not deprive Italy of resources necessary to enable her to subsist without external assistance.

If Italy requires help from others she will look to us. And we made it clear we are not going to advance millions of dollars to enable Italy to produce goods to be paid as reparations to any of our Allies.

A Question Of War Booty

The Soviet Government has insisted on reparations for itself of $100,000,000. We have pointed out certain sources from which reparations can be taken which would not seriously affect the Italian economy and which would yield substantially the amount which the Soviets claim. But the Soviet Government is unwilling to count what she will obtain from some of these sources as reparations.

For example, she insists that some of the naval ships surrendered by Italy to the navies of the United States and Britain be shared with her. She declares the ships are war booty. But war booty belongs to the nation capturing it.

The Soviet Union has never shared with Allied nations any war booty captured by her. We are willing to give to her in lieu of reparations some of the naval ships surrendered to us. She demands the ships but refuses to consider them as a substitute for reparations. She insists upon being paid out of current production. We would have to finance the production, and therefore I refused to agree to the proposal.

Differences Narrowed

Differences regarding the colonies have been narrowed but not

Byrnes Statement

Washington, May 20, (AP)—The text of Secretary of State Byrnes's report tonight on the Paris Conference of the Big Four Foreign Ministers follows:

I wish to talk with you about the meeting of the Council of Foreign Ministers at Paris. On that mission, I was accompanied by Senator Connally, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, and Senator Vandenberg, a Republican member of that committee. I cannot adequately express my appreciation of their wise counsel and loyal co-operation.

Senator Connally was exceedingly helpful. Senator Vandenberg, by his wholehearted co-operation, let the world know that regardless of how much he and his party may disagree with the Administration about domestic issues, in our relations with foreign governments we have but one policy, the policy of the United States.

Building the foundations of a people's peace in a war-shattered world is a long, hard process. A people's peace cannot be won by flashing diplomatic triumphs. It requires patience and firmness, tolerance and understanding. We must not try to impose our will on others, but we must make sure that others do not get the impression they can impose their will on us.

Peace Progress Small

The progress made toward peace at the Paris meeting of the Council of Foreign Ministers was disappointingly small in light of the expectations we had when it was agreed at Moscow last December that the Council should resume the work which had been interrupted by our inability to agree at London last September.

But the progress toward peace at Paris was infinitely greater than I expected when I suggested that the Council should meet in Paris pre-

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resolved. The Soviet Government receded from its claim for a trusteeship of Tripolitania, first in favor of a joint Soviet-Italian trusteeship and later in favor of an Italian trusteeship as originally proposed by the French.

Our position has always been that the colonies should be placed under United Nations trusteeship, having as its objective the welfare of the inhabitants and their independence at the earliest practicable date. The Trusteeship Council should appoint a neutral administrator responsible to it, thus avoiding all possible rivalry between the powers. Libya and Eritrea should be granted independence in ten years.

It is open to question whether Italy is in an economic position to assume the responsibility of trusteeship and whether the return of the colonies to Italy as trustee takes sufficiently into account the wishes of the inhabitants. For these reasons it was with considerable reluctance that I indicated my willingness to yield to the French suggestion of an Italian trusteeship if that would bring about an agreement in the Council, and if it were agreed that a definite date would be fixed for the independence of Libya and Eritrea. But the French Government was unwilling to agree to a fixed date for independence.

U.S. Proposal Again Urged

The British felt that because of their promises during the war they could not agree to an Italian trusteeship for territory occupied by the Senussi tribes. For security reasons they also proposed a British trusteeship for Cyrenaica.

When no agreement was reached, I again urged the original American proposal for a United Nations trusteeship.

It was my impression that agreement on reparations and the colonies as well as on a host of other questions would not be long delayed if only a solution of the Trieste problem could be found. The Soviet representative finally indicated that there would be no serious question on the cession of the Dodecanese Islands to Greece but he refused to approve it until the other territorial dispositions could be agreed upon.

The experts appointed to investigate the Italian-Yugoslav frontier did not differ as to the facts. But the Soviet representative differs from the other members of the Council as to the conclusions to be drawn from the facts. It is his position that Venezia Giulia must be treated as an inseparable whole, and that so treated the claim of Yugoslavia to the area is superior to that of Italy.

Error After World War I

The other representatives believe that wise statesmanship as well as the explicit decision taken by the Council at London requires a boundary line which will in the main be an ethenic line leaving a minimum of people under alien rule.

It was wrong to give Italy the whole of Venezia Giulia after World War I. It would be equally wrong to give Yugoslavia the whole of Venezia Giulia now. It would transfer from Italy to Yugoslavia approximately 500,000 Italians.

The British and French experts proposed ethnic lines more favorable to Yugoslavia than our own. In an effort to reach agreement we stated we were willing to accept the British or French line or any other ethnic line that could be justified upon the basis of the London decision.

Plebiscite Suggested

The American delegation suggested a plebiscite for the area between the line proposed by the United States and the line proposed by the Soviet Union—but the Soviet delegation would not consider a plebiscite except for the whole Venezia Giulia area.

All of us are agreed that Yugoslavia and the countries of Central Europe which have for years used the port of Trieste shall have free access to Trieste at which there shall be a free port under international control. But we will continue to appeal to the Soviet Government and the Yugoslav Government not to press for a boundary line which will needlessly violate ethnic principles and will breed trouble in the future.

Agreement on the Balkan treaties is blocked principally by the inability of the Council to agree upon the economic clauses. Agreement on these provisions may have been delayed as part of a bargaining process, although so far the Soviet Government has stood out against the inclusion in the treaties of any provision which would promise freedom of commerce on the Danube, the gateway to Central and Eastern Europe.

Recess Expected To Help

If the Soviet Government is opposed, as the United States Government is opposed, to the formation of exclusive political and economic blocs, they will not persist in their refusal to permit the countries of Central Europe to open their gates to the commerce of all nations.

It is regrettable that our outstanding differences on the treaties could not have been adjusted at our recent meeting in Paris. A short recess to allow a calm reexamination of our respective positions should expedite agreement when we reconvene. But when a world short of goods and short of food is crying for the return of conditions of peace, we cannot indefinitely delay the making of peace and the withdrawal of troops from occupied areas. The four Allied governments cannot indefinitely delay the making of peace with countries which they have long ceased to fight, simply because they cannot agree among themselves on peace terms. The Council of Foreign Ministers was formed to facilitate and not obstruct the making of peace.

Main Issues Defined

It was for that reason that the American delegation proposed that the Council at its next meeting on June 15 should conclude as far as possible its work on the proposed drafts, but that the date for the peace conference should be definitely fixed for July 1 or July 15 and invitations should be issued at once.

It was our view that the Council had taken sufficient time to try to narrow their differences and at this stage with the principal issues defined, we should not deny to our other war partners their right to participate. The making of peace is not the exclusive prerogative of any four governments.

The Soviet delegation insisted that invitations for the conference could not be sent until we had reconvened and agreed on all fundamental questions. Unanimous agreement was necessary and we were forced, therefore, to recess without agreement for the actual calling of the peace conference.

While the American delegation will, when the Council reconvenes, make every effort to reach agreement on fundamental questions, it will renew its demand for the calling of a peace conference on July 1 or July 15.

Peace Conference Expected

If we cannot have a peace conference until the four nations agree on every subject deemed fundamental by any one of them, that will give to one member of the Council the power to stop all efforts toward peace.

It would be better for the Council to submit to the peace conference a single draft of each treaty and to set forth in the draft both the matters on which agreement had been reached and those on which agreement had not been reached. This would permit free discussion in the peace conference by all the nations that did the fighting, and world opinion will then point the way to a final settlement.

If a peace conference is not called this summer, the United States will feel obliged to request the General Assembly of the United Nations under Article 14 of the Charter to make recommendations with respect to the peace settlements. But I confidently expect a peace conference to be called this summer.

Offensive For Peace

The situation which we will face in the coming months will be a test not only of others but of ourselves. There are now and there will be in the future many occasions which might impel us to say as we did after the last war that much as we would like to co-operate in the restoration of Europe, co-operation as a practical matter is impossible without the sacrifice of our principles and that we must be content to cultivate and defend our own hemisphere.

But we must not forget that if we fail to co-operate in a peace which is indivisible we may again find that we will have to co-operate in a war which is world-wide. Whether we like it or not, we live in one world.

I am unwilling to admit that we cannot co-operate without sacrifice of our principles. If we are going to play our part we must take the offensive for peace as we took the offensive for war.

But the victories of peace like those of war require sacrifice, not of principle, but for principle. They require faith in ourselves and in our ideals. They require initiative, resourcefulness, and unrelenting effort. There is no iron curtain that the aggregate sentiments of mankind cannot penetrate.

Concern Of Every Nation

The American delegation at Paris did not hesitate to start the offensive for peace.

Security is the concern of every nation. But the effort of one nation to increase its security may threaten the security of other nations and cause them in turn to try to increase their own security. The quest for security may lead to less rather than more security in the world.

It is in truth extremely difficult to know to what extent the action of any nation may be ascribed to its quest for security or to its desire to expand. But some so-called security moves on the diplomatic checkerboard have not contributed to a general sense of security.

Many of these moves are said to originate in the fear of the revival of German military might.

On our way to Potsdam last summer President Truman and I discussed this situation and agreed that it should be American policy to disarm Germany and keep her disarmed and to do what we can to prevent a struggle between the powers for the control of Germany which might give Germany the chance to divide and conquer.

Not A New Thought

Those principles were stated in the Potsdam agreement. But President Truman and I thought at that time that the policy of disarming Germany and keeping Germany disarmed for a definite period of years should become a part of a solemn treaty between the principal Allied powers. Our policy should be to prevent war and not to wait until aggression gets out of hand.

It was not a new thought. It had been foreshadowed in the Moscow declaration of 1943. Others had discussed it, but no one more forcefully than Senator Vandenberg in a speech in the Senate in January, 1945.

At the London meeting of the Council of Foreign Ministers, when the Soviet foreign secretary seemed greatly concerned about the Soviet security requirements in the Balkans, I suggested a 25-year four-power treaty, to keep Germany disarmed as a means of preventing any real threat to Soviet security. I explained that we contemplated a similar joint guaranty of the disarmament of Japan.

Russian Objections

I again proposed such a treaty in a talk with Generalissimo Stalin on December 24 while I was in Moscow. The Generalissimo said that if the United States made such a proposal he would wholeheartedly support it.

Later, I also spoke to Mr. Bevin who advised me that he personally was most sympathetic to the suggestion.

In February, I sent a working draft of the proposed treaty for German disarmament to the Soviet, British and the French Governments and the proposed treaty for Japanese disarmament to the Soviet, British and Chinese Governments. I invited their suggestions as to the draft.

I was informed by Mr. Bevin and M. Bidault that they favored the proposal in principle but would have a few suggestions to make. I did not hear from Mr. Molotov. Just before the Paris meeting, I advised the ministers I would like to discuss the proposal at Paris. The Soviet Minister agreed to discuss it informally but stated without specification that there were serious objections to the draft.

Soviet Support Desired

At Paris the Soviet representative stated he first wanted to know if Germany was being disarmed as contemplated by the Potsdam agreement and he feared the treaty might delay immediate disarmament. I pointed out that our proposal could not fairly be so construed: that it did not lessen the obligation to disarm Germany now but provided machinery to keep Germany disarmed.

To remove any question as to our purpose I asked General Clay to request the Allied Control Council to appoint representatives with power to go into every zone and make a report as to the disarmament of Germany.

Later the Soviet representative stated that when Generalissimo Stalin agreed with me to support the treaty I did not have a draft of it. He said that as it could not become effective until after a German treaty was signed, consideration of it could be delayed.

It is our sincere hope that after the Soviet Union studies our proposal and comes to appreciate our earnest desire to see Germany disarmed, and kept disarmed, the Soviet Union will support it wholeheartedly.

Agreement Necessary

While the making of the German peace settlement may take some time, we took the initiative at Paris to propose the immediate appointment of special deputies to prepare a peace settlement which could be considered at a general Allied conference, the date of which should be fixed by the Council at its next session.

While there is no German Government yet which could accept the settlement, agreement among the Allies on the nature of the settlement is necessary to enable the Allies to know the goal toward which the Allied occupation and administration should be directed and the kind of German Government which should be created to accept the settlement.

I also asked that the special deputies on Germany be instructed to report on several pressing problems, including boundary and economic questions. We cannot, for example, continue to carry out the reparation program if Germany is not to be administered as an economic unit as agreed upon at Potsdam. Whatever boundaries are agreed upon for Germany, she must be able to subsist without external assistance. We cannot subsidize Germany to enable her to pay reparations to other nations.

Austrian Treaty Emphasized

I regret that the Soviet representative was not prepared to act upon my proposal for the appointment of special deputies without further study. I shall renew my proposal when the Council reconvenes.

Important as the German questions are and eager as we are to press for their speedy solution, we must not and cannot delay the peace settlements with other countries. At Potsdam it was agreed that the start should be made with Italy, Bulgaria, Hungary, Romania and Finland. While Germany must remain under occupation for some time, we cannot fail to do our part to rid the rest of Europe of the burden of the forces of occupation. There can be no recovery in Europe until we do.

It is particularly important that we press forward vigorously with the Austrian treaty. The Moscow declaration on Austria contemplated that Austria should be regarded more as a liberated than as a satellite country. It was agreed at Potsdam that no reparations would be taken from her. She was one of the first countries in Central Europe to have free elections following the liberation. The continuance of foreign troops in Austria is an undue burden on her economy.

A Chance To Live And Breathe

In February we asked that the treaty be prepared along with other treaties for satellite states. At Paris I insisted upon its preparation but the Soviet representative declined to discuss the Austrian treaty or say when he would consider it.

The making of peace with Austria is essential to the restoration of anything like conditions of peace in Europe. As long as there is no peace with Austria and foreign troops remain on her soil, military communication lines will continue to be maintained in Rumania and Hungary and possibly Italy.

If peace could be made with Austria concurrently with the treaties now under consideration, there would be no necessity or excuse for a single soldier on foreign soil in Europe with the exception of Germany and a line of communication through Poland. European states would have a chance to live and breathe.

It is American policy to press unremittingly for the conclusion of peace settlements to make possible the withdrawal of troops from countries where they do not belong and where they impose unjustified economic and social difficulties upon the people. And even without waiting for the conclusion of peace treaties it is American policy to press for the reduction of occupation troops in all countries.

Offensive Only Begun

Our policy of continuing to press for the return of conditions of peace, without regard to the making of formal peace treaties, finally yielded some constructive results in the case of Italy. For months we have been urging the revision of the Italian armistice so as to restore virtually complete sovereignty to Italy except in the colonies and in the controversial Venezia Giulia area. At Paris this revision was agreed to.

While the absence of a peace treaty still handicaps Italy in her effort to rebuild her broken economic and political life, the revised armistice gives the Italian Government the largest possible freedom that can be given to it without a formal peace treaty.

Our problems are serious, but I am not discouraged. Our offensive to secure peace has only begun. We are determined to work for political and economic peace in Europe, in the Near East and in the rest of the world. We shall work for it in the peace conferences and in the councils of the United Nations. The objective of our offensive is not territory or reparations for the United States. The objective is peace—not a peace founded upon vengeance or greed, but a just peace, the only peace that can endure.

Senators Praise Speech By Byrnes

Washington, May 20 (AP)—Secretary Byrnes's report on the Paris foreign ministers' conference drew unstinted praise tonight from several senators but sharp criticism from Senator Pepper (D., Fla.).

Senator Connally (D., Texas), chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, who went to Paris with Byrnes as an adviser, characterized the report "as very lucid and comprehensive," delivered "with a fine grasp of the situation."

Sees "Another Failure"

Pepper, on the other hand, said the Cabinet officer's address spelled out the conference as "another failure."

Senator McClellan (D., Ark.) said flatly "I approve of everything Mr. Byrnes said."

Senator Lucas (D-Ill), member of the Foreign Relations Committee, said Byrnes's statement "was chuck full of factual data that the American people will appreciate." He added:

"It was a very diplomatic way of telling Russia we don't like the way she is doing in this reconstruction period of the world."

Senator George (D., Ga.) said Byrnes' talk was "a frank and candid statement of the difficulties he encountered."

TRUMAN SEES CRITICAL DAYS IN FAMINE AREA

Message to Food Group Tells of Task Facing U. S. and Other Nations.

HOOVER URGES SOME CHANGES

Favors Single Administrator and New Board—Proposes Sale of Supplies After September 1.

Washington, May 20 (A. P.).—President Truman informed the International Food Conference today that the remaining weeks before the 1946 grain harvest will be especially critical in famine areas. He said that the United States and other countries in a position to help must continue and heighten their efforts.

Mr. Truman's statement was made in a welcoming talk read by Secretary of Agriculture Anderson before an opening meeting of the food and agriculture organization of the United Nations, called to map a broad fight on long-term famine conditions.

"In meeting at this critical period," the President's message said, "you have heavy responsibilities and great opportunities.

Mr. Truman's message said:

"What this conference accomplishes or fails to accomplish will make its mark not only in the areas where people are hungry as the aftermath of war, but in all parts of the earth and for a long time to come."

The President said that any steps toward feeding the world's families better and making the fullest use of the products of farms and fisheries is a step toward winning and securing the peace.

Sees No Early Solution.

The wide scarcity of bread grains, Mr. Truman said, cannot be completely overcome with the 1946 harvest. Deficits in livestock products, he added, will continue for a long time.

The conference named Secretary Anderson its permanent chairman.

Herbert Hoover, addressing the session, urged the creation by September 1 of a broad international food administration to spur production and guide distribution of supplies. He declared there is need for drastic reorganization of the world fight on famine

Hoover said that the food administration he suggested should take over the food and agriculture activities of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration and the British-Canadian-American combined food board, as well as all other world agencies connected with food and agriculture.

Hoover said the food administration, which he suggested be named the United Nations Food Administration, be directed by a single food administrator and a small advisory committee. He said that it should be the administration's purpose to return to normal commerce the food, fertilizer and farm supply business of the world "with all speed possible."

"Moreover," he said, "the world must quit charity as a basis of widespread food distribution. I cannot too strongly emphasize that charitable distribution is hugely wasteful and inefficient."

Would End Charity.

Hoover said that after September 1 nations should finance their own food purchases by other means than charity.

Delay in formation of such an organization until September 1, he added, would give time to check on world food supplies to be available during the 1946-47 year.

"We can hope," he said, "for some breathing spell from the tensity of the present situation at that time."

The proposed food administration would serve only during the period of food scarcity and agriculture reconstruction from the war.

Asserting that the food problem should be directly under the auspices of the United Nations Security Council the former President said:

"The primary purpose of the United Nations is to give security and peace to the world. Effective distribution of food during scarcity and the reconstruction of agriculture, and above all, the reconstruction of human beings, are essential to order and peace of the world. The first voice of war is the guns, but the final voice in making peace is food."

URGES DRASTIC FOOD CHANGES

Hoover Calls For New U.N. Group, With Single Head

New York, May 20 (AP)—Former President Herbert Hoover said today on his return from Washington that he plans to leave Saturday for South America. He will study the food situtions there.

Washington, May 20 (AP)—Herbert Hoover today recommended a new United Nations food administration, with a single administrator at its head and with a mandate to take the world's food business out of governmental hands and into normal commercial channels as swiftly as possible.

Calling for "drastic reorganization" in international efforts to fight hunger, he said:

"Commerce will secure more economical distribution. It will serve with far more assurance and efficiency to farmers, merchants and consumers than governments."

At Opening Of Session

Hoover delivered the recommendation to the opening session of a food conference under the auspices of the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization.

President Truman, in a message to the conference, said that the remaining weeks before the 1946 grain harvest will be especially critical and that all nations "must continue and heighten their efforts." He added that livestock deficits will continue for a long time.

The President's message was read by Clinton P. Anderson, Secretary of Agriculture, who was named permanent chairman.

Small Advisory Board Urged

Under the Hoover proposal, the directing administrator of the new food organization would be assisted by a small advisory board. After September 1, the organization would take over the functions of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, the British-Canadian-American Combined Food Board and all other international food agencies.

Its purpose, Hoover said, should be to return the world's food, fertilizer and farming activities to normal business channels "with all speed possible."

"Moreover," he added, "the world must quit charity as a basis of widespread food distribution. I cannot too strongly emphasize that charitable distribution is hugely wasteful and inefficient."

"Found Much To Criticize"

The former President reported on his return from his world food survey that he had found much to criticize in the way relief is now being handled but that he would refrain from criticism in the face of the emergency.

Hoover suggested that the new international administration should begin to function following a check on world food supplies to be available in 1946-47. He proposed that it operate only during the period of scarcity and reconstruction.

"Effective distribution of food during scarcity and the reconstruction of agriculture," he said, "and above all the reconstruction of human beings is essential to order and peace of the world. The first voice of war is the guns but the final voice in making peace is food."

Mr. Truman similarly said that any step toward feeding the hungry and making the fullest use of available food and facilities for its production is "a step toward winning and securing the peace."

Truman Message, Hoover Talk

WASHINGTON, May 20 (AP).—Following are the complete texts of President Truman's message today to the opening meeting of the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization on world famine conditions and of former President Herbert Hoover's address before the conference:

Truman's Welcome

I am most happy to welcome to Washington the delegates to the world-wide meeting on urgent food problems that is being convened by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations. I wish that it were possible for me actually to be with you to deliver my greeting.

In meeting at this critical period you have heavy responsibilities and great opportunities. What this conference accomplishes or fails to accomplish will make its mark not only in the areas where people are hungry as the aftermath of war, but in all parts of the world and for a long time to come. Any step toward feeding the world's families better and making the fullest use of the products of farms and fisheries is a step toward winning and securing the peace. Food touches every one in the world more directly and more keenly than most boundary settlements and other primarily political actions that are often local or regional in their effects.

It is not necessary in a message to this group to go into the details of the serious food situation. Every one realizes now that the world-wide scarcity of cereals cannot be completely overcome with the 1946 harvest; that deficits in livestock products will continue for a long time. The remaining weeks before the 1946 grain harvest in the Northern Hemisphere are especially critical, and the United Nations and other countries in a position to help must continue and heighten their efforts.

U. S. Doing Its Share

In this country, we have raised progressively our export program as world needs became more urgent, reducing progressively at the same time our own consumption of wheat. In this wheat-marketing year we already have shipped more than 300,000,000 bushels of wheat, which is close to 40 per cent of the total world exports of wheat. Our export program covering 400,000,000 bushels of wheat for the entire marketing year represents about a third of our total production from the 1945 crop. People of this country have shown an admirable willingness to do their share in the great humanitarian task of preventing famine in other lands.

During the war we have learned valuable lessons in cooperation with the rest of the world. What the people of this country have done is ample evidence that they recognize the necessity for progressive and effective action in achieving for the world freedom from want, that they are conscious of the world's needs and are ready to co-operate in a program to meet them. In my message to the conference at Quebec, where F. A. O. was established last fall, I said that my country's delegation came "prepared to work together with the delegations of other nations for the good of all, and to bear their full share of the responsibility for a successful outcome."

We bring the same spirit to this conference, which I view as the first great task for F. A. O. I extend to all the delegates, present, and to F. A. O.'s director general, Sir John Boyd Orr, my best wishes for success.

Hoover's Address

I have been asked to present to you my views upon world food organization for the next harvest year. There should be a drastic reorganization. A new set-up should take over on Sept. 1 next, when this immediate world crisis shall have passed. We can hope for some breathing spell from the tensity of the present situation at that time. What the final authority of such an organization should be and what methods it shall use cannot be determined until we see more clearly the food outlook for the next harvest year. We will know what the situation is for the Northern Hemisphere by Sept. 1, but the broad lines of such an organization can be determined at once.

Up to date the climatic conditions for the next harvest appear fairly favorable. If these conditions continue favorable it should be a more plentiful harvest than the harvest year through which we are now passing. We have to remember that the present crisis was not all due to the war degeneration of agriculture. It was partially due to the destruction and looting of food, and it was also due to the unprecedented combination of droughts in the Mediterranean, India, China and a partial drought in the Argentine and South Africa.

It would be fortunate, however, if those state of Europe torn by major military operations should in the coming harvest produce a 75 per cent ground crop. I need not recite the effect of shortage of fertilizers, farm machinery and farm power which will affect the coming harvest. These deficiencies will, except for some unusual climatic blessing, seriously affect the production. In animal products it will be a still slower recovery than cereals because of the war destruction of herds in many countries and a probable continued shortage of bread. But even with a 75 per cent ground crop and the absence of droughts, it will be a tight year in world totals of cereals and fats.

Reorganization Needed

For all these reasons, it is necessary now to begin some more effective world organization to take the place of present improvisations. I am not here going to criticize the world food policies of the last year. But they must have vigorous reorganizations if e would avoid another crisis like that we are now in. As I have said, how elaborate that organization must be will depend of course upon the volume of resources from this coming harvest.

But in any case, certain major suggestions are warranted for immediate consideration:

1. That a new organization be created now under the auspices of the United Nations Security Council, or better still under your committee. For convenience, I will refer to this organization as the United Nations Food Administration.

2. That a single food administrator be appointed with a small advisory committee. That the advisory committee should in majority represent the surplus food producing nations, as they will have to furnish these supplies.

3. That under the United Nations Food Administration cer-

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tain regional organizations be set up, say one for Europe, including North Africa, one for the Far East, one for South America, and one for the Indian Ocean area, which should include Australia, New Zealand and South Africa.

4. That this agency serve only during the period of food scarcity and agricultural reconstruction from the war.

5. That this agency should absorb from Sept. 1, the food and agriculture activities of U. N. R. R. A., which covers only 20 per cent of the present world problems. Director General La Guardia favors such a course. The new administration should incorporate the Combined Food Board and all other international agencies connected with food and agricultural reconstruction.

Urges Normal Commerce

6. That it be the purpose of the United Nations Food Administration to return to normal commerce the food, fertilizer, and farm supply business of the world, with all speed possible. Commerce will secure more economical distribution; it will serve with far more assurance and efficiency to farmers, merchants and consumers than governments. Moreover, the world must quit charity as a basis of widespread food distribution. I cannot too strongly emphasize that charitable distribution is hugely wasteful and inefficient. Charity should be organized separately. Nations should from Sept. 1 forward finance their own food purchases by other means than charity.

7. That the United Nations Food Administration should have by agreement among the supply nations the direction of the destination of some marginal quantities of food so that it can fill in any neglected chinks of commerce. What that percentage may be can be estimated when we know the amount of the world's food resources.

8. That this agency should be empowered to advise nations on measures of conservations, on voluntary relief activities, on stimulation of the production of fertilizers, farm machinery, and other materials of agricultural reconstruction.

9. Especial feeding and medical care of physically subnormal children should be organized systematically and should be the sole charitable contribution of governments. That is the most needed reconstruction effort in the world. It does not call for large figures.

The primary purpose of the United Nations is to give security to the world. Effective distribution of food during scarcity and the reconstruction of agriculture, and above all, the reconstruction of human beings is essential to order and peace of the world. The first voice of war is the gun—but the final voice in making peace is food.

SAYS U. S. DENIED RUSSIA 6 BILLIONS

Washington, May 20 (A. P.).—Secretary of the Treasury Vinson testified today that Russia once discussed a $6,000,000,000 loan from the United States, but was told that sum was not available.

"I believe at that time she suggested $1,000,000,000," Vinson said, adding that Russia subsequently has not sought to negotiate a $1,000,000,000 loan.

In questioning before the House Banking Committee now considering a $3,750,000,000 loan to Great Britain, he denied to Representative Smith (R.-Ohio) that the United States has requested Russia to ask for a loan. The Treasury chief declined to discuss this Government's attitude if Russia contends a loan is essential to joining the World Bank and Fund under the Bretton Woods agreements. Russia thus far has not signed up.

When Smith doubted whether Britain would ever repay the loan and commented that "you seem to have great faith in the British Socialist Government," Vinson replied "I would say I have great faith in the British people."

SHIPSTEAD BLASTS SECURITY COUNCIL IN CAMPAIGN TALK

MINNEAPOLIS, May 20—(AP) Senator Hendrik Shipstead (R-Minn) tonight in a campaign talk described the Security Council of the United Nations as "an instrument of tyranny to maintain and endorse the secret commitments which are turning Europe and Asia into the breeding grounds of the third world war."

Shipstead, a candidate for renomination, in a broadcast, said he voted against the United Nation's charter, because "I refused to sign a blank check to be filled in, in secret by power politicians at a later date, and be redeemed with American blood and treasure."

"As it turns out now," he continued, "those blank checks have been filled in, at Tehran, Yalta and Potsdam, which are a disgrace and outrage to the Christian conscience. Even now they threaten our own security and bring a growing threat of a third world war."

"The people who have criticized my vote on the U.N. are now confounded and repudiated," he said, "by their own international experts who are honest enough to admit where we now stand and where we are drifting.

"It is now clear that the bitter struggle which has gone on between the Big Three since the tide of battle had turned, has been uprooted bodily and set down right in the middle of the Security Council, where the United States is now helpless to move because of the veto power to which I refused to agree.

"As it is now constituted, the Security Council remains an instrument of tyranny to maintain and endorse the secret commitments which are turning Europe and Asia into the breeding grounds of the third world war."

TWO CONGRESS LEADERS BAR MERGER PLAN

Walsh and Vinson Write Forrestal Not to Make Compromise.

Washington, May 20 (A. P.).—Senator Walsh (D.-Mass.) and Representative Vinson (D.-Ga.), chairman of the Senate and House Naval Committees, wrote off the pending Army-Navy merger bill today as doomed.

Congress, they said in a letter to Secretary of the Navy Forrestal, will not approve any plan calling for a single department of common defense. Hence they asked Forrestal not to enter any compromise with Secretary of War Patterson based on such a step.

Walsh, head of the Senate Naval Committee, and Vinson, chairman of the House group, long have opposed the merger plan written by the Senate Military Committee.

Forrestal, too, and his top admirals have testified against the measure, but President Truman last week called upon Army and Navy leaders to reconcile their views and agree on a unification measure.

Some Weakness Shown.

While asserting that the war revealed "some weaknesses in our defense organization," Walsh and Vinson added that these could be remedied without completely disorganizing the defense structure which was so successful in bringing the war to a favorable conclusion.

Specifically, they cautioned against any compromise on these five points which they said Congress would not accept:

"1. A single department of common defense with a single secretary at its head.

"2. The placing of a single military officer in supreme command of all the armed forces.

"3. Divesting the Marine Corps of its important function of maintaining a fleet marine force to support fleet operations.

"4. Transferring the vital functions of naval aviation to the Army Air Corps or to a separate air corps.

"5. Removing from the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy the responsibility for initiating the budget of their respective departments and supporting these budgets before the Congress."

COAST GUARD FUNDS

Washington, May 20 (A. P.).—The House passed and sent to the Senate today a bill appropriating $114,216,000 for the Coast Guard for the fiscal year beginning July 1.

The measure cuts $9,222,000 from budget estimates for pay and allowances and $10,512,000 from estimates for general expenses.

Representative Taber (R.-N. Y.) told the House that the reduction in pay would require the Coast Guard to "get down to earth" in the number of officers.

Commenting on the proposed number of officers, the Appropriations Committee report said: "In 1940 there were three rear admirals and thirty-one captains for . . . 12,000 men. In 1947 the budget includes provision for one admiral, seventeen rear admirals, fifteen commodores and 138 captains for . . . 19,000 men. Such number should be greatly reduced."

FLOATING MINE SIGHTED

BOSTON, May 20—(AP) A round horned mine sighted off Block island, R. I., was reported to the Navy by the S.S. Fairweather tonight and two Navy fighter planes ordered out from Quonset Naval air base radioed that they had strafed the mine without sinking it. The Navy said the area would be checked tomorrow.

Towers, Ramsey Named For Permanent Rank

Washington, May 20 (AP)—President Truman sent to the Senate today the nominations of Admirals John H. Towers and Dewitt C. Ramsey to hold permanent rank of admirals in the Navy.

Ramsey is vice chief of naval operations. Towers is commander in chief of the Pacific Fleet.

Mr. Truman also asked the Senate to make permanent the rank of vice admiral now held by Arthur W. Radford, deputy chief of operations for air, and Forrest P. Sherman, deputy chief for operations.

Krug Back in Capital.

Washington, May 20 (A. P.).—Secretary of the Interior Krug returned last night by plane from the Virgin Islands where he attended the inauguration of William H. Hastie, first Negro Governor of the Virgin Islands.

K. OF C. HITS ATTACK ON SPAIN

WATERBURY, May 20 — (AP) Two resolutions calling upon the United States to uphold "the national integrity and right of self-government of christian Spain by refusing to join with the atheistic and materialistic forces of Red fascism in any campaign of intervention in Spanish affairs" were adopted today at the thirty-third annual Connecticut Knights of Columbus convention.

The passing of these resolutions with instruction that copies be sent to Secretary of State James Byrnes, and the reelection of Judge Thomas J. Malloy of Hartford for his sixth term as state deputy featured the session.

Some 120 delegates attended the convention, which began with a solemn high Mass in the Church of the Immaculate Conception. Later, Judge Molloy placed a wreath on the grave of the Rev. Michael McGivney, who founded the National Catholic order, at old St. Joseph's cemetery.

Election of state officers and delegates to the Supreme convention to be held in Miami, Fla., in August, concluded the convention. In addition to Judge Molloy the delegates chose these officers: John Phillips of Hartford, secretary; Eugene W. Bellavance, Moosup, treasurer; Arthur De Michiel, Torrington, warden; Albert L. Coles, Bridgeport, advocate; and the Rev. Ernest Wilson, New Haven, chaplain.

Delegates chosen to the Supreme convention were: Judge Molloy, Thomas Bane, Waterbury; W. J. Mulligan, Hartford; Alfred La Porte, Moosup; Charles Jacobs, Willimantic; John W. Hogan, New Haven; P. Francis Hicks, Winsted; Mark Dunn, Middletown; and Judge William J. Shea of Manchester.

Cardinal Would Keep Hands Off Spain

Newton, Mass., May 20 (A. P.).—A "hands-off" policy regarding Spain was urged today by Bernard Cardinal Griffin, Archbishop of Westminster, England, youngest member of the Sacred College of Cardinals, in addressing the student body of Boston College. The Cardinal is 47 years old.

"We have no right to interfere with the internal affairs of another country such as Spain," he told his audience.

CONSCRIPTION PLEA HEARD BY D. A. R.

Atlantic City, May 20 (A. P.).—Major-Gen. Ray E. Porter, special planning division director of the War Department, declared today that only compulsory peacetime military training could meet the "current and constant" demands of national security. In an address before a national defense meeting preceding the opening tonight of the fifty-fifth Continental Congress of the Daughters of the American Revolution, Porter said:

"All of us loathe war, but if any theory has been thoroughly tried and found wholly unsound, it is the theory that military unpreparadness on our part will prevent war. . . .

"Success in war depends on many factors but inexhaustible resources, unmatched industrial capacity and the sterling qualities of a people constitute only an attractive prize for gangsters bent on aggression unless the nation possessing those God-given advantages is willing to support a sound program for military security."

Porter said the United States should maintain a worldwide intelligence service "if we are not to be surprised by sneak attacks and newly developed weapons."

As the D. A. R. members gathered for their congress the talk mostly was about the move to erase the "white artists only" clause from commercial leases for their 4,000-seat Constitution Hall in Washington.

D.A.R. RETORT TO MRS. LUCE

Misrepresentation Charged By President General

Atlantic City, May 20 (AP)—Mrs. Julius Y. Talmadge, of Athens, Ga., president general of the Daughters of the American Revolution, charged tonight that Representative Clare Booth Luce (R., Conn.) was the leader of a "rebellious group seeking to force a change in our rules governing Constitution Hall in Washington."

"This little band of women, who style themselves 'loyal members of the D.A.R.,' formed an unconstitutional committee calling itself a 'D.A.R. Committee Against Racial Discrimination in Constitution Hall, . . . and is, therefore, misrepresenting itself both to the general public and to the membership of the society," Mrs. Talmadge said in an address opening the D.A.R.'s fifty-fifth Continental Congress.

Group Against Color Line

The committee, composed of seventeen women, including Mrs. Luce, has submitted a recommendation to the D.A.R. resolution committee calling for elimination of the words "white artists only" in

rental contracts for Constitution Hall.

Last Fall, Hazel Scott, Negro pianist, was refused permission to rent the hall for a concert, and her husband, Representative Adam C. Powell (D.R.A.L.P., N.Y.), brought the matter to the floor of the House of Representatives.

Mrs. Talmadge told the 2,000 delegates to the congress that the D.A.R. national board of management last October "reaffirmed the well-known decision regarding use of Constitution Hall—based upon conformity with the prevailing customs in the District of Columbia."

"A Daughter Of The South"

She said the D.A.R. "has been accused of being un-Christian" and that "there have been personal attacks upon me, the principal reason seemingly being that I am a daughter of the South and their purpose is to stir up sectional and racial discord."

Mrs. Talmadge said a special committee was named at a board meeting last Saturday to study the hall's leases and contracts and that the committee would make a report later.

A D.A.R. spokesman said that in view of appointment of the board committee, the resolution calling for the elimination of the "white artists only" clause probably would not be reported out for action by the congress.

Mrs. Luce Not A Delegate

"Be it stated here and now," Mrs. Talmadge said, "that pressure groups and nonactive members, who express themselves through the press, the radio and other media, are very much mistaken if they think they exert any influence whatsoever upon the members of the national board."

Of the seventeen-woman committee, one is not a D.A.R. member and only six are delegates to the congress. Mrs. Luce is not a delegate.

Before the opening of the congress, Maj. Gen. Ray E. Porter, director of the War Department's special planning division, declared the only way to have a strong standing army and adequate reserve forces would be to establish compulsory peace time military training.

Porter's Recommendations

"The same forces who opposed preparedness after 1918 are again clamoring for the destruction of our military strength," Porter declared.

Porter said demands of national security were current and constant and a sound military program required:

"Accurate knowledge of the military capabilities of all potential enemies," and the realization that "wars are fought with weapons and equipment operated by men."

He said the United States must maintain a world-wide intelligence service "if we are not to be surprised by sneak attacks and newly developed weapons."

Porter said that President Truman's recommendation to Congress last October calling for enactment of a universal military training law provided "a definite and thoroughly sound program."

The D.A.R. has gone on record in favor of compulsory military training. The society has been an advocate of preparedness for years.

Wider Hall Use Up At D.A.R. Meet

Atlantic City, N.J., May 20 (AP). As the Daughters of the American Revolution gathered in hotel lobbies before the opening of their fifty-fifth continental congress today, the talk was mostly about the move to erase the "white artists only" clause from commercial leases for Constitution Hall in Washington.

A 17-woman committee made the move to let Negro entertainers appear in commercial programs at the hall. It submitted to the resolutions committee a recommendation that the words "white artists only," instituted in 1932, be deleted from future leases.

Three Questions Asked

Most of the 2,000 delegates wondered vocally whether the resolutions committee would bring the proposal to the floor of the Congress which opens tonight. Or would it be tabled? And then, would a member of the seventeen-woman committee introduce it on the floor of the Congress? The showdown was expected tomorrow or Wednesday.

Representative Clare Boothe Luce (R., Conn.), a member of the committee that submitted the resolution, said last February that she did not believe the D.A.R. intended racial discrimination but that retention of the clause might give the organization "a black eye." Mrs. Luce is a member of the D.A.R. but not a delegate to the congress. Six of the seventeen on the committee are delegates.

Tuskegee Choir To Sing

There has been much controversy over the clause. At one time Marian Anderson, the Negro contralto, had been banned from appearing in Constitution Hall. In 1943, however, at the invitation of the D.A.R., she gave a benefit performance in the hall. An official of the congress said the Negro Tuskegee Institute choir was scheduled to sing at the hall next month.

Recently Hazel Scott, Negro pianist, was refused permission to give a recital in the hall. Shortly afterward the D.A.R.'s executive committee and national board issued this statement.

REFUGEE JEWS REACH N.Y.

Nearly 1,000 Arrive From Nazi Concentration Camps

New York, May 20 (AP) — Nearly 1,000 refugees from Nazi concentration camps—most of them Jews—reached the United States today aboard the Army transport Marine Flasher.

It was the first group brought to this country under the annual quota of 39,000 fixed by President Truman last December.

Dock guards controlled with difficulty a shouting crowd of more than 1,000 friends and relatives as the ship began to unload after a nine-day voyage from Bremerhaven.

For Some A Drab Welcome

For some, there were no friends or relatives. The United States committee for the care of European children took charge of 75 small children traveling in one group.

Some aged persons were assisted aboard busses and moved to shelters provided by relief and welfare agencies.

Jewish refugees from Russia, Hungary, Czechoslovakia and the Baltics were listed among the passengers, besides those from Germany and Poland.

There were 67 repatriated Americans.

One of the refugees, Miss Eva Yellin, formerly a member of a Polish opera troupe, said that after a long imprisonment as a slave laborer she and several hundred other women were marched 350 miles to be executed.

Saved By "Ave Maria"

As she walked to the wall she said she began singing the Hebrew lament, "Eli, Eli." One of the troopers stopped her and asked, "can you sing 'Ave Maria'?"

Miss Yellin sang the song and the officer in charge ordered her back to her barracks, saying, "You can thank 'Ave Marja'."

Singing ability also saved the life of another refugee, Cantor Moses Rontal, of Radow, Poland, who is en route to the home of a nephew, Kalman Aharoni, of Toledo, Ohio.

Cantor Rontal said that all but 500 of the 40,000 Jews in Radow were exterminated and he was sent to the Dachau concentration camp. There he was compelled to sing Wagnerian opera for the entertainment of guards and officials.

BAD NEWS GREETS FRENCH G.I. BRIDE

NEW YORK, May 20—(AP) Slender, blonde Mrs. Yvonne Deaton, 18, collapsed today when Red Cross workers told her upon arrival with her five-month-old daughter that her husband, Randolph, of Port Allen, La., had been injured in an auto accident.

She and her daughter Edith, were among 369 brides and 57 children arriving from Le Havre aboard the brideship Zebulon Vance. The liner Bridgeport also arrived today from Le Havre with 395 brides and 49 children of American citizens.

Red Cross workers did not inform Mrs. Deaton, who speaks no English, that her husband was in critical condition in a hospital at LaQuemine, suburb of New Orleans, and that his parents had been injured in the same accident. The Red Cross arranged for Mrs. Deaton to fly to New Orleans this afternoon.

Another arrival on the Zebulon Vance, Mrs. Paulette Atland, bride of T-5 William Atland of York, Pa., said she met her husband after they corresponded several years while she was studying English in a French school. She said she would live with his parents until he returned from overseas.

Aboard the Bridgeport, Mrs. Betty Fall, 22, French bride of former Corp. Austin M. Fall of Collinsville, Mass., was met by her husband.

Mrs. Fall, the daughter of a de Gaullist colonel, said she was arrested by the Germans in December, 1942, and eventually jailed. Later she was transferred to a concentration camp near Nuremburg. Cpl. Fall was among the American soldiers who liberated the camp in April, 1945. They were wed in Rheims cathedral the following February.

Senate Unit Gets Over 30 OPA Amendments

Washington, May 20 (AP)—More than 30 amendments to the OPA extension bill, many of them providing for gradual lifting of price controls, were proposed today to the Senate Banking Committee.

The committee made no decisions at its closed-door session, but Chairman Wagner (D., N.Y.), said he was hopeful of a vote tomorrow.

Majority Leader Barkley (Ky.) offered one of the decontrol amendments "purely as a basis for discussion," he said. It provides for ending price controls and subsisies as soon as possible, and in no event later than June 30, 1947, at which time the OPA would be abolished.

Taft's Proposal

With heavy Republican backing, Senator Taft (R., Ohio) offered an amendment providing that after September 1 no maximum price should be established, for any product below the price which the manufacturer received during a base period October 1-15, 1941, plus the average increase in unit costs throughout the industry since then.

Senator Bankhead (D., Ala.) proposed removal of price controls from agricultural products within 30 days, unless the Secretary of Agriculture certifies that specific items are in short supply.

Senator Buck (R., Del.) urged lifting of price controls in any industry when production reaches 140 per cent of 1940 production, and the limiting of subsidies to $700,000,000 next year.

Taft's Plan

As chairman of the Republican Steering Committee, Taft proposes first to work out a series of amendments acceptable to Republicans on the Banking Committee, then attempt to swing the entire Senate strength of his party behind them.

The Republicans are considering creation of a board, independent of OPA, to say when controls shall be lifted from individual items. Taft said the members of such a board ought to be subject to Senate confirmation.

The Banking Committee has already voted in favor of a year's extension of price control past next June 30, rather than the nine months voted by the House.

The general outlook in the Senate is for a year's extension, with several restrictive amendments, but not so rigorous as those adopted by the House.

Auto Price Rise Of 4 To 5 P.C. Reported

Washington, May 20 (AP)—Prices of new automobiles, already boosted because of higher wages, are going up again—this time an average of four to five per cent to offset costlier steel and parts.

Disclosing this today, a high OPA official said privately that the increase probably would go into effect within ten days.

He said OPA hopes this will be the last increase required under the Administration's liberalized wage-price policy.

Under it retail prices for most vehicles were raised from $1 to $60 in March and April to compensate for wage increases granted in the industry.

Public To Pay The Toll

Figuring an average of five per cent, the new increase will add $60 to the price of a $1,200 car. However, the increase in this price range may be less than the average.

In any case, the entire increase will be passed on to the public. OPA has said dealers' profit margins will not be trimmed any more.

One of the principal factors behind the new increase is the average boost of $5 a ton for steel which the Government allowed last February when the industry increased wages 18½ cents hourly to settle the steel strike. The automobile industry also is paying higher prices for other materials.

Parts Costs Increase

The other main reason is the higher cost of parts to car makers.

Price ceilings on most new parts were removed several months ago. OPA has stated it expected some increase and that it would have had to authorize higher prices if ceilings had been maintained.

An OPA official said the agency had to make the auto price increases required under the wage-price policy in two stages "because it takes longer for the higher costs of parts and materials to show up than it does wage costs."

1942 Level Exceeded

These two increases—for wages on the one hand, for parts and materials on the other—have blasted OPA's 1945 predictions that new automobiles would cost the public no more than in 1942.

However, even before these increases were granted, one other factor had upset OPA's forecasts.

This was price increases which manufacturers charged for "changes in design and engineering specifications" and for "improvements." These are authorized automatically by OPA on the ground that a better car is worth more money.

Some examples of these increases are from $66 to $417 for one line of cars, from $59 to $121 for another line, and from $18 to $47 for an individual make.

G.M. Cut Is Offset

Even when this type of increase is disregarded for the moment, retail price ceilings originally established for new models—prior to increases under the wage-price formula—were higher in many cases than 1942 prices for comparable models.

For weeks OPA took the position that these increases would be "offset" by a cut of 2½ per cent in prices for General Motors cars. This cut actually was made—exclusive of increases for design and engineering changes—but it was wiped out and G.M. prices also went above the 1942 level when increases were allowed last month to compensate for wage boosts.

The general climb above 1942 prices has occurred despite a cut of 4½ per cent in the prewar profit margins allowed dealers.

UAW Protests Prices

Detroit, May 20 (AP)—The CIO United Auto Workers today filed a formal protest with the OPA against increased automobile prices.

Walter P. Reuther, union president, asked Paul Porter, OPA administrator, to designate a board of review to hear union claims that increased auto prices are not made necessary by recent wage increases, and are in violation of the President's order on wage-price policy.

Rose Spy Trial Wednesday

Montreal, May 20 (AP)—Fred Rose, Communist member of Parliament, will go on trial Wednesday on a charge of conspiracy in the Soviet espionage case. The trial was set for today but was continued because certain documents were in use in the Ottawa trial of Edward Mazerall, another defendant.

Rose, 38-year-old Polish-born Labor-Progressive, is accused of operating as an intermediary in collecting secret information—some of which dealt with atomic research—from other Canadians and forwarding it to Russian agents during the latter part of the war.

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He is also accused of helping to recruit a network of agents in Canada for the purpose of collecting such information.

This trial will deal only with the conspiracy charge. Later Rose faces trial for violation of the Secrets Act.

Fred Rose Trial Adjourned

MONTREAL, May 20 (AP).—The trial of Fred Rose, Communist member of Parliament charged with conspiracy in transmitting secret information to Russia during the final years of the war, was adjourned today until Wednesday after selection of a jury panel.

U. S. Will Study Leprosy Case

Public Health Service Sympathizes With Major Who Hopes to Be With Wife.

Washington, May 20 (A. P.).—The United States Public Health Service expressed sympathy today with the wish of Major Hans Hornbostel to remain at his wife's side if she is admitted to a leper colony, but said that the case needed further study. Dr. Otis L. Anderson, chief of the hospital division of the health service, told a reporter that the first step would be to establish definitely that the 52-year-old Mrs. Hornbostel is afflicted.

For this reason, he said, he has asked Governmental health officials at San Francisco to obtain and send microscopic samples of Mrs. Hornbostel's tissues to the Carville, La., Leprosarium.

Prisoners at Manila.

Mrs. Hornbostel developed skin trouble while she and her husband, an Army engineer, were prisoners of the Japanese in Manila. Physicians at San Francisco Hospital, however, have expressed the belief that she had contracted the disease much earlier.

Hornbostel, who is 62, told reporters in San Francisco that he wanted to accompany his wife to Carville and live there because "I'd be unhappy without her, and she'd be unhappy without me." He added that he'd be willing to work in the kitchens, if necessary.

Dr. Anderson said that the health service has every desire to help the Hornbostels "reach any reasonable solution compatible with the operation of the Carville station," provided the woman is admitted there. However, he said, the service has received no direct request from Hornbostel for permission to live in the leprosarium with his wife for the rest of his life.

Civil Service Rules.

Anderson said that there is a law prohibiting the admission of any person to a leprosarium unless that person has the disease, but non-lepers can be employed at a leper colony under civil service regulations. If Major Hornbostel makes a formal request for such employment, he added, studies would be made to determine his eligibility.

At all events, Anderson said, the health service will make every effort to find living quarters for Major Hornbostel "near the station, so that he could visit his wife every day if she is admitted."

2 Air Bases Ceded to Cuba

They Were Built by United States at Cost of $25,000,000

HAVANA, May 20 (AP).—Two Unitd States Army air bases built at a cost of $25,000,000 were transferred formally to the Cuban government today as this island celebrated the forty-fourth anniversary of its independence.

The bases are at San Antonio de Los Banos, thirty miles southwest of Havana, and at San Julian, 200 miles west of Havana.

President Ramon Grau San Martin and American Ambassador R. Henry Norweb attended the ceremonies at the San Antolo base.

After the ceremonies the remaining American troops at the San Antonio base left by plane for San Juan, P. R.

ARGENTINA SEIZES ANTI-PERON GROUP

BUENOS AIRES, May 20 (AP)—The Argentine Industrial Union, a powerful manufacturers' association that bitterly opposed the election of President Juan D. Peron, was placed under Government control tonight.

The Government issued a decree appointing an interventor to supervise the union's functions for an undetermined period. The decree was based on a Government charge that the union had not unified, within its organization, the nation's industrial effort. During the intervention period, the payment of dues as a requisite for membership in the union will be eliminated.

Newspapers, commenting on reports that the Government intended to intervene in the union, have questioned the constitutionality of such action against a private group.

The Government's decree accused the union of not having "developed its action in accordance with the principles of general interest on which its creation was determined." The decree authorized the interventor to draft a new statute for the organization. Nicolas Carbone, general inspector of the Ministry of Justice, was appointed interventor.

The union contributed 300,000 pesos to the campaign fund of Dr. José Tamborini, who lost the Presidential election.

A CARTOON IN THE CONSERVATIVE DAILY EXPRESS CAPTIONED "THE WHEAT BELT" SHOWED AN ENGLISHMAN IN PATCHED TROUSERS HAVING HIS WIDE BELT TIGHTENED TO THE LAST NOTCH BY A FIGURE RESEMBLING HERBERT MORRISON, LORD PRESIDENT OF THE COUNCIL.

THE CONSERVATIVE EVENING STANDARD PROMINENTLY DISPLAYED A STORY UNDER A NEW YORK DATELINE THAT THE UNITED STATES MAY "RESUME RATIONING IMMEDIATELY."

London - Iran (Complete) xxx problem

THERE HAVE BEEN REPORTS OF AZERBAIJAN SOLDIERS WEARING RUSSIAN UNIFORMS, BUT NONE OF ANY DIRECT RUSSIAN ASSISTANCE TO THE PROVINCE. THE SOVIET-IRANIAN AGREEMENT HAD LABELLED THE PROBLEM OF AZERBAIJAN AN ENTIRELY INTERNAL AFFAIR. AZERBAIJAN PROCLAIMED ITS AUTONOMY LAST NOVEMBER, WHILE RUSSIAN TROOPS OCCUPIED THE AREA.

DISPATCHES FROM TEHRAN HAVE DISCLOSED THAT THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT HAS BEEN SENDING TROOPS TO THE SOUTHERN BORDER OF AZERBAIJAN FOR THE PAST SIX WEEKS. WHEN PISHEVARI RETURNED RECENTLY FROM UNSUCCESSFUL NEGOTIATIONS IN TEHRAN, HE ANNOUNCED THAT "WE HAVE KNOWN TROOPS ARE MOVING UP TO OUR BORDERS, BUT WE ARE NOT

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LONDON, MAY 20-(AP)-ERNEST BEVIN, BRITISH FOREIGN SECRETARY, SAID TONIGHT THAT COMMUNISM WOULD VANISH IF ENOUGH PEOPLE COULD ACQUIRE THE NECESSITIES OF LIFE.

ADDRESSING REPRESENTATIVES OF 31 NATIONS WHO WILL ATTEND TOMORROW'S OPENING MEETING OF THE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCERS, BEVIN ASSERTED:

"NAZISM CANNOT EXIST, COMMUNISM CANNOT EXIST IF YOU REMOVE FROM THE WORLD WANT AND STARVATION."

ASSERTING THAT "YOU CANNOT PRODUCE HARMONY OUT OF HUNGER, STARVATION AND PRIVATION," BEVIN SAID THAT "NO FOREIGN SECRETARY WILL EVER WORK OUT PEACE IN THIS WORLD UNLESS THE WHOLE ECONOMIC FACTORS ARE BROUGHT INTO PROPER RELATION WITH THE POLITICAL FACTORS WHICH DETERMINE WORLD PEACE."

"WE WANT NO MORE NAZISM. WE WANT NO MORE DICTATORSHIP," BEVIN TOLD THE DELEGATES.

HE DID NOT ELABORATE ON HIS REFERENCE TO COMMUNISM AND DICTATORSHIP. THE SOVIET UNION IS NOT REPRESENTED AT THE CONFERENCE.

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REFERRING TO HERBERT MORRISON'S FOOD MISSION TO WASHINGTON THE MAIL ADDED: "WE SUGGEST THAT WE SEND NO MORE ENVOYS EXTRAORDINARY TO DISCUSS FOOD IN THE RICH, DEBILITATING ATMOSPHERE OF AMERICA. IF THE DELEGATES WERE TO ASSEMBLE IN GREY, UNDERFED BRITAIN, WE MIGHT AT LAST GET A SQUARE DEAL."

AFRAID OF ATTACK."

TABRIZ DISPATCHES HAVE DISCLOSED THAT AZERBAIJAN'S THREE MONTHS OLD ARMY WAS SENDING TROOPS TOWARD THE SOUTHERN BORDER.

BBC SAID THE TABRIZ RADIO INTERRUPTED A PROGRAM OF MUSIC FOR ITS ANNOUNCEMENT LAST NIGHT IN WHICH IT CALLED UPON AZERBAIJANIS TO "DEFEND FREEDOM TO THE LAST BREATH AND LAST AZERBAIJANI."

"AFTER THE CLEARING OF THE POLITICAL HORIZON," THE BROADCAST WAS QUOTED, "IRAN WANTS TO OBSCURE IT AGAIN WITH THE BLOOD OF AZERBAIJAN YOUTH. SHAME TO THE TREACHEROUS HANDS WHICH ARE DRAGGING US INTO FRATRICIDE AND BLOODY BATTLE."

BERLIN, MAY 20-(AP)-AMERICAN NEWSPAPER CORRESPONDENTS IN BERLIN TONIGHT BADE FAREWELL TO THEIR DEAN, LOUIS P. LOCHNER, WHO WILL FLY TO THE UNITED STATES TOMORROW.

LOCHNER SPENT 21 YEARS IN PRE-WAR GERMANY, 18 YEARS AS CHIEF OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS BUREAU IN BERLIN.

TONIGHT, RESPONDING TO NUMBEROUS TOASTS, LOCHNER SKETCHED A BRIEF VERBAL PANORAMA OF THE GERMANY HE SAW AND REPORTED FROM THE DAYS OF THE REPUBLIC OF STRESEMAN AND BRUENING, THROUGH THE NAZI REGIME, TO THE PRESENT FOUR-POWER OCCUPATION.

HE WAS TOASTED AS SOMETHING OF AN HISTORIC CHARACTER HIMSELF BY THE BERLIN CORRESPONDENTS. THE MAN WHO SERVED AN UNPRECEDENTED SIX YEARS AS PRESIDENT OF THE OLD FOREIGN PRESS ASSOCIATION IN BERLIN HEARD TOASTS FROM:

CHARLES BERNARD OF THE UNITED PRESS, WHO SAID, "SPEAKING FOR THE OPPOSITION, I'M GLAD HE'S GOING."

MAJ. TED COLEMAN, U.S. PRESS RELATIONS OFFICER OF THE BERLIN DISTRICT, WHO SAID, "SPEAKING FOR THE ARMY AND THE PRESS RELATIONS DEPARTMENT, HERE'S TO THE MAN WHO HAD DONE PERHAPS MORE THAN ANY OTHER FOR THE WELFARE OF THE CORRESPONDENTS."

PETER WEIDENREICH, 22-YEAR-OLD CORRESPONDENT FOR THE AMERICAN-LICENSED MUNICH NEUE ZEITUNG, WHO DESCRIBED LOCHNER AS "A PULITZER PRIZE WINNER WHO HAS GONE OUT OF HIS WAY TO HELP FLEDGLINGS."

LOCHNER, WHO FOR THE LAST FEW DAYS HAS BEEN RUSHING ABOUT BERLIN MAKING FINAL PREPARATIONS FOR HIS DEPARTURE, DREW FROM ASSOCIATED PRESS COLLEAGUES HALF HIS AGE THE GROANING ACCOLADE, "JUST WATCHING THAT GUY MAKES US TIRED." REPLYING TO THE TOASTS, HE SAID:

"IF I WERE A YOUNG MAN TRYING TO CARVE OUT A CAREER, I'D PICK GERMANY BECAUSE IT'S HERE THAT THE FOUR POWERS ARE RUBBING SHOULDERS. I'M HAPPY TO GO HOME, BUT I WISH I WERE YOUNG AGAIN." #

Belgrade, May 20--(ap)--Sir Humphrey Gayle, European UNRRA chief, a[illegible] Yugoslav press today to cooperate in spreading information th[illegible] the Yugoslav government does not pay for relief goods shipped to this [illegible] country.

"It does not appear generally [illegible] know," he said, "that Yugoslavia does not pay for UNRRA goods."

Rome, May 20--(ap)--Il Quotidiano, a Catholic Action newspaper (Brua) which often reflects Vatican opinion, emphasized today that Italian catholics "have full liberty of choice" between a monarchy and a republic in the June 2 plebiscite.

The newspaper assailed royalist propaganda that the Holy See favored the monarchy and declared that such a statement "is in open contrast with church doctrine which accepts all forms of government so long as Christian liberties are respected."

MOSCOW, MAY 20-(AP)-PRIME MINISTER STALIN, IN AN EFFORT TO IMPROVE THE FOOD CROP SITUATION, TODAY APPROVED A DECREE BY THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS ORDERING COMPULSORY RESOWING OF SPRING WHEAT ON LAND ALL OVER THE U.S.S.R. WHERE WINTER CROPS HAD PERISHED.

A TASS DISPATCH MEANWHILE SAID THAT MUCH-NEEDED RAIN HAD FALLEN IN VINNITSA, SUGAR BEET GROWING REGION OF THE SOUTH WESTERN UKRAINE, NEAR MOLDAVIA. THE DISPATCH DESCRIBED THE PRECIPITATION AS VERY HEAVY AND EXTENDING OVER THAT REGION GENERALLY.

NIKITA SERGEVICH KRUSHCHEV, PRESIDENT OF THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS OF THE UKRAINIAN REPUBLIC, SPOKE CONFIDENTLY ABOUT THE FARMING SITUATION IN A SPEECH BEFORE THE PLENUM, CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY.

HE URGED AN INCREASE IN LIVESTOCK BREEDING AND REFERRED TO THE "FORTHCOMING CANCELLATION OF FOOD RATIONING," WHICH IS SCHEDULED TO TAKE PLACE IN 1947 UNDER THE NEW FIVE-YEAR PLAN.

A PLENUM REPORT SAID THE COLLECTIVE FARMS OF THE UKRAINE, RUSSIA'S HUGE BREAD BASKET, "WILL WORK LIKE FIENDS FOR A BIG HARVEST" OF ALL CROPS. IT ADDED THAT ON MAY 10 THE FARMS HAD COMPLETED 84 PER CENT OF THE SOWING OF ALL SPRING CROPS, AND WERE 4,276,000 ACRES AHEAD OF THE SAME DATE LAST YEAR.

A UNRRA MISSION TO THE UKRAINE HAD REPORTED LAST FRIDAY THAT THE WINTER WHEAT CROP IN THE UKRAINE WOULD BE RUINED UNLESS RAIN FELL WITHIN A WEEK OR TWO.

Berlin - xxx excellent-

IN AVIATION, FOR INSTANCE, THESE SOURCES SAID, THE GERMANS WERE [illegible] TEACHING THE RUSSIANS ADVANCED AERONAUTICS, ESPECIALLY WRINKLES OF INSTRUMENT NAVIGATION. THE AMERICAN INFORMANT ALSO SAID HE HAD A REPORT FROM STETTIN THAT TOP PERSONNEL IN PART OF THE GERMAN SUB-MARINE FLEET, GIVEN TO THE RUSSIANS AS REPARATIONS, WERE GRANTED A CHOICE BY THE RUSSIANS OF SERVING IN BALTIC PORTS AS INSTRUCTORS OR BECOMING PRISONERS OF WAR IN THE RUSSIAN INTERIOR.

IT IS WELL KNOWN, THE INFORMANTS SAID, THAT THE RUSSIANS HAVE

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BEEN EMPLOYING SUCH GERMAN SCIENTISTS AS THEY COULD HIRE--ESPECIALLY ANY WHO COULD AID IN RESEARCH ON ATOMIC ENERGY AND ROCKET PROJECTILES.

THERE WAS NO INDICATION OF HOW MANY GERMANS THE RUSSIANS MIGHT HAVE ENGAGED.

SOME GERMANS WHO HAVE TAKEN RUSSIAN JOBS HAVE WRITTEN TO RELATIVES, AND THIS INFORMATION HAS FILTERED TO ALLIED INTELLIGENCE OFFICERS. OTHERS HAVE WRITTEN TO ALLIED COMMANDERS OFFERING THEIR SERVICES AND REPORTING THAT THEY COULD GO TO WORK FOR RUSSIANS AT GOOD OFFERS.

"MANY OF THE GERMANS WHO WRITE US OR COME IN PERSONALLY SEEKING TO ENLIST IN THE AMERICAN ARMY ARE DISCHARGED PRISONERS WHO WERE CONFINED IN THE UNITED STATES--AND THEY LIKED THEIR TREATMENT," AN AMERICAN OFFICER SAID. "THEY'D JUST AS SOON BE MERCENARIES NOW."

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MOST OF THE JEWS CAME FROM POLAND, CZECHOSLOVAKIA AND THE BALTIC COUNTRIES AND MANY BORE TATTOOED NUMBERS ON THEIR FOREARMS INDICATING THEY HAD BEEN IN NAZI CONCENTRATION CAMPS. THE MAJORITY WERE YOUNG -- IN THEIR TWENTIES OR THIRTIES -- AND DOCTORS REPORTED NEARLY ALL IN GOOD HEALTH.

INCLUDED IN THE GROUP WERE 86 PREGNANT WOMEN AND 12 INFANTS IN ARMS.

DEBARKING OF THE REFUGEES BEGAN AS SOON AS THE VESSELS ARRIVED AND WAS EXPECTED TO BE COMPLETED TODAY. AFTER PASSING THROUGH QUARANTINE THE NEW ARRIVALS WERE TURNED OVER TO THE JEWISH AGENCY FOR TRANSPORTATION TO THE TRANSIT CAMPS. ALL WERE GRINNING BROADLY AS THEY LEFT THE SHIPS, THOUGH OBVIOUSLY WEARY.

patna, india, tuesday, may 21--(ap)--official statistics issued today showed that 2,147 persons died of cholera in behar province in northeastern [redacted] india in one week early this month. the epidemic has spread through hundreds of villages.

amritsar, india, may 20-(ap)-master tara singh, leader of the akali sikhs, leading sikh organization, urged his followers today to "die to the last man" if necessary rather than accept the british cabinet mission's proposals for indian self rule.

he said the sikhs could not expect "any fair play or justice from the moslem-dominated section of the constituent assembly which would write a constitution for sind, the punjab and the northwest frontier province.

ottawa, may 20 - (ap) - finance minister j. l. ilsley told the canadian house of commons today that canada expects to ship 2,300,000 tons of grain between now and september for the world supply for famine-threatened countries.

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reading a statement reviewing weekend talks between canadian officials and herbert s. morrison, british deputy prime minister, ilsley said that between may and september the "hungry" countries will need 13,400,000 tons of grain, while the available supplies will be about 10,000,000 tons, including canada's 2,300,000-ton contribution.

when the present requirements are reviewed and scaled down, ilsley said, the gap between bare minimum need and available supplies may be "something under 1,000,000 tons."

"inevitably," he added, "severe hardship will result and great danger of a famine will continue."

BATAVIA, MAY 20-(AP)-DR. HUBERTUS J VAN ~~MOOK~~, ACTING GOVERNOR GENERAL OF THE NETHERLANDS EAST INDIES PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT, EXPRESSED THE HOPE TODAY THAT A FINAL SETTLEMENT BETWEEN THE INDONESIANS AND DUTCH WOULD BE REACHED AFTER SUTAN SJAHRIR, PREMIER OF THE UNRECOGNIZED INDONESIAN "REPUBLIC," RETURNS FROM THE INTERIOR OF JAVA NEXT THURSDAY.

TUESDAY SJAHRIR WILL REPORT TO AN INDONESIAN CABINET MEETING IN JOGJAKARTA THE RESULTS OF HIS MEETING WITH DUTCH REPRESENTATIVES SUNDAY.

VAN MOOK WHO HELD A PRESS CONFERENCE HERE, SAID HE AND SJAHRIR HAD MADE NO AGREEMENT TO REFER THE INDONESIAN QUESTION TO THE UNITED NATIONS IN THE EVENT NEGOTIATIONS BREAK DOWN.

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BY MORRIE LANDSBERG.

TOKYO, MAY 20-(AP)-GENERAL MACARTHUR DEMANDED TODAY THAT "DISORDERLY MINORITIES" IN JAPAN CEASE "MASS VIOLENCE AND THE PHYSICAL PROCESS OF INTIMIDATION" OR HE WOULD SEE THAT THEY DID.

THE STATEMENT, APPARENTLY AIMED AT STRONG LEFTIST PRESSURE WHICH THREATENED SHIGERU YOSHIDA'S EFFORTS TO FORM A CONSERVATIVE CABINET, GAVE THE PREMIER-DESIGNATE RESPITE TO COMPLETE HIS TASK.

YOSHIDA'S HEADQUARTERS REPORTED THAT FINAL ANNOUNCEMENT OF A HEAVILY-CONSERVATIVE CABINET WAS HELD UP ONLY BY CLARIFICATION OF THE ELIGIBILITY OF DR. SHIGERU NASU FOR AGRICULTURE MINISTER. YOSHIDA WAS REPORTED AWAITING A DECISION FROM SUPREME HEADQUARTERS ON NASU'S ACCEPTABILITY.

AS YOSHIDA SOUGHT TO FILL THE SINGLE REMAINING VACANCY IN HIS NEW CABINET--THE HOME MINISTRY--MACARTHUR WARNED "DISORDERLY MINORITIES" THAT "MASS VIOLENCE AND THE PHYSICAL PROCESS OF INTIMIDATION" MUST STOP OR HE WOULD SEE THAT THEY DID.

THE STATEMENT MENTIONED NO SPECIFIC INSTANCES OF VIOLENCE AND DID NOT IDENTIFY THE "MINOR ELEMENTS," BUT BRIG. GEN. FRAYNE BAKER, SUPREME HEADQUARTERS PUBLIC RELATIONS OFFICER, SAID MACARTHUR HAD IN MIND THE DEMONSTRATION STAGED SUNDAY BY LEFT-WING GROUPS WHICH OPPOSE YOSHIDA AND DEMAND MORE FOOD AND ESTABLISHMENT OF A "POPULAR FRONT" GOVERNMENT. COL. L.E. BUNKER, ALDE TO MACARTHUR, SAID HE BELIEVED THE STATEMENT REFERRED TO A MOB STORMING THE PRIME MINISTERS OFFICIAL RESIDENCE TWO DAYS BEFORE THE APRIL 10 ELECTION; MANHANDLING OF POLICE AT YESTERDAY'S DEMONSTRATION AND SEVERAL RECENT INCIDENTS IN WHICH LABOR-COMMUNIST DELEGATIONS PUSHED THEIR WAY THROUGH THE IMPERIAL PALACE GATES WITH PETITIONS FOR THE EMPEROR.

MACARTHUR SAID THE DEMONSTRATIONS CONSTITUTE "A MENACE NOT ONLY TO THE ORDERLY GOVERNMENT BUT TO THE BASIC PURPOSES AND SECURITY OF THE OCCUPATION ITSELF."

A COMMUNIST LED-DELEGATION OF 30 STILL CAMPED OUTSIDE THE PREMIER'S OFFICE, DEMANDING THAT YOSHIDA STEP ASIDE IN FAVOR OF A LIBERAL COALITION GOVERNMENT. BUT YOSHIDA'S HEADQUARTERS SAID HE LONGED TO GIVE UP THE BATTLE TO FORM A CABINET BUT THAT PRESENT CIRCUMSTANCES COMPELLED HIM TO FINISH THE JOB. #

CHIEF CABINET SECRETARY JOJO HAYASHI SAID THE CONSERVATIVE-MINDED CABINET AS NOW BLUE-PRINTED WOULD INCLUDE SEVEN LIBERALS, THREE PROGRESSIVES AND TWO NON-PARTY MEMBERS. EX-PREMIER SHIDEHARA HAS AGREED TO SERVE AS MINISTER WITHOUT PORTFOLIO.

REPORTS FROM YOSHIDA'S HEADQUARTERS SAID THE KEY POST OF AGRICULTURAL MINISTER WAS THE ONLY POSITION REMAINING OPEN. THESE REPORTS SAID DR. SHIGERU NASU HAD BEEN SELECTED FOR THE JOB BUT HIS APPOINTMENT WAS BEING DELAYED UNTIL SUPREME HEADQUARTERS DECIDED WHETHER HE WAS ACCEPTABLE. HE WAS A DIRECTOR OF THE ULTRANATIONALISTIC IMPERIAL RULE ASSOCIATION AND ADVISER TO THE MANCHURIAN GOVERNMENT.

ONE REPORT--NOT SUBSTANTIATED--SAID YOSHIDA HAD GONE TO CONFER WITH OCCUPATION AUTHORITIES, PRESUMABLY ON THE QUESTION OF NASU'S ELIGIBILITY UNDER THE ALLIED DIRECTIVE PURGING ULTRANATIONALISTS. ANOTHER REPORT SAID YOSHIDA HAD GONE TO THE HOME OF OUTGOING PREMIER SHIDEHARA TO SEEK ADVICE ON THE ENTIRE POLITICAL SITUATION.

MEANWHILE, JAPAN'S NEW DIET REMAINED IN RECESS.

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TOKYO,MAY 20-(AP)-LT.GEN.WILLIAM SCHILLING, CHIEF OF THE NETHERLANDS MILITARY MISSION TO JAPAN, ARRIVED TODAY FROM BATAVIA WITH HIS STAFF. #

KURE,JAPAN,MAY 20-(AP)-BEARDED AND TURBANED TROOPS FROM INDIA ARRIVED HERE TODAY TO JOIN THE BRITISH COMMONWEALTH OCCUPATION FORCES.

THE ONLY WEARER OF THE VICTORIA CROSS AMONG OCCUPATION TROOPS WAS ONE OF THE UNIT. MAHRATTA SEPOY NAMDEO JADHAO WON IT BY WADING THE SENIO RIVER IN ITALY THROUGH GERMAN MACHINE-GUN FIRE TO RESCUE TWO WOUNDED COMRADES, SILENCED ONE MACHINE GUN NEST WITH A TOMMYGUN AND TWO MORE WITH GRENADES.

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WITH THE 31ST PUNJAB BATTALION WAS TEN-YEAR-OLD NUR MOHD, INDIAN BOY FOUND BY THE 31ST DURING THE BENGAL FAMINE THREE YEARS AGO AND NURSED BACK TO HELATH.

THE FIRST UNITED KINGDOM OCCUPATION TROOPS RETURNING HOME FROM JAPAN LEFT KURE TODAY ABOARD THE BRITISH TROOPSHIP ORDUNA. MOST OF THE 472 MEN WERE RELEASED TO JOIN BUILDING, EXPORT AND OTHER TRADES.

INCLUDED WERE PVTS.GEORGE ALLENS OF FAIRWEATHERGREEN, BRADFORD YORKSHIRE; ERN WRIGGLESWORTH OF OLFTHOUSEGATE, WAKEFIELD YORKSHIRE; LES WEBSTER OF SLOUGHBUCKS; BILL THOMAS OF MEWHOUSE DYFFRYN ROAD, AMMANFORD; JAMES BRAND, MOUSEBANK ROAD, LANARK, SCOTLAND. #

NANKING, MAY 20-(AP)-DENMARK TODAY SIGNED A TREATY RELINQUISHING EXTRATERRITORIAL RIGHTS IN CHINA.

A 35-MINUTE CEREMONY WAS HELD IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFUIRS WITH FOREIGN MINISTER WANG SHIH-CHIEH AND HENRY DE KAUFFMANN, DANISH ENVOY EXTRAORDINAIRE, SIGNING.

BOTH NATIONS AGREED TO BEGIN NEGOTIATIONS AS SOON AS POSSIBLE FOR CONCLUSION OF A MODERN, COMPREHENSIVE TREATY OF FRIENDSHIP, COMMERCE, NAVIGATION AND CONSULAR RIGHTS.

UNDER PROVISIONS OF TODAY'S TREATY DENMARK GAVE UP ALL SPECIAL RIGHTS IN THE INTERNATIONAL SETTLEMENTS AT SHANGHAI AND AMOY AND DIPLOMATIC QUARTERS AT PEIPING, AS WELL AS RELINQUISHING RIGHTS IN CONNECTION WITH A SYSTEM OF TREATY PORTS, INLAND NAVIGATION AND COASTAL TRADE IN CHINA.

THE TREATY, FOLLOWING THE EXAMPLE OF GREAT BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES IN RELINQUISHING EXTRATERRITORIALITY, WAS THE FIRST SIGNED BETWEEN DENMARK AND CHINA SINCE 1928. DE KAUFFMANN ALSO REPRESENTED DENMARK AT THAT SIGNING--WHICH WAS THE RENEWAL OF THE FIRST SINO-DANISH TREATY OF 1863.

DE KAUFFMANN, AFTER BEING RECEIVED BY GENERALISSIMO CHIANG KAI SHEK, WILL LEAVE FOR PEIPING IN A FEW DAYS AND THEN RETURN TO DENMARK BY WAY OF INDIA. #

WASHINGTON, MAY 20-(AP)-THE FOREIGN ECONOMIC ADMINISTRATION TOLD CONGRESS TODAY THAT MUCH OF GERMANY'S FOREIGN ECONOMIC ACTIVITY "HAS BEEN DIRECTLY PLANNED WITH A FUTURE WAR IN CONTEMPLATION."

IT SUGGESTED THAT A "GERMAN EXTERNAL SECURITY COUNCIL" UNDER THE UNITED NATIONS BE GIVEN THE JOB OF STRIPPING GERMANY OF ALL ASSETS ABROAD TO PREVENT THEIR USE FOR "ECONOMIC PENETRATION," OR FOR DEVELOPING SECRET WEAPONS UNDER THE GUISE OF CARRYING ON PEACEFUL TRADE.

THE RECOMMENDATION WAS PART OF A MASSIVE REPORT SUBMITTED TO A SENATE MILITARY SUBCOMMITTEE ON WAR MOBILIZATION, BASED UPON A YEAR-LONG STUDY.

"EITHER THROUGH DESTRUCTION, REMOVAL, OR CONTROL, POTENTIALLY DANGEROUS GERMAN ELEMENTS IN THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL STRUCTURE WHEREVER LOCATED MUST BE DEALT WITH EFFECTIVELY IF WE ARE TO HAVE WORLD SECURITY," SAID THE REPORT.

THE REPORT ADVOCATED THE REPATRIATION OF ALL GERMANS, INCLUDING THOSE NATIONALIZED ABROAD, IF IDENTIFIED IN ANY SUBSTANTIAL WAY WITH NAZI OR PAN-GERMANIC ACTIVITIES AND POSSESSING SCIENTIFIC SKILLS, OR FITTED FOR RESPONSIBLE POSITIONS IN GOVERNMENT, JOURNALISM, EDUCATION, BANKING, INDUSTRY, COMMERCE, TRANSPORTATION, OR MILITARY PURSUITS.

"SUCH PERSONS, FLOATING LOOSE IN THE WORLD, ARE DANGEROUS TO THE WELFARE OF THE UNITED NATIONS," IT SAID. #

BY LARRY HAUCK

NEW YORK, MAY 20-(AP)-MRS. ELEANOR ROOSEVELT SAID TONIGHT THAT FREEDOM OF INFORMATION IS THE MOST POWERFUL WEAPON TO ENFORCE A WORLD BILL OF RIGHTS.

"PUBLIC KNOWLEDGE MAY BE ALL THE IMPLEMENTATION YOU NEED," SHE TOLD A UNITED PRESS CONFERENCE. "WE FEEL THAT A FUNDAMENTAL RIGHT OF HUMAN BEINGS SHOULD BE FREEDOM OF INFORMATION.

"THAT MIGHT EASILY BE ONE OF THE MOST POWERFUL WEAPONS OF IMPLEMENTATION. TIME WILL TELL. JUST MERE WORDS ARE NOT SUFFICIENT. WE NEED SOME EVIDENCE OF CONFORMITY."

IN DISCUSSING A SUB-COMMISSION ON FREEDOM OF INFORMATION AND OF THE PRESS, RECOMMENDED IN THE REPORT OF HER COMMISSION ON HUMAN RIGHTS, MRS. ROOSEVELT POINTED OUT TWO DIFFERENT POINTS OF VIEW ON THE SUBJECT.

"YOU WILL FIND PEOPLE WHO BELIEVE THAT FREEDOM OF INFORMATION IMPLIES FREEDOM OF ALL KINDS OF INFORMATION," SHE SAID, "AND RELY ON THE EDUCATION OF PEOPLE TO AID THEM IN MAKING THEIR DECISIONS.

"OTHER PEOPLE FEEL THAT SOME KINDS OF INFORMATION ARE DELIBERATELY FALSIFIED OR SLANTED OR WRITTEN IN ORDER TO CONFUSE OR GIVE PEOPLE WRONG IMPRESSIONS. THAT TYPE OF INFORMATION IS SO DIFFICULT FOR THE AVERAGE PERSON TO DISCOVER THAT ONE CAN'T COUNT ON THEM TO DO SO FOR THEMSELVES SO THERE MUST BE SOME WAY YOU CAN DO IT FOR THEM.

"I HAVE NO IDEA HOW THE COMMISSION WILL DECIDE. THESE ARE JUST TWO GENERAL POINTS OF VIEW."

PROF. RENE CASSIN OF FRANCE, VICE CHAIRMAN OF THE HUMAN RIGHTS COMMISSION, COMMENTED:

"FREEDOM OF THE PRESS MEANS THERE MUST BE A SENSE OF RESPONSIBILITY. I SHOULD LIKE TO SEE CONTROL OF THE PRESS AND INFORMATION BY THE PRESS ITSELF."

HE ADDED THAT THIS METHOD WOULD TEND TO KEEP IN LINE THOSE WHO DID NOT PRESENT THE FACTS AND MORE OR LESS MAKE THE PRESS ITSELF RESPONSIBLE TO THE WORLD. #

NEW YORK, MAY 20--(AP)--THE UNITED NATIONS ECONOMIC AND EMPLOYMENT COMMISSION TODAY PREDICTED A WORLD FOOD SHORTAGE THROUGH 1947 AND ASKED FOR IMMEDIATE STEPS TO CONTINUE UNRRA OR TO CREATE ANOTHER ORGANIZATION TO REPLACE IT. (Larry Lauck)

THE COMMISSION'S POSITION WAS OUTLINED IN RESOLUTIONS A REPORT WHICH WILL BE SUBMITTED TO THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL SCHEDULED TO MEET SATURDAY.

IT ALSO RECOMMENDED THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A SUB-COMMISSION ON THE ECONOMIC RECONSTRUCTION OF DEVASTATED AREAS.

WHILE SUPPORTING THE EVENTUAL IDEA OF FREE WORLD TRADE, THE COMMISSION RECOMMENDED THAT ALLOCATIONS TO COUNTRIES BE CONTINUED

ON THE BASIS OF NEED UNTIL SUPPLIES ARE SUFFICIENT TO MEET ALL REQUIREMENTS.

A REPORT OF THE TEMPORARY TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION NOTED A SPLIT RECOMMENDATION FOR CREATION OF A WORLD SHIPPING AGENCY. NORWAY OPPOSED THE MOVE ON THE GROUND OF INTERFERENCE WITH PRIVATE INTERESTS AND RUSSIA TOOK THE MINORITY VIEW BECAUSE IT WANTED MORE TIME TO STUDY THE QUESTION.

ISADOR LUBIN, U. S. REPRESENTATIVE ON THE ECONOMIC AND EMPLOYMENT COMMISSION, SAID AT A PRESS CONFERENCE THAT HIS COMMISSION WAS DEMANDING THAT ITS MEMBERS BE FREE OF HOME GOVERNMENT INSTRUCTIONS AND THUS SERVE AS TRULY INTERNATIONAL REPRESENTATIVES.

RUSSIA HAS FIRMLY RESISTED THIS SUGGESTION AND IT'S EXPECTED TO PUSH ITS FIGHT FOR DIRECT GOVERNMENTAL REPRESENTATION WHEN THE QUESTION COMES UP BEFORE THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL.

OTTAWA, MAY 20-(AP)-FINANCE MINISTER J. L. ILSLEY TOLD COMMONS TODAY THAT CANADA EXPECTS TO SHIP 2,300,000 TONS OF GRAIN BETWEEN NOW AND SEPTEMBER FOR THE WORLD SUPPLY FOR FAMINE-THREATENED COUNTRIES.
HJ704PED

HAMILTON, ONT., MAY 20-(AP)-M.J.COLDWELL, NATIONAL LEADER OF THE CO-OPERATIVE COMMONWEALTH FEDERATION, SAID IN AN ADDRESS TONIGHT THAT CANADIANS WERE "STILL NOT DOING AS MUCH AS WE COULD" IN EXPORTING FOOD TO WORLD AREAS WHERE MILLIONS FACE STARVATION EVEN THOUGH "IN COMPARISON WITH THE UNITED STATES OUR RECORD PERHAPS STANDS IN SHINING CONTRAST."

"OUR PER CAPITA EXPORTS ARE ABOUT SEVEN TIMES AS GREAT, YET THIS IS NO CRITERION," SAID COLDWELL. "IN FACT, THE CONTINUED FAILURE OF THE UNITED STATES TO MEET PROMISED COMMITMENTS IS AN ADDITIONAL REASON WHY WE MUST INCREASE OUR EFFORTS TO THOSE DEPENDENT UPON US ABROAD."

BY JAMES J. STREBIG (140)
MONTREAL, MAY 20-(AP)-THE PROVISIONAL INTERNATIONAL CIVIL AVIATION ORGANIZATION (PICAO) WILL MEET TOMORROW IN A SECOND MAJOR EFFORT TO ESTABLISH A PERMANENT INTERNATIONAL BODY FOR THE SUPERVISION OF AIR COMMERCE BETWEEN NATIONS.

THERE WAS NO OFFICIAL INDICATION THAT RUSSIA WOULD PARTICIPATE, ALTHOUGH A SEAT WAS BEING HELD FOR A SOVIET DELEGATE. THE QUESTION OF CONTINUING A VACANCY FOR RUSSIA WAS ONE OF THE CONTROVERSIAL ITEMS ON AN EXTENSIVE AGENDA WHICH MAY REQUIRE THREE WEEKS TO COVER.

THE MEETINGS WILL CARRY ON THE ATTEMPT INITIATED AT A 54-NATION CONFERENCE IN CHICAGO IN NOVEMBER, 1944. THAT CONFERENCE FAILED TO AGREE ON A PLAN FOR ECONOMIC REGULATION OF INTERNATIONAL CIVIL AVIATION.

MOST OF THE 300 DELEGATES AND ADVISERS FROM 44 NATIONS EXPECTED TO PARTICIPATE IN TOMORROW'S FIRST ASSEMBLY MEETING WERE ON HAND.

DELEGATION CHIEFS WILL MEET IN EXECUTIVE SESSION TOMORROW MORNING. THE FORMAL OPENING WILL BE HELD IN THE AFTERNOON.
HJ1023PED

Qavam Orders End Of Fighting

Troops Told Not To Advance; Courts-Martial Planned

London, May 21—(AP)—Premier Ahmed Qavam broadcast strict orders to Iranian troops today "not to go further from their positions" along the Azerbaijan border, where some clashes have occurred.

The broadcast said the premier had established a commission to prevent further clashes and had announced some persons accused of causing the clashes would be court-martialed.

His message on the Tehran radio came some time after the Tabriz radio, mouthpiece of the self-declared autonomous province bordering Russia, had asserted that bloody civil strife prevailed for the second day. The Azerbaijans reported that central government troops opened a heavy attack yesterday morning 100 miles south of Tabriz at Sain Qaleh (Shahindaj.) The government troops were said to be using artillery and mortars.

"Rumors about a state of war are untrue," the Tehran radio of the Qavam government said in English, and Russian language broadcasts. It asserted that Qavam was trying "to solve the conflict in a friendly manner" and said persons outside Iran were magnifying the skirmishes "in order to influence public opinion."

The Tehran radio said Premier Qavam had called the clashes "mutiny against the constitutional government and the public security of the state." He was quoted further as saying that certain unspecified "people have been arrested and will be tried by court-martial." A Russian - language transmission listed four, whose names were not heard distinctly. Their rank or offices were not given.

The Tehran radio said a commission "consisting of officers of the government army and representatives of Azerbaijan has been established to prevent any further, unpleasant incident," and that an investigation of the border clashes would be made.

One broadcast said the Iranian minister of war had instructed troops in Kurdistan, where clashes were reported, to "take up defensive positions" while the commission investigated.

Premier Jafar Pishevari of Azerbaijan indicated in an interview at Tabriz Sunday that Azerbaijan's oil, in which Soviet Russia has shown a prime interest, was one of the crucial points on which negotiations for a peaceful settlement with Tehran broke down.

"I doubt that the Azerbaijan Majlis (parliament) would approve of permitting the central government jurisdiction over oil lands located within the province," he said in expressing regret that the oil question had been brought up in the negotiations by Premier Ahmed Qavam of Iran.

The Tabriz radio was further quoted by Exchange Telegraph as saying that fierce fighting continued throughout yesterday as the battling went into its second day.

However, an Associated Press dispatch from Tehran said a spokesman for the Iranian War Ministry declared that whatever clashes had broken out were of a minor nature and of "no real importance."

Declares Reds Quit Iran May 6

ALA ACTED ON OWN, IRAN OFFICIAL SAYS

Firouz Asserts Complaint to U. N. of Soviet Interference Is Not Government View

Border Clash Reported Waning —Azerbaijan Lifts Martial Law —Truce Unit Formed

TEHERAN, Iran, May 21 (AP)—Iran's Propaganda Minister, Prince Mozaffar Firouz, declared tonight that a state investigating committee had found that all Soviet troops had left Azerbaijan Province as well as the rest of Iran by the May 6 deadline set in the recent Soviet-Iranian accord. This statement came as reports of fight-

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ing near the Azerbaijan border suddenly subsided.

Prince Firouz said a telegram was sent today to Hussein Ala, Iranian Ambassador to the United States, instructing him to communicate to the United Nations Security Council the findings of the investigating committee.

Mr. Ala's report to the Council of continuing Soviet interference in Azerbaijan, self-proclaimed autonomous province in the northwest, was "not the view of the Iranian Government," Prince Firouz said, but Mr. Ala's "own personal views."

The spokesman for Premier Ahmad Ghavam's Central Government issued his statement shortly after the "Government" of Azerbaijan had lifted its one-day-old martial law with an announcement that "peaceful methods prevail."

Border Clash Inquiry Ordered

The Central Government, reaffirming a determination to settle the Azerbaijan dispute peacefully, ordered an investigation of armed clashes on the Kurdistan frontier involving Iranian and Azerbaijanian troops.

Prince Firouz said that the investigating commission had visited all principal areas, towns formerly occupied by the Red Army, and that its findings had been given to the British, Soviet and United States Embassies in Teheran.

He declared that the Azerbaijanian question was "an internal affair" now that "the evacuation of the Red Army is confirmed" and that Mr. Ala's statement of continued Soviet interference was not justified now.

Asked whether the Iranian Government would welcome investigation by a Security Council commission, Prince Firouz replied:

"After the official notification to the Security Council that Iran is evacuated by all foreign troops, I cannot imagine any pretext existing for interference in our internal affairs. The Iranian people will abhor any interference with our sovereign rights or infringement on our independence by one or a collection of countries, by commissions or otherwise, especially when it is not asked."

In reply to a question whether elections would soon be held, the Propaganda Minister replied that they would, "as soon as the Azerbaijan question is settled."

The Azerbaijan "Government" announced in Tabriz that "conditions no longer justify" material law in the province. The Tabriz press and radio made no further mention of what had been described yesterday as heavy attacks by Iranian troops on two Azerbaijanian villages in the Sian Kaleh [Shahindaj] area, 100 miles south of Tabriz.

[The Tabriz radio, heard in London, quoted the Azerbaijan "Premier," Jaafar Pishevari, as having appealed to his army to fight for "liberty and territorial independence." The broadcast said he declared in a speech to military students that the Azerbaijanian Army "will be ready to ward off all forces. It is a powerful force in the defense of the democratic foundations of Iran."]

An Associated Press correspondent telegraphed from Tabriz that reports persisted there of movements of Azerbaijanian people's Army reinforcements toward the Kurdistan border.

In Teheran, Prince Firouz said that the Government commander in Kurdistan, Brigadier General Homayun, had "explicit orders to take no steps of an offensive nature." He said that Mr. Pishevari "also telegraphed the Azerbaijanian commander to avoid any clash."

Spokesman Discounts Strife

"Any local actions will be investigated, but the importance should not be exaggerated," the Teheran spokesman said. "They can in no way affect the determined policy of Ghavam for a peaceful settlement."

[The Teheran radio, heard in London, said Mr. Ghavam had arranged for the establishment of a joint commission of Iranian officers and Azerbaijanis "to prevent further unpleasant incidents." The broadcast added that "rumors about a state of war in Azerbaijan are untrue." It said the clashes on the Kurdistan-Azerbaijan border were brought about by "mutiny against the Constitutional Government."]

Mr. Pishevari charged in Tabriz that Ambassador Ala was a "traitor," adding that he "will be punished if he ever returns to Iran."

Answering in an interview newsmen's questions about Mr. Ala's statements to the Security Council, he said the envoy had acted "completely without instructions of his Government and contrary to the accepted policy of the Ghavam Government and the Iranian people."

Mr. Pishevari insisted that no Russian material aid had been given to his movement. He expressed certainty that all Soviet troops had left Iran. He conceded that Soviet "moral support" helped the "Azerbaijan movement for freedom."

A traveler who returned Monday from Kurdistan was quoted as having said that he had been told by an official of the city of Miyanduab that "heavy guns" were heard firing all day Saturday. Miyanduab is forty miles northwest of Sian Kaleh. The traveler reported having seen large columns of Kurdish fighters moving through the area.

In connection with rumors of civil war, Prince Firouz said that three prominent "reactionaries" were arrested under terms of a law forbidding "acts against the security and foundations of the Government." He identified those arrested as Ali Dishti, Jemal Immam and Salarsanid Sanandaji, all members of the defunct Majlis [Parliament] and all known as Anglophiles.

Tabriz Lifts Martial Law.

Tabriz, May 21 (A. P.).—The Government of self-proclaimed autonomous Azerbaijan lifted martial law after one day today with the announcement that "conditions no longer justify the measure as peaceful methods prevail."

Firouz declared earlier that "all outstanding questions between Tehran and Azerbaijan will be settled peacefully, compatible with Iranian unity and independence." Firouz said Brig.-Gen. Homayun, Iranian Army commander in Kurdistan, had been given explicit orders to take no steps of an offensive nature and that Premier Jafar Pishevari of Azerbaijan likewise had given similar orders to his commander in the area of reported clashes.

Firouz added that "rumors of civil war" had been "fomented by reactionaries desiring to make political capital of local incidents" and that steps would be taken against them. Three "outstanding reactionaries" who were pro-British members of the recent Parliament, have been arrested, he declared.

The Azerbaijan press and radio made no further mention of fighting in Kurdistan.

Yesterday the official Azerbaijan newspaper said a "heavy attack" by Iranian Government troops had commenced at Baghcheh Mesheh and Surat, two villages in the Sain Galeh area along the Jaghati River, 100 miles south of Tabriz. A general Government offensive in that direction would divide Azerbaijan from Kurdistan, where rebel Kurds also have declared a republic independent of Iran.

Premier Jafar Pishevari denied that the Russians had given "material aid" to the Azerbaijan Army. The troops, however, are well armed with Skoda type guns, new small arms, and a number of blond north European types are observed among uniformed Azerbaijan officers on the streets of Tabriz.

'Interference' In Azerbaijan By U. S. Barred

Premier Told Consul He Objected to American Check on Soviet Troops

TABRIZ, Azerbaijan Province, Iran, May 19 (Delayed).—Jaafar Pishevari, Premier of this self-declared autonomous province, commenting today on his warning to American Consul Robert Rossow against touring the Azerbaijan villages, said he told Rossow that he knew the consul's purpose was to investigate the withdrawal of Soviet troops and that he objected to "American interference in internal affairs."

The Premier said Rossow had been warned that he could travel only at his own risk and that the government would not accept responsibility for a possible "incident."

Pishevari told the United Press he delivered this warning to Rossow personally on Saturday, when Rossow asked for a permit to travel in Azerbaijan and visit American citizens.

Rossow replied that his trip had no ulterior motives, Pishevari said. Rossow confirmed the facts of this conversation.

The Democrat organ "Azerbaijan" reproduced a slanted version of the story, omitting parts of Rossow's statements and using only that part which accused him of wanting to check on Soviet troop movements.

Pishevari said the Democrats do not support the Kurdish national movement, which calls for an autonomous state of all Kurds in Turkey, Iraq and Iran. He said the Kurds in Azerbaijan would be given local autonomy on the basis of free and equal co-operation as outlined in the recent agreement reached between the Kurds and Democrats.

Azerbaijan Premier Calls Ala a 'Traitor'

TABRIZ, Azerbaijan Province, May 21 (AP).—Jafar Pishevari, Premir of Azerbaijan, charged today that Iranian Ambassador Hussein Ala was a "trattor" and expressed the opinion that he 'will be punished if he ever returns to Iran."

He was answering questions about Ala's statements before the United Nations Security Council in New York. Pishevari said no Russian "material aid" had been given his movement by the Russians and "I am sure the Russians have left Iran."

Pishevari asserted that Ala acted "completely without instructions of his government and contrary to the accepted policy of the Qavam government (the Central Iranian regime of Premier Ahmed Qavam) and the Iranian people."

Soviet Army Out Of Iran By May 6, Ala Tells Council

New York, May 21 (AP)—Iranian Ambassador Hussein Ala reported to the United Nations Security Council tonight he had received information from his Government that all Soviet troops were withdrawn from Iranian soil by May 6.

He transmitted a message he received from Iranian Premier Ahmed Qavam, which said a Government commission had visited principal cities of Azerbaijan province and had failed to find any trace of Soviet troops or equipment.

The communications from Qavam did not mention alleged Russian interference with the internal affairs of Iran, which Ala said last night was still continuing.

Text Of Message

Qavam's message to Ala said:

"In order to obtain information on the circumstances of evacuation of all parts of Azerbaijan, I despatched a commission of investigation from Tehran, and in the course of one week it investigated carefully the regions of Azerbaijan such as the following important centers: Tabriz and its suburbs, Marand, Julfa, Khoy, Salmas, Maku, Rezacyeh and Miandaub.

"The telegraphic reports are to the effect that no trace whatever of Soviet troops, equipment or means of transport were found and that, according to trustworthy local people, who were questioned in all these places, Soviet troops evacuated Azerbaijan on May 6."

Taken By Surprise

The news took the delegates completely by surprise as they prepared to take up the case at 11 A.M. tomorrow, and, as a result, they were unable to say immediately what effect the new Iranian declaration would have on the Council's action.

The spokesman for one delegation said, however, that an unequivocal statement by the Iranian Government that all Soviet forces had left the country might open the way for at least part of the case to be dropped. The other part, dealing with Soviet interference in the internal affairs of Iran, might also be dropped if it were indicated definitely that such interference no longer existed, he said.

Shortly before the Tehran reports were received, both British and American circles had expressed belief that the Council would vote to keep the case on the agenda until conclusive information had been received that Russia had withdrawn all her troops.

Previous Letter Noted

Their opinion had been based on a letter submitted to the Council last night by the Iranian Ambassador saying "Soviet interference in the internal affairs of Iran has not ceased" and that "the threat to the integrity of Iran and to international peace has grown more serious."

The delegates were reluctant to comment on the latest development until they had an opportunity to study the new Iranian report.

News from Tehran that the new instructions were en route to Ala was received with great interest at the Soviet consulate here, but Andrei A. Gromyko, Soviet delegate, said he would not attend tomorrow's meeting.

There was no indication that the change in the situation would cause Gromyko to alter his plans to boycott tomorrow's session. He had indicated that he would not take part in any further Council discussions of the Iranian question.

cuation of Soviet traaps from the whole of Iran and Soviet interference in the internal affairs of my country.

I referred to the commission appointed to make inquiries about conditions in Azerbaijan and now have received further information based upon telegraphic dispatches sent by the members of the commission in Azerbaijan to my government in Tehran.

The information as transmitted to me at 4 o'clock this afternoon is, in translation, as follows:

. . . "In order to obtain information on the circumstances of evacuation of all parts of Azerbaijan, I dispatched a commission of investigation from Tehran and in the course of one week, it investigated carefully the regions of Azerbaijan, such as the following important centers:

"Tabriz and its suburbs, Marano, Julfa, Khoy, Salmas, Maku, Rezacyeh and Miandaub.

"The telegraphic reports are to the effect that no trace whatever of Soviet troops, equipment or means of transport was found, and that according to trustworthy local people, who were questioned in all these places, Soviet troops evacuated Azerbaijan on 6 May.

"(Signed) Qavam-es-Saltaneh."

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

HUSSEIN ALA,
Iranian Ambassador.

Ala's Report to U. N. on Iran

Following is the text of a report by Iranian Ambassador Hussein Ala to Alexandre Parodi, president of the Security Council, submitted last night through Trygve Lie, secretary-general of the United Nations:

His Excellency, M. Alexandre Parodi,
President of the Security Council,
Hunter College,
The Bronx 63, New York.

Sir, 21 May, 1946.

Yesterday I reported on behalf of my government such information as was available to me up to 5 o'clock in the afternoon of 20 May, 1946, with respect to the question of the eva-

TEHRAN CLAIMS SOVIETS STILL INTERFERING

New Charge Dashes U. N. Hopes of Early End to Vexing Problem

New York, May 21—(AP)—Hopes of effecting an early settlement of the vexing problem of Iran, scheduled for consideration by the United Nations Security Council tomorrow,

issued today following a new Iranian charge that "Soviet interference in the internal affairs of Iran has not ceased."

Furthermore, Iranian Ambassador Hussein Ala informed the Council in a report last night, "if the reports of armed conflict in this strategically-critical area are true, obviously the danger to the international peace and security is both serious and imminent."

He added, however, that he had received no "authentic information with respect to the reported clashes" between central government troops and forces of the self-proclaimed autonomous government of Azerbaijan Province in Northern Iran.

Ala said his government had been unable to investigate reports that "Soviet soldiers have been left in Azerbaijan in civilian clothes and that military equipment has been placed at the disposal" of the Separatist Government of Azerbaijan.

Lacks Full Data

The Ambassador, responding to a Council request for information as to the status of Russian Army withdrawals as of May 20, informed the delegates that his government had been unable to establish that "all of the Soviet troops have been withdrawn from the whole of Iran.

"Such information as is available to me . . . is to the effect that as a consequence of the interferences previously complained of, the Iranian Government is still being prevented from exercising any effective authority in the province of Azerbaijan and that Soviet interference in the internal affairs of Iran has not ceased," Ala declared.

His report killed any hopes that the delegates might have had for dropping the whole troublesome Iranian problem from their agenda when the Council meets at 11 A. M. E. D. T., tomorrow, since the Council had agreed previously to retain jurisdiction of the matter until definite information as to Red Army withdrawals was available.

"I beg to state," Ala's statement said, "that there is not sufficient first-hand information available to my government as to the true state of affairs throughout Azerbaijan to make the complete report requested by the Security Council."

Russian delegate Andrei A. Gromyko already has indicated that he would boycott the Council for the third time tomorrow. He announced April 23 that he would take no part in any further Council discussions of the Iranian question, which has been on the Council's agenda since January 19, longer than any other matter.

Spain Spreads Axis Theories Says U. N. Report on Franco

NEW YORK, May 21 — (AP) Spain apparently is not able to wage modern war but Franco agents still are preaching Axis principles in the New World, the State department said in a lengthy report made public tonight by the United Nations security council sub-committee investigating the Madrid regime.

Furthermore, the State department said that the United States has, except for one unconfirmed report that one uranium mine may be in production, "no evidence confirming rumored activities in Spain relating to the production of atomic energy."

Argentina Has No Data

The sub-committee released the report submitted to it by the United States delegation Saturday. It also announced that Argentina had informed the subcommittee that Argentina does not have "any relevant documentary or other information as to the regime of Generalissimo Franco being a menace to the world's security."

The United States said that the present strength of the Spanish armed forces is currently estimated at slightly more than 600,000, with some 575,000 in the army. The report summed up Spain's war potential as follows:

"(A) The Spanish armed forces at present appear to lack the material and trained personnel to fight a modern war, and at present are not deployed for offensive operations, although Spain probably could defend herself against her neighbors in their present military condition.

"(B) The Spanish capacity for waging war is limited by the inadequacy of raw materials, inadequate industrial facilities and poor transportation.

"(C) Although there is interest i scientific research there has so fa been little progress in developin highly technical equipment. Conse quently the Spanish armed force must depend on fairly simple an orthodox types of military equip ment."

Spread Nazi Influence

In a chapter dealing with effort of Franquista Spaniards to advanc Axis interests in the other Amer ican republics, the report said tha "nationalist Spain from its begin ning to the present day has fo mented foci of Nazi-Fascist influ ence in the western hemisphere."

"Spanish diplomatic officials an persons in Spanish quasi-official or ganizations have for years been en couraging groups in the other Am erican republics which opposed inter-American unity against the Axis during the war and which will strive to perpetuate the principles of the Axis system in the New World," the report continued.

The State department also charged that Franco had not cooperated in sending Germans back to Germany. It said up to May 10, 1946, a total of 1,659 had been repatriated but that there now are in Spain 2,205 Germans, exclusive of families, who should be repatriated as quickly as possible.

Dr. Oscar Lange, Polish delegate, charged in the Security council last month that Franco Spain is a menace to world peace and is sheltering Nazi war criminals and Nazi scientists experimenting on new weapons of destruction. He demanded a complete break by the United Nations with Franco. The sub-committee was appointed to investigate the charges and report back to the council by May 31.

U.N.'s Economic Council Facing Rough Session

New York, May 21 (AP)—The United Nations Economic and Social Council, whose job is to settle economic and social troubles before they become conflicts threatening the peace, will meet here next Saturday with a number of ticklish problems already on its doorstep.

The eighteen-man Council is the paramount United Nations organ in the special fields it covers, subject to the United Nations General Assembly. It must deal in the month or so it will meet here with the recommendations and doings of seven separate bodies set up in London in February to give it advice and counsel.

There are a number of jokers in the various decks to be shuffled about the Council table.

Mrs. Roosevelt's Group

One is the split in the Commission on Human Rights, headed by Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt. The majority of the commission desired that it take final form as a body of experts, with all being non-governmental representatives. But Russia insisted that the members must be representatives of governments.

The impact of this question—expert or government man—was felt among other groups. The Council must decide the issue.

The Commission on Human Rights recommended an international bill of rights, drafted as soon as possible, and a subcommission on freedom of information and of the press.

Refugee Committee

A special committee on refugees and displaced persons, meeting in London for more than two months, still lacks complete agreement on refugees—and the Council must resolve that struggle.

The Western powers have insisted that no refugee, except war criminals for whom provision has been made, should be forced to go home, especially those who oppose their present home governments.

Only last week the committee voted down a Russian proposal for a detailed census of displaced persons. Britain claimed it would give the individual nations control of "people who, rightly or wrongly, are at variance with their governments."

The Special Agencies

The part that nongovernmental, specialized agencies are to play in the United Nations will figure in the meeting.

There are some specialized agencies already operating, with distinct powers. They include the International Labor Organization, the Food and Agricultural Organization, the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank for Reconstruction and Development.

The Economic and Social Council can only recommend and advise—not enforce. So the Council must seek some manner in which these agencies can be brought willingly into the United Nations scheme of things.

Other Reports

There will also be reports and recommendations from a temporary transport and communications commission, a temporary social commission, an economic and employment commission, a statistical commission, and a subcommission on the status of women.

The temporary transport and communications commission recommended a body be named "to examine the present situation with respect to inland waterways in Europe."

The temporary social commission in its report saw the gulf between the living standards of nations as a main source of discontent and a threat to peace.

The economic and employment commission proposed a subcommission to help speed reconstruction aboard.

Russian Disagreement

The statistical commission recommended a permanent commission of not more than twelve members acting as individuals. The Russian member refused to vote for that, saying commission members should be government representatives.

The subcommission on the status of women adopted a sweeping program for their improvement but members of the parent group, the commission on human rights, told the subcommission it was taking in too much territory. The commission, in passing on the report, cut it down considerably.

Sir H. Ramaswami Mudaliar, of India, is president of the Council. The United States is represented by John G. Winant, former United States Ambassador to Great Britain.

The following other countries are on the Council: Belgium, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, France, Greece, Lebanon, Norway, Peru, Ukraine, Russia, Great Britain and Yugoslavia.

Byrnes' Bid For U.N. Parley Aimed At Reds, British Say

London, May 21 (AP)—A British official said today that Secretary of State Byrnes's suggestion that peace treaties be turned over to the United Nations Assembly if the major powers cannot agree on a peace conference this summer was aimed at "putting pressure" on Russia to agree to a 21-nation meeting in July.

The Foreign Office declined official comment, but it was learned that the British felt it would be even more difficult to reach an accord in the 51-nation General Assembly of the United Nations than in a peace conference.

Dominions officials attending the commonwealth conference have expressed informal support of Byrnes's insistence that nations outside the United States, Russia, England and France be given a chance soon to voice their opinions.

Two Soldiers Fail in Jail Break

SOUTHAMPTON, England, May 21 (AP)—Two American soldier-prisoners escaped from a police station cell in the Southampton Civic Center today but were recaptured in the large building after they had hidden for nearly five hours under the floor of an unused room. The prisoners had locked their guard in the cell they had occupied.

Stalin Says Truman Grain Plea For UNRRA Was 3 Months Late

London, Wednesday, May 22 (AP). Prime Minister Stalin has expressed regret to President Truman that a request that Russia assign grain to help UNRRA meet the world food crisis did not come three months ago when the Soviet Union "could have done something in this respect."

Truman's request and Stalin's reply were broadcast today by the Moscow radio.

In his answer to the President, Stalin said the request came in the middle of May "after the Soviet Union already has assigned a certain quantity of foodstuffs to France and other countries and when the resources of the Soviet Union are already being exhausted."

Would Require "Special Study"

Truman, in his letter to the Russian leader, had expressed the hope that the Soviet Union could coordinate her actions with other grain-exporting nations to obtain better utilization of the world reserves.

The broadcast said Stalin told Truman that Russia had "no objection in principle" to the suggestion of co-ordinating the Soviet Union's grain exports, but added that the project would require "a special study."

The text of the Moscow broadcast of a Tass dispatch as recorded in London by the Soviet monitor:

"Sometime ago the chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, J. V. Stalin, received from President Truman of the United States a message in which it was stated at the present time there is a food crisis and that hope was expressed the Soviet Government would assign a certain quantity of grain to UNRRA.

"In the same letter Truman expressed the hope also the Soviet Union would be in a position to coordinate her actions with other countries exporting grain for the purpose of a better use of grain reserves.

Too Late, Stalin Regrets

"Stalin in his answer to the message of President Truman expressed his regret Truman did not address the Soviet Union on the above question three months ago when the Soviet Union could have done something in this respect, but did it instead in the middle of May after the Soviet Union had already assigned a certain quantity of foodstuffs to France and other countries and when the resources of the Soviet Union are already being exhausted.

"As far as the co-ordination of the work of the Soviet Union with other countries exporting grain is concerned, Stalin informs President Truman the Soviet Government has no objection in principle to this proposal but that it will require, however, a special study."

Hunger In Europe And Asia

London, May 21 (AP)—The hungry of two vast continents have sown millions of acres to food, but floods, drought and plagues of insects in many countries already are dipping into the vital crops to which they look to avert great famine.

Europe's larder now is virtually bare and the emergency committee for Europe has said that about 140,000,000 people are living on less than 2,000 calories a day—two thirds what they need for health.

Continental husbandmen—working feverishly despite acute shortages of seed, fertilizer, manpower and machinery—have planted battle-fired land.

Most of the basic crops, however, still are in the soil. Underfed people are living meagerly on the grain that UNRRA can scrape from the world's granaries and on vegetables which only now are beginning to reach eating sizes.

Plight Of Asiatics The Worst

Any widespread crop failure, such as that caused by droughts that last year swept India, South Africa and the Balkans, likely would reduce millions to starvation. The granaries of the Western World have been drained of most of their surplus in the first year of peace.

The plight of Asiatics is the worst. Millions of Chinese in the central provinces are devouring grass, weeds, tree bark and clay to stay alive.

In India, an estimated 230,000,000 are not getting enough to eat.

For most of Asia this is a gap between seasons, with the next rice crop going into the paddies by midsummer.

Hunger Survey Of Europe

Although it is considered too early to venture accurate predic-

tions of European crop prospects, an Associated Press survey showed:

Hungary—Experiencing what the Food Ministry termed its worst drought in a century. Wheat and rye have been damaged severely. In many areas it has been too dry to plant corn and potatoes. Food authorities already are saying that the harvests probably will be so meager that the country will require outside aid for another twelve months.

Austria, Czechoslovakia and Switzerland—Crops suffering from lack of rain.

Portugal—Some damage from spring floods.

Sardinia—Swarms of locusts, so great that masses of them crushed under trains stopped rail traffic, laid crops waste on this big island.

Better Elsewhere In Europe

Elsewhere in Europe spring rains have favored growing conditions.

Russia has taken the lead in returning battlefields to cultivation, reporting that already 11,000,000 more acres have been planted this spring than in 1945.

From the great granary of the Ukraine to Siberia, tractors have been used up to twenty hours a day in cultivating fields as soon as the snow cleared and the ground warmed.

Italy has reclaimed 200,000 of the 700,000 acres of its farmland devastated by war. France and the Low Countries have greatly expanded their tilled acreages. Holland made an especially impressive comeback by returning to use all but a few thousand acres of her extensive war-flooded areas.

Food Production In Britain

Britain has plowed up many wartime airfields and on landing grounds still in operation grain and other crops are planted between runways and in corners. Storied moors and hunting lands undisturbed since Saxon days are producing their share of food.

As always in the last six years, agricultural Britain has been short of labor. Land girls, soldiers and sailors on leave and Italian prisoners of war helped with the work, yet there still was a lack, for the demand was so great. Now some 8,000 young farmworkers, booked for induction into uniformed services, have been ordered to remain on the land.

Tiergarten Now Potato Patch

In Germany three women workers to every man are digging on estates and in small plots. Berlin's famous park, the Tiergarten, has been turned into a potato patch.

Poland is farming twice as much land as a year ago but still has six million acres idle for lack of machines and seed.

Rains have broken a three-year drought in Spain and the best yields of a decade are predicted. Recent rains on Turkey's fertile Anatolia plains have bolstered crop expectations two per cent above normal.

Fall sowings wintered well in Sweden and Finland. Norway can raise only twenty per cent of her grain needs, but her fish hauls have been so abundant this spring that tons were exported. Whalers also are having a big season, enabling Norway to contribute 51,000 tons of animal fats to the world pool.

Politics And Crops In Asia

In Southeast Asia, a prewar rice barrel which once overflowed millions of tons into the world market, food officials say the crop planted this summer will be dependent upon the composing of local political unrest and the suppression of terrorism, the provision of better transportation facilities, and the supplying of consumer goods to growers indifferent to money payment.

There are other difficulties. Irrigation systems were ruined under Japanese occupation. Farmers were intimidated and curtailed plantings or changed to other crops. Many water buffalo, the standard rice paddy work animal, were killed. Forced labor conscription removed many of the farmers.

Consequently, only three countries presently are listed as expected exporters of the crop recently harvested — Siam, Burma and Indo-China. Their supply to the world market will not exceed 2,500,000 tons. Before the war, Burma alone exported 3,000,000 tons.

GERMAN FOOD STATUS WORSE

Arrival Of Families Helps GI Morale, Says McNarney

Berlin, May 21 (AP)—Gen. Joseph T. McNarney said today the food situation and industrial production were worsening in the American occupation zone of Germany and that economic conditions were acute due to failure to treat Germany as a single economic unit.

At the same time, the American commander reported that the conduct of United States troops had "definitely improved" following orders for tighter discipline and he said the arrival of American wives and children was one good influence.

McNarney Pessimistic

McNarney declared pessimistically that "unless we can reach a decision on treating Germany as an economic unit, there is no immediate prospect of checking the downward spiral in industrial production and the worsening food situation."

American policy still is directed toward fulfilling the Potsdam decision for economic unity, he said, but "we are thinking of alternate plans," one of which is that Germany remain divided along somewhat the present lines of the four occupation zones.

He said there was a "crying need" for solution of economic problems, many of which waited upon the establishment of central agencies.

Nothing Done About Pooling

"The export-import plans wait on it, so does the foreign exchange agreement," he said. "So far, there have been no actual steps for pooling food for all zones. We had hopes that, once we got through the winter, zonal boundaries might be erased, bringing alleviation of conditions.

"I see nothing on the horizon that gives such promise. We got nowhere with it in the Control Council here, and the Foreign Ministers Council took no action in Paris."

The General, asked to comment on a report that the Americans might threaten to halt reparations deliveries out of their zone unless an agreement was reached quickly on setting up central agencies, said: "If we were thinking about anything like that, we naturally would not tell it in advance."

Families Have "Good Effect"

McNarney said that, "as long as I am military governor or until a peace treaty is signed," the ban against American-German weddings would remain in force.

Arrival of American families has had a "good effect" on the conduct of United States occupation troops, he said, "and the wives seem well satisfied with the living facilities we have provided for them.

"However, they still swamp us with lots of questions about shopping, travel and other things and we are going to give them a compulsory orientation course on these things."

FOUR DESCRIBE SS MASSACRE

Survivors Of Malmedy Tell How Prisoners Died

Dachau, May 21 (AP)—Four American soldiers, giving graphic eyewitness accounts of the massacre of 71 American prisoners at Malmedy, said today SS troops, directed by laughing officers, mowed down the unarmed men with machineguns and then used pistols on survivors.

One of the witnesses, Lieut. Virgil P. Lary, Jr., of Winchester, Ky., at the close of his story stepped from the witness stand, scanned the faces of the 74 Nazi defendants facing the military tribunal, and identified George Fleps, 23, member of the 1st Waffen SS Panzer regiment, as the man whose two pistol shots touched off the slaughter December 17, 1944.

Nearly 800 Murdered

The prosecution charges the Nazis murdered nearly 800 American war prisoners during the 1944-45 Nazi winter offensive into the Ardennes.

The four American survivors testified that about 150 United States troops were caught in a severe German crossfire and surrendered. They were marched, hands clasped behind their heads, into a snow-covered field, and were mowed down by machinegun fire, they declared.

All four stared fixedly at the court of six colonels and a general as they testified. None glanced at Gen. Sepp Dietrich and his 73 SS troops, charged with the deliberate killing of war prisoners. All four wore uniforms with discharge insignia and each had rows of ribbons clustered about Purple Hearts.

120 Victims Listed

To their report the prosecution added the statistics of death at Malmedy, listing 120 victims. Only 71 bodies were recovered, the prosecution said.

Besides Lary, the witnesses were Kenneth F. Threns, Erie, Pa., a former sergeant; Kenneth E. Kingston, Allentown, Pa., and Carl R. Daub, Colebrook, Pa., both former corporals.

Lary told the court how his 285th Field Artillery Observation battalion men were herded into the field with the other prisoners.

Parked Beside Prisoners

"Two vehicles drove up and parked on our flank, and I saw a German place a machinegun over the side of one," he said. "Then another vehicle drove up and stopped between the other two. I saw a man take his pistol and aim in the direction of our group. He fired two shots from a distance of 15 yards. At the first shot I saw an American with his hands clasped over his head go down."

Lary dropped into the snow when the shots were fired. Machineguns chattered for about three minutes and he was struck in the left leg, he said.

"I heard screams and then some single shots like pistol shots in the field," he continued. "After the single shots the groaning stopped.

Only Laughter From Road

"I heard only laughter from the men in the road and from some vehicles which came by, and then some more machinegun fire. Someone walked past my head and fired. A man said, 'Have they killed you yet?', and another answered: 'No, but if they are going to kill me I hope they come back and get it over with.'"

Lary escaped after hours of lying still on the field, made his way to a Belgian village and was helped to American lines by two girls.

Kingston told how a German soldier stood by him and fired two pistol shots into his helmet. The shots missed Kingston's skull. He had been grazed three times in the machinegun fire.

Caught In German Fire

Kingston said his battery was caught in machinegun and 88mm. fire before it surrendered to a column of German half-tracks whose men lined the Americans up and mowed them down. He dropped down. After the firing stopped some ten minutes later, he looked up cautiously. Foot soldiers were shooting those still alive or clubbing them with gun butts, he testified.

German officers were "running around and laughing, and I didn't know what was going on," he said. He escaped after lying in death-like stillness for three hours.

Ahrens said he thought he was on that field for ages. He had been hit in the back. His face was buried in mud and he could not see the Germans come on the field. He said he heard them coming and heard the groans of his buddies and the shots and then stillness.

"I kept pinching myself to see if I was alive," he said.

Two more survivors will testify tomorrow.

Identifies Killer

Asked to identify the slayer, Lary walked across the court to the section seating the seventy-four SS defendants. He looked into the face of each. In the last row, his gaze fastened on Fleps.

"This is the man who fired the two shots into the field on December 17, 1944," Lary said.

He declared he was leading a small detachment from the 28th Field Artillery Observation Battalion on the road to Bastogne when they were attacked by a large enemy force and decided to surrender. Leaving their light weapons on the frozen ground, they marched with hands clasped behind their heads past the leading German tank, whose commander thumbed them toward the enemy rear. Lary testified:

"A German in the sixth or seventh armored vehicle in the column said, 'It's a long way to Tipperary, boys.' None of us responded. As we approached the crossroads, a German standing beside a parked half-track searched us and took our cigarettes and watches. We were motioned into a field where a big group of prisoners were standing, shoulder to shoulder, in ranks twenty men wide and eight deep."

Medical Men Lined Up.

Lary said the group included several American medical corps men with bright red crosses on their helmets and brassards. An American lieutenant-colonel arrived, driving his own jeep while covered by two German riflemen.

"We were standing in the field at Malmedy crossroads, 150 to 175 of us, unarmed with our hands clasped over our heads," Lary testified. "I saw no wounded men. They were all Americans.

"Two vehicles drove up and parked on our flank and I saw a German place a machine gun over the side of one. Then another vehicle drove up and stopped between the other two. I saw a man take his pistol and aim in the direction of our group. He fired two shots from a distance of fifteen yards.

"At the first, I saw an American with his hands clasped over his head go down. I did not see the effect of the second shot."

Wounded In Leg.

Lary said he dropped down in the mud when the pistol shots were fired. Machine guns started firing in about three minutes and he was wounded in the leg.

"I heard screams and then some single shots like pistol shots in the field," he testified. "After the single shots, the groaning stopped. I heard only laughter from the men in the road and from some vehicles which came by, and then some more machine-gun fire. Some walked past my head and fired.

"A man asked, 'Have they killed you yet?' And another answered, 'No, but if they are going to kill me, I hope they come back and get it over with.'"

Yank Points Out Killer of Unarmed Captives

Lieutenant Tells War Trial How SS Men Fired Into Prisoners in Battle of Bulge.

Dachau, May 21 (A. P.).—A grim Kentucky soldier pointed today at a Nazi SS trooper and accused him of starting the Malmedy massacre of seventy-one unarmed American prisoners of war by wantonly firing at them with his pistol.

Lieut. Virgil P. Lary Jr. of Winchester, testifying in the trial of seventy-four SS veterans in the Dachau war crimes court, was one of six Americans who survived the butchery at the Belgian town of Malmedy during the winter Battle of the Ardennes Bulge. That was Germany's last offensive.

Lary climaxed his dramatic story by identifying Georg Fleps, 23 years old, of the First Waffen SS Panzer Regiment, as the killer.

The prosecution charges that the Germans slaughtered nearly 800 American prisoners of war during the Ardennes offensive, allowed the First Panzer Regiment to hunt human beings for sport and issued "no prisoner" orders.

Fifteen Finally Escape.

Lary said he lay in the field about ninety minutes before he heard another American soldier say "Let's go."

"Those of us who could got up and made a break," he said. "I stepped over numerous bodies and ran. Another machine gun opened up. There were well over 100 bodies in the field. About fifteen of us made the break. I crossed a barbed wire fence and crawled into a little shed. I covered myself with sticks and stayed there until after dark. I heard more screams and shots from the field.

Lary said he then hobbled for two miles to a little town where two Belgian girls helped him to an American aid station.

BRITISH LABORITES LINKED TO HITLER

Ex-German Official, Seized By Nazis, Testifies For Raeder

Nuernberg, Germany, May 21 (AP). Karl Severing, 70-year-old former German Minister of the Interior

who was arrested when the Nazis seized power, testified today that members of "the British Labor party" praised Hitler before the war and anti-Nazis looked to them in vain for support.

Severing was produced by defense counsel for Grand Admiral Erich Raeder in an attempt to refute the charge that the former German naval chief secretly rearmed his navy even under the Weimar republic.

Under defense counsel questioning he told the international military tribunal that anti-Nazis received no encouragement before the war from foreign sources "which might have been expected to be anti-Fascist."

Called Hitler's Guests

"I often noticed members of the British Labor party were Hitler's guests and returned to England to praise Chancellor Hitler as a friend of peace," he testified.

Severing's testimony concerning happenings in Germany many years ago drew a complaint from Lord Justice Geoffrey Lawrence, presiding over the tribunal, that the questioning was "an utter waste of time."

Later Baron Ernst von Weizaecker, who was German Ambassador to the Holy See, was summoned to the stand as a witness by Alfred Seidl, attorney for Rudolf Hess.

He testified a secret Russian-German agreement in 1939 dividing spheres of interest in eastern Europe was a "comprehensive appendage" to the nonaggression pact signed by the two nations shortly before the outbreak of war.

Russian Protest Voiced

The Soviet prosecution protested the testimony on grounds that "we are here to investigate war crimes, not foreign politics."

Details of the secret treaty, outlined from memory by Weizaecker, were identical with those published months ago when Seidl first started his fight to bring them into the trial.

Weizaecker was given safe conduct from the Vatican to testify for the defense and plans to return to sanctuary there when he finishes on the stand, the prosecution said.

Weizaecker testified that under the original draft of a treaty signed by Russia and Germany in Moscow on August 23, 1939, Finland, Estonia, Latvia and eastern Poland, along with portions of Romania, fell within the Soviet sphere, while the German zone would include the remainder of Poland and Lithuania.

He said a protocol signed the following month shifted Lithuania to the Russian sphere and widened the German area in Poland.

WEIMAR OFFICIAL DEFENDS RAEDER

Nuernberg, May 21 (A. P.).—The war crimes tribunal today took up the testimony of a former Reichs Minister of the Interior who sought to disprove that Grand Administrator Erich Raeder secretly rearmed the Navy even under the Weimar Republic. The witness, 70-year-old Karl Severing, held office from 1928 to 1930. He was arrested on orders of Hermann Goering after the Nazis took power. Both Raeder and Goering are among the twenty-three ranking Germans now on trial.

Severing said that Raeder promised when he took command of the Navy in 1928 he would not violate the Versailles Treaty limitations or attempt secret rearmament. "There was no infringement of that agreement by the Navy during my time of office," the old politician declared.

Severing's detailed accounts of the happenings in Germany so many years ago exasperated the tribunal. The presiding judge once complained that the testimony was "an utter waste of time."

BORMANN AIDE CAPTURED

Last-Stand Treasury Also Seized by U. S. in Salzburg

BERLIN, May 21 (AP)—The American military government disclosed today that Dr. Helmuth von Hummel, a personal aide of Martin Bormann, deputy to Adolf Hitler, had been captured in Salzburg by Austria.

The announcement also told of the recovery of a collection of old gold coins, valued at $5,000,000, with which, it said, the Germans intended to finance a last-stand fight in the "Bavarian redoubt." The collection was known officially as the "Treasury of Kremsmuenster" because it was looted by the Germans from the Kremsmuenster and other monasteries in Austria.

Lieut. Walter Horn, art-intelligence investigator for the military government, questioned von Hummel's wife and got her to persuade her husband to surrender. Von Hummel told how, under orders from Bormann, he had spirited the treasure to the Tyrol to finance continued German Army resistance. Von Hummel, a major in the Elite Guard, asserted that he had had no contact with Bormann since April, 1945.

M'Narney Says Yanks' Conduct Is Better

Berlin, May 21 (AP)—Gen. Joseph T. McNarney, American commander in Europe, told a news conference today that the conduct of American troops in Germany had "definitely improved" since his order tightening up discipline.

He declared that the ban on American-German weddings would "not be lifted as long as I am military governor or until a peace treaty is signed."

On the general trend of the four-power occupation, however, the General gave one of his most pessimistic reports, declaring that the economic situation, especially in the American zone, was "acute."

"Can't Check Trend"

"Unless we can reach a decision on treating Germany as an economic unit there is no immediate prospect of checking the downward spiral in industrial production and the worsening food situation," he said.

McNarney acknowledged that "we are thinking of alternate plans" although the official American policy still is to seek implementation of the Potsdam Agreement to treat Germany as one economic unit. One of these alternate plans, he said, is that Germany might remain divided approximately along the lines of the present four occupation zones.

Mum On Report

He refused to comment on a report that the Americans might threaten to halt reparations deliveries out of their zone unless an agreement was reached soon on establishing central agencies to treat Germany as a whole.

"If we were thinking about anything like that we naturally would not tell it in advance," he said.

Wives Called Aid

McNarney said a major factor in the improvement of soldier conduct was the arrival of American wives and children in the occupation zone.

"This has had a good effect," he stated. "The wives seem well satisfied with living facilities. However, they still swamp us with lots of questions about shopping, travel and other things and we are going to give them a compulsory orientation course on these things. That course will also include an hour's talk on fraternization, in which the women will be given our official policy on fraternization with the Germans."

NAZI FOUND GUILTY IN RAZING OF LIDICE WILL BE EXECUTED

PRAGUE, May 21. — (AP) Karl Hermann Frank, ruler of Czechoslovakia under Hitler, was sentenced to public execution today by the people's court which found him chiefly responsible for the massacre of Lidice and the destruction of the villages of Lidice and Zubri.

Frank, one time protector of Bohemia and Moravia under Nazism, is the first Nazi of cabinet rank to be sentenced to death in a war crimes trial. Under the people's court practice of swift justice, the death sentence is expected to be carried out soon—possibly tomorrow.

Frank slumped listlessly in his chair as the court president, Antonin Kozak, began the reading of the legalistic basis of the decision. The reading was expected to continue into tomorrow and the execution to come soon after. The court noted that Frank was not wanted at Nuernberg or other trials.

The court had heard testimony that all of Lidice's males over 16 years of age—about 178—were shot in broad daylight on June 10, 1942. Witnesses testified that the women and children were taken to Kladno, from whence the women were sent to concentration camps and the children to scattered homes. The Nazis then put the torch to the village.

A witness had testified that Frank visited the village at the time of the execution, viewed the corpses, and expressed a desire that "corn should grow where Lidice stood."

The Nazis wiped out Lidice in revenge for the assassination of Reinhard Heydric, right hand man of Heinrich Himmler and Frank's predecessor as protector of Bohemia and Moravia.

The village, about 18 miles from Prague, had a population of 520. Witnesses testified at the trial that all males over 16 were killed, and that cattle and other animals belonging to the residents were given to German colonists.

Lichfield Trial Witness Is Reported Shot by G. I.

Clash Said To Be Over a Girl; Army Won't Release Story

BAD NAUHEIM, Germany, May 21 (AP).—A shooting which sent one prosecution witness in the Lichfield trial to the hospital and another to jail was disclosed unofficially tonight, although Army officers conducting the trial attempted to suppress news of the incident. The two prisoner-witnesses, who recently were released from detention, clashed over a German girl, it was reported.

Three high officers, approached for the names of the witnesses, declared that "absolutely no information" would be revealed and that the fight had been classified as "confidential for security reasons." Recently Colonel Irwin Shindler, special trial co-ordinator sent from Washington as part of a speedup in the trial proceedings, told the court that top Army officials "want to get these trials . . . out of the newspapers."

The fight between the two soldier-witnesses, who are scheduled to testify against eight other enlisted men and six officers charged with mistreating G. I.s at the 10th Replacement Center at Lichfield, England, was reported to have taken place in their billet. It was learned that one of the witnesses was in the 97th General Hospital at Frankfurt with two bullet wounds in the left leg. The other was reported confined to the guardhouse after his arrest by military police.

At the 97th General Hospital where the victim, Miss Dorothy Knapp, 38, of 62 Treadwell avenue, Port Richmond, S. I., New York, died Sunday night, a complete autopsy report was expected to be ready tomorrow.

Neighbors of the captain were questioned in an effort to discover whether Miss Knapp, his companion during an evening of partying in Frankfurt, was seen by anyone when she plunged unclad from the second floor window, or while she lay unconscious in the backyard.

The window from which the dark haired war department typist fell was checked for fingerprints by technicians, apparently to determine whether she had stood there alone.

The original report by authorities said Miss Knapp and the captain had returned to his billet at 2 a.m. and she had been injured some five or six hours later, at which time the captain declared he was asleep.

Their acquaintance was described as struck up by chance when Miss Knapp arrived last week from the United States.

Anti-Russian German Jailed

FRANKFORT ON THE MAIN, Germany, May 21 (AP)—Ernst Luge, 51, business manager of the Liberal Democratic party in Greater Hesse, was sentenced to five years in prison today by an American military-government court for hostile remarks against the Soviet Union. Luge was accused of having said that Russian soldiers raped German women and of having predicted "a new war between America and Russia is coming, and Germany will fight on the western side."

Americans and Germans said that the German specialists were teaching the Red Army advanced aeronautics, especially new methods of instrument navigation and that the Russians are employing all German scientists available who could aid in research on atomic energy and rocket projectiles.

An American informant added that a report has been received from Stettin that high-ranking personnel on German submarines going to the Soviets as reparations were granted the choice by the Russians of serving as instructors at Baltic ports or of being sent to Russia as prisoners of war.

An American officer said that many Germans who had formerly served with the armed forces had made applications to join the American Army.

Both this officer and an informed German editor of a Russian-controlled Berlin daily newspaper declared that the Russians were culling out captured German soldiers to select those qualified for teaching special branches. Allied Intelligence officers reported that some Germans who have taken Russian jobs have written this information to relatives, while others have written to Allied commanders offering their services and stating they had received good offers from the Soviets.

PROBE IS PUSHED IN TYPIST'S DEATH

FRANKFURT, Germany, May 21—(AP) American Army fingerprint and medical experts worked tonight in an attempt to solve the mystery surrounding the fatal plunge of a nude woman typist from a captain's bachelor apartment here Sunday.

The Army public relations officer, apparently embarrassed by the adverse publicity from the case, declined to make known the captain's name and address.

Investigators were warned by the public relations division against divulging any information to American reporters. The investigators were unable to confirm or deny a rumor that the case had taken a sinister turn.

German Experts Training Red Army

American Officers, Germans and Allied Intelligence All Agree, but Moscow Calls Report Untrue.

Berlin, May 21 (A. P.).—Many former Germany Army, Navy and Air Force experts are being employed by the Russians as special instructors for the Red Army in certain phases of military science in which the Germans excelled, according to American and German informants.

[In a broadcast picked up in London, the Moscow radio called these reports "inventions from beginning to end," intended to distract attention from the "recently discovered facts concerning German troops which have been preserved intact in the British zone of occupation."]

CZECHS ADMIT RUSS TROOPS

Army Moves Through Country During Election

Prague, May 21 (AP)—Prime Minister Zdenko Fierlinger's office announced today that Russian troops, with Czechoslovak approval, have entered Czechslovakia from the south en route to Germany and that the movement would continue

through Sunday, the date for Czechoslovakia's elections.

The transfer is in connection with "reorganization of Russian occupation forces in Germany," the statement said.

The announcement immediately raised speculation whether the presence of Soviet troops, even in transit, might have some effect upon the parliamentary elections.

Political Aspect Denied

The official statement said, however, that the troop movement was "due to the dislocation of Soviet occupation forces," which was being corrected, and that it had "no political background."

"This is said with the purpose of anticipating all combinations of untrue speculations," the statement said.

The first of the Soviet troops, it continued, already have crossed the border. It was presumed that the movement was across the Austrian and Hungarian frontiers.

Some Mechanized Forces

There was no indication of the size of the formations, but mechanized forces were mentioned. The statement said the troops were using main south-to-north highways as well as railway lines. The units will be nine days in traveling to their destinations in the Soviet occupation zone of Germany, it added.

The announcement said the step was taken with the approval of the Czechoslovak general staff, after consultations with the Russians.

Russia withdrew the main body of her forces from Czechoslovakia early this year.

Effects On Voting

Despite the Government's declaration that no political considerations were involved, the movement aroused lively discussion.

Observers said the troop movement, which may take about nine days, might aid the Communists in getting the votes of some easily-influenced electors.

That advantage, however, the observers said, might be nullified by the fact that the movement could stir up considerable resentment among other voters.

It was pointed out that only a relatively few Czechoslovakians would see the Russian troops, who will be stretched out thinly along certain highways and rail lines.

May Cut Into Food Supply

There was some concern, however, lest the Russians would cut deeply into Czechoslovakia's slim food supply and disorganize the rail system.

The Socialist newspaper *Svobodne Slovo* said the public could be certain that the last Russian would be out of the country by May 29, and that "the Communists won't gain an extra vote."

No Soviet troops have yet been seen in Prague.

Reds Crossing Czecho-Slovakia

Russian Troop Movement to Germany to Be Going On as Czechs Vote.

Prague, May 21 (A. P.).—An official announcement today said that Russian troops bound for Germany had begun moving across Czecho-Slovakia from the south in connection with "the reorganization of Russian occupation forces in Germany."

The announcement indicated that the movement would continue through May 26, date of the Czecho-Slovakian general elections.

The main body of Russian forces was withdrawn from Czecho-Slovakia early this year.

A statement from the office of Prime Minister Zdenko Fierlinger said the movement was planned in consultation with the Czecho-Slovak General Staff, which had approved of the plan.

There was widespread speculation whether the presence of Russian troops, even in transit, would have any effect on the forthcoming parliamentary elections. The statement from Fierlinger's office, however, said the troop movement was "due to the dislocation of Soviet occupation forces" and added that the "step has no political background. This is said with the purpose of anticipating all combinations of untrue speculations."

To Take Nine Days.

The statement said it would take the troops nine days to reach their destinations in the Russian zone of Germany. There was no indication of the number of troops involved, but mechanized forces were mentioned and the statement said main highways and railways would be used.

Informants here said they presumed the troops entered the country along the Austrian and Hungarian frontiers.

Yanks Bag Guns, Contraband In Raid On Danube Shipping

Vilshofen, Germany, May 21 (AP). Four thousand hand-picked United States constabulary troops swarmed aboard 372 vessels in the Danube River in a surprise daylight raid today, seized a huge bag of guns and contraband and apparently smashed a smuggling ring headed by remnants of the Hungarian Navy.

The boats, mostly Hungarian, were suspected of smuggling German SS fugitives out of Germany and trading in black-market supplies.

Cases of machine guns, numerous light arms, radio sets, and quantities of United States Army food, clothing, and other materials were seized. Boats containing them were impounded.

Former Navy Men Aboard

Several hundred members of the Hungarian Navy were believed to be aboard Hungarian naval craft among the river boats.

At least 30 of the vessels, including twelve gunboats, formerly were part of the Hungarian Navy and had fought with the Germans against the Russians, army officials said.

Hundreds of persons were removed for investigation, but the Army did not disclose whether any SS troopers were bagged. The heavily-armed raiders struck from the shores along a 45-mile stretch of the Danube from the Austrian border up to Deggendorf in southeastern Germany.

3,000 Taken For Questioning

The 5 A.M. raid upon ships lying at anchor near the river bank tumbled from bed nearly 3,000 men, women and children of twelve nationalities. They were rounded up for questioning by counter-intelligence agents. The seizure was accomplished in 34 minutes, spearheaded by the 11th Regiment of Maj. Gen. Ernest N. Harmon's special zonal constabulary, which will take over the chief security role of the United States occupation forces July 1.

The Hungarian ships were believed to harbor former sailors and high-ranking officers of the Hungarian Navy who had escaped from the Black Sea up the Danube from the Russians near the close of the war.

No explanation was offered by counterintelligence agents to explain the delay in moving against such men, but one officer said possibly it had been necessary to keep the original crews on the ships to maintain them.

Present Commander Sought

The Army made on immediate announcement whether Admiral Trunkwalter, described as present commander of the remnants of the Hungarian Navy, had been discovered. Trunkwalter became commander following the failure of Regent Admiral Nicholas Horthy's attempt to surrender the Hungarian fleet to the Allies.

The raiders, directed by Brig. Gen. Edwin L. Sibert, chief of the European headquarters' intelligence branch, met only one reported instance of resistance. A Hungarian armed with a shovel attacked a soldier, but was subdued quickly.

Fire At Patrol Boats

The Americans fired at three German river patrol boats, aiding in the coup, which were marked improperly and were slow in obeying commands to halt. One German patrolman was wounded.

Vilshofen is on the Danube, 12 miles northwest of the Austrian-German border town of Passau.

Authorities did not indicate whether the Soviet Army had been told in advance of the raids. Reporters were invited to watch the raid, but the Army kept some of its results secret.

97 Belgian Rexists On Trial for Slayings

Charleroi, Belgium, May 21—(AP)—The trial of a group of 97 Belgian Rexists on charges of assassinating 20 Belgian patroits on August 18, 1944, opened today.

The leader of the group, Victor Matthys, was alleged to have reported in a Rexist newspaper at the time that doctors, lawyers, priests and women were slain in reprisal for the execution by the resistance of the Rexist burgomaster of Charleroi.

The trial is expected to last two months.

ATTACK GREEK BORDER

Athens, May 21 (A. P.).—The Greek Government announced today that eighteen persons, described as members of the "well-known (Marshal) [illegible] roletarian Division," entered Greece from Yugoslavia Sunday and attacked a Greek frontier station north of Florina.

A statement issued by the Press Department described the attackers as Macedonian Slavs who had taken refuge in Yugoslavia, and said that Greek guards held off the assault until reinforcements arrived and drove the "attackers" back into Yugoslavia.

Florina is in northern Greece, near the juncture of the Greek-Yugoslav-Albanian borders. An Allied military observer who recently completed a two-and-a-half-month survey of the area described it as "Greece's next trouble spot."

Outbreak In Spain

La Coruna, Spain, May 21 (AP)—The civil Government announced today that four persons were wounded in an exchange of shots Sunday night between the civil guard and "extremist elements" who killed Arcadio Videla, newsman on the Falange daily *El Ideal Gallego*.

The announcement said the wounded included two "bandits," a corporal of the civil guard and a passer-by. It added that "several extremists" were arrested and two had unexploded hand grenades.

Debt Cancellation Urged In Holland

Amsterdam, May 21 (AP)—An open letter urging cancellation by the Government of 12,000,000,000 guilders (about $4,550,000,000) of the estimated 23,000,000,000-guilder public debt and drastic budget cuts as the only means of avoiding inflation was sent today to Finance Minister Pieter Lieftinck by six of the country's leading financial experts.

Among signers of the letter, which termed the present financial situation serious were Prof. G. M. Verrijn Stuart, director of the Amsterdamsche Bank and professor of economics at the University of Utrecht, Prof. J. R. M. van den Brink, member of the upper house of the states general, and Prof. F. de Vries.

Alexei Arrives At Sofia For Fete

Sofia, May 20 [AP—*Delayed*]—Alexei, patriarch of the Russian Orthodox Church, arrived by plane today for celebrations of the one thousandth anniversary of Bulgaria's famous Rila monastery.

The monastery, largest and richest in the country, was founded in the tenth century, but the present church and most of the courtyard date from the Nineteenth.

Zionists Study U. S. Proposal

Jerusalem, May 21 —(AP)— The Inner Zionist Council considered today a proposal by the United States and Britain that Jews and Arabs submit by June 20 their formal opinions on the British-American inquiry committee's report recommending that 100,000 Jews be admitted to Palestine.

The Arab Higher Committee will consider the proposal as soon as Jamal Effendi Husseini, chairman, returns from Damascus, where he has been conferring with other Arab leaders.

Spokesmen for both the Jews and Arabs protested, after their formal opinions were requested yesterday, that they already had made their positions clear.

"Such a request, which means another month's delay on implementation of the report, could have been made when the report was published three weeks ago," a spokesman for the Jewish agency said. "We have made it plain from the outset that we accepted some recommendations and rejected others."

Dr. Izzat Tannous, member of the Arab Higher Committee, said "there are certain things in the report itself we accept, but we refute the recommendations entirely because they are biased and unfair."

A statement by the U. S. government urged that the formal reports from the Jews and Arabs be "of a constructive nature insofar as possible." It pointed out that the recommendations of the joint inquiry committee were merely advisory and "not binding."

"The government of the United States will give equally careful consideration to the views of governments and organizations which it is now consulting," the statement said. "Judging from preliminary reactions to the report in various quarters, criticism may be expected."

The statement said that the interest of the United States was based on a "desire to help and compassion for the victims of Fascist and Nazi persecution, whether they are Jews or not" and on the fact that "American citizens have for a number of years contributed substantial assistance to the establishment of a Jewish national home in Palestine and there is every reason to believe that their interest will continue."

The United States also is interested in "maintenance and promotion of mutually beneficial and harmonious relations between the United States and Near East countries in many fields, "including political, educational, cultural, trade and economic development," the statement said.

Moslem Trade Unionist Assails India Offer

New York, May 21 (AP)—Fazal Elshi Quardan, Indian Moslem trade union leader, today termed Britain's offer of federal union status for India an "effort to perpetuate our slavery. Keep India divided and put down the rising tide of revolution."

The statement was made at a news conference under auspices of the Committee for a Democratic Far Eastern Policy.

Quardan, vice president of the All-India Railwaymen's Federation, demanded an immediate British declaration of Indian freedom and withdrawal of all troops so the Indian people may elect their own constituent assembly.

Cripps Hospitalized in India

NEW DELHI, India, May 21 (AP).—Sir Stafford Cripps entered Willingdon Hospital today for treatment for dysentery. He is in New Delhi on a British Cabinet Mission seeking a formula for Indian independence.

Last Troopship Brings India-Burma Veterans

New York, May 21 (AP)—The navy transport Gen. M. L. Hersey, last troopship scheduled to bring American soldiers from the China-Burma-India theater to New York, arrived today with 3,086 veterans of the Orient.

Col. Fred L. Johnson, of New Haven, Conn., who served as chief of the air force supply division in India and Burma, said most of the soldiers were air force personnel who remained behind to complete liquidation of American property in India and Burma.

U.S. Plane Reported Missing In Asia

London, May 21 (AP)—A British dispatch from Rangoon, Burma, said a United States Army plane with eight passengers and a crew of three, all of them Americans, was reported missing today. The plane left Rangoon for Calcutta on Friday.

Search centered in the Akyab area of the Burma coast, where monsoon weather had prevailed since Saturday.

JAP CABINET IS COMPLETED

Difficulties Overcome, Yoshida Forms New Government

Tokyo, *Wednesday*, May 22 (AP)—Shigeru Yoshida, who made his mark in prewar diplomacy, overcame eleventh hour complications to complete Japan's new Conservative, coalition cabinet—and proceeded to the Palace today for its formal investiture by the Emperor.

Premier Yoshida holds the posts of Foreign Ministers and head of the First and Second Demobilization Ministries (formerly Army and Navy). His aged predecessor, Baron Jijuro Shidehara, remains in service as minister without portfolio.

Yoshida last night quelled an uprising within his own party against his choice of Hirowo Wada as Minister of Agriculture and Forestry, completing the Cabinet of five Liberals, four Progressives and four non-party men.

Past Policies Protested

Liberal party chiefs protested the past policies of the 43-year-old Wada, who was arrested in 1941 as a "radical" and probably is farthest Left politically in the Cabinet.

Wada had been nominated after Yoshida's first choice, Dr. Hiroshi Nasu, was ruled out by the Allied purge, along with Justice Minister Chuzo Iwata. Tokutaro Kimura, Procurator general, was subsequently chosen for the post of Minister of Justice.

Investiture of one Cabinet member, Takao Saito, Minister without portfolio, also has been delayed pending approval by the Japanese Government of his record.

Nasu and Iwata were erased from the roster when Yoshida asked that they be exempted from Allied purge requirements and General MacArthur responded with a firm "no exceptions."

Would Have Been Holdover

Iwata would have been a holdover from the Shidehara Cabinet, where he served presumably under special dispensation. He was considered indispensable, Japanese sources explained, as a foremost legal authority in drafting Nippon's proposed new constitution.

Speedy imperial approval of the new Cabinet was desirable because the recessed extraordinary session of the Diet was scheduled to reconvene tomorrow.

Meanwhile, the Premier's residence no longer was beset by the mass demonstrations which had become a regular occurrence in recent weeks. MacArthur's warning of Monday against mass violence and intimidation by "disorderly minorities" made a "deep and significant impression" on the Japanese people, the Kyodo news agency said.

MACARTHUR BARS 2 FROM JAP CABINET

Lays Down Firm Policy of No Exception to Political Purge Order.

NEW SNAG RISES FOR YOSHIDA

Proposed Substitute for Ineligible Minister Is Opposed as Too Radical for the Liberals.

Tokyo, May 21 (A. P.).—Gen. MacArthur today laid down a firm "no exceptions" policy in respect of potential Japanese political purgees—and out went two nominees for Premier Shigeru Yoshida's new Cabinet. Yoshida, however, made quick changes to accommodate the new development, and there was reason to expect that he would seek the Emperor's final approval of the Cabinet tonight or tomorrow.

The Japanese Government formally requested MacArthur to exempt Chuzo Iwata and Hiroshi Nasu, its nominees for Minister of Justice and Minister of Agriculture. His directive bars from public office all individuals with militaristic or ultra-nationalistic records. Headquarters turned down the new request, ruling that there could be no exceptions.

The ruling was considered doubly significant. Iwata had been allowed to serve as Minister of Justice in the retiring Premier Shidehara's Cabinet, presumably under special dispensation. Japanese informants explained that he was indispensable as a foremost legal authority in drafting the country's proposed new Constitution. The Japanese Foreign Liaison Office said it regarded both Nasu and Iwata as ineligible, but hoped to win MacArthur's waiver because Yoshida especially wanted Nasu.

Others Are Named.

The Chief Cabinet Secretary, Joji Hayashi, said that Hirowo Wada, director of the Agrarian Policy Bureau in the Ministry of Agriculture, would replace Nasu on Yoshida's list and that Tokutaro Kimura, Procurator-General, would be Minister of Justice.

A new complication arose, however, when the Liberal party opposed Wada's nomination and confronted Yoshida — who heads the party—with a neat problem. The Liberals—actually a conservative group—objected to the past policies of the 43-year-old Wada, who was arrested in 1941 as a radical. Yoshida told Hayashi to see whether he could effect a compromise.

There was no official statement of why the Government had sought waivers on Nasu and Iwata. MacArthur had not ruled specifically on the eligibility of either However, their records put them within the provisions of the purge directive.

The new Cabinet represents a coalition of Japan's conservative parties—six Liberals and four Progressives—plus five non-partisan members. The metropolitan press and the political factions which are not participating in the new Cabinet wasted no time finding fault with it.

The Japan Communist party issued a statement meanwhile asserting that more than eighty members of the newly elected Diet would come under the purge directive. The recessed extraordinary session of the Diet is scheduled to resume tomorrow.

Anti-mob Law Decree.

Meanwhile, too, MacArthur's order against mob violence had an immediate effect on the Japanese people. Mass demonstrations which had become a regular occurrence were entirely lacking at the Premier's residence today. One group of thirty miners appeared at a gate and quietly acceded to a guard's announcement that only four could enter to make their request.

The Kyodo news agency noted that MacArthur's warning, which was published on the front page of every Tokyo newspaper and was one of the principal topics of conversation on the streets, had made a "deep, significant impression" on the people. The Nippon Keizai termed the statement timely since "most of the people were beginning to think that any kind of mass demonstration was justified under democracy."

Japs Obey Ban Upon Group Violence

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Timely, Paper Says

The *Nippon Keizai* termed the statement timely since "most of the people were beginning to think that any kind of a mass demonstration was justified under democracy."

The newspaper carried also a statement by the Communist party expressing fear that the warning might be used by Japanese "reactionaries" to suppress the democratic movement.

There was a minor tempest in Tokoyo's Setagaya ward concerning an apology which neighborhood leaders made to the Emperor for participation of their neighbors in Sunday's food demonstration.

Fifty representatives of the residents, backed by union and post office workers, insisted the apology was not necessary and forced the resignation of 63 neighborhood chiefs.

Jap Prison Guard Charged In GI Death

Tokyo, May 21 (AP)—Thoranoshin Akamatsu, former Osaka prison camp guard, was charged by Allied headquarters today with killing Private Robert H. Hill, of Norris City, Ill., by "striking him on the head with a hammer."

Akamatsu, who will be tried before an 8th Army tribunal, also was charged with causing Sergt. Joseph Black, of Gladstone, Mich., to lose the sight of one eye by striking him in the face with a stick, and with atrocities against other Americans.

Japan Maps to Provide Paper

WASHINGTON, May 21 (AP)—Maps that would have guided American troops through an invasion of Japan are going into shredding machines to become paper pulp. This was disclosed today by the Division of Territories and Island Possessions, which reported sale of 22,000,000 Army maps of Japan to the Great Eastern Packing and Paper Stock Corporation of New York City. The lot brought $5,040. The maps were prepared for "Operation Olympic" which had been planned when Japan surrendered. The maps, now stored at Hawaii, will be returned to the United States and ground into sufficient pulp to provide an estimated 800 tons of a specially prepared paper.

Poison Liquor in Japan

KOBE, Japan, May 21 (AP)—Three Japanese restaurant operators were fined 10,000 yen ($667) each in provost court today and sentenced to prison for selling poisonous liquor, which caused the death of a Filipino seaman.

U. S.-Japan Cable Use Widened

TOKYO, May 21 (AP)—Allied Headquarters approved today the extension of telegraph service between Japan and the United States to companies, organizations and persons whose services were deemed necessary to the occupation forces. Such messages were previously restricted to those with Army postoffice or staff-section addresses.

BARS 2 SALES IN JAPAN

Tokyo, May 21 (A. P.).—The Allied Civil Property Custodian today refused two Japanese commercial firms with head offices in other countries permission to sell their properties in Japan on the ground that all their assets may yet be confiscated for reparations.

Capt. R. N. Ginsburgh of the Civil Property Office said that the question of whether the seizure of a Japanese plant in another country affects the owners of branch facilities in Japan remains to be settled by the Reparations Commission. The companies applying for the sale of properties in Japan were the Manchuria Synthetic Oil Company with home offices in Kitsurin-shi, Manchuria, and the Dairen Dockyard & Iron Works Company, with offices at Dairen.

Some Europeans May Stay In Japan

Tokyo, May 21 (AP)—Italian, Hungarian and Romanian nationals in Japan will be given their choice of remaining or being repatriated, Allied headquarters said today.

Those who remain must have established permanent residence in Japan before December 1, 1939, and be able to maintain themselves as well as add to the Japanese social and economic welfare.

CHINESE PUSH ON CHANGCHUN

Nanking's 1st Army Reported 35 Miles From Capital

Nanking, May 21 (AP)—The Chinese Government's 1st Army, averaging 17 miles a day, has pushed to within 35 miles of Changchun in a drive to recapture that Manchurian capital from the Chinese Communists, central news (official government) agency said today.

Fresh from seizing the Communist stronghold of Szepingkai Sunday, the United States trained and equipped army has sped 35 miles northward to the vicinity of Kungchuling, the agency said.

The Communist troops were expected to make a stand at Kungchuling.

Peace Efforts Renewed

While the reinforced 1st Army drove on toward Changchun, General Marshall renewed his efforts to restore peace to the troubled nation.

The special United States envoy conferred for two hours with Gen. Chou En-lai, chief Chinese Communist negotiator, after reviewing the situation with Peng Hsuehpei, Government Minister of Information.

It was Chou's first meeting with Marshall since last week, when the Communist's illness interrupted negotiations. Marshall's headquarters said the talks would be continued Wednesday.

Press Reacts Promptly

The nation's press meanwhile reacted promptly to the special American envoy's urgent appeal to both factions to abandon the "reckless propaganda of hate and suspicion" which, he said, threatened disaster for the people of China.

The Government's central daily news still blamed the Communists for the fighting in Manchuria, but added that "the past is past, and we hope the Communists will begin a new life."

Omits Violent Attacks

The Ministry of Information's daily bulletin did not mention Marshall's appeal directly but omitted its usual roundup of editorials violently attacking the Communists. Instead, it emphasized articles on the food shortage and the high price of foodstuffs.

The Communists denied they had indulged in hateful propaganda and said they wished they had newspapers in which they could propagandize for peace. (The Communists actually publish some newspapers in China, but only a few.)

In Manchuria the news remained predominately military.

The Government-controlled Central News Agency reported that Gen. Tu Li-ming's new 1st Army, victorious at Szepkingkai, was advancing northward along five routes toward Kungchuling.

Ta Kung Pao's field correspondent described the month-long fight for Szepingkai as the "greatest battle" of the civil war, and said 150,000 men were flung into the conflict for this heavily fortified railway junction.

The Central News also reported recapture of Pehpiao in eastern Jehol province by Government troops who lost it to the Communists last week.

SAYS RUSSIANS MAY AID CHINA

Sun Fo Sees Possibility of Economic Advice.

Nanking, May 21 (A. P.).—Dr. Sun Fo, president of China's Legislative Yuan (council), feels that Russia's recent "attitude" in Manchuria might have sprung from fear of the tightening ties between the Chinese Government and the United States. He did not define "attitude."

"China and Russia must learn to live as neighbors peacefully," the son of Dr. Sun Yat-sen, China's revolutionary hero, said in an exclusive interview.

While turning away from the Russian one-party system in favor of the western political practice, Sun said China might have even more to learn economically from the U. S. S. R. than from the United States.

"We have to improve our relations with Russia," he said at the outset. "There seems to be misunderstanding and distrust."

Sun was asked whether he thought China might become a

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bridge between the Soviet economy and that of the United States.

"To fulfill such a promise," he replied, "China will have to build herself economically and politically."

First Army Advances.

Meanwhile the Government's Central News Agency said the new First Army, victorious at Szepingkai, drove northward with five spearheads. Its new objective was a Communist Army concentration at Kungchuling, forty miles north of Szepingkai on the Mukden-Changchun Railway. Other First Army troops, meanwhile, attacked Communist forces in the mountainous area northwest of Szepingkai.

Gen. Marshall's unprecedented scolding of the Chinese for inflammatory propaganda drew a plea for peace from a Kuomintang (Government party) organ today and a Communist wish that the party had newspapers in which to propagandize for peace. (The Communists actually do publish a few newspapers, but only a few, in China.)

Today, he received China's new Minister of Information, Peng Hsueh-Pei, and then Communist leader Chou En-lai as he continued his efforts to end the nation's civil strife.

Meantime, the Ministry of Information released a statement to the Government-controlled Central News Agency praising Marshall's statement, then recalled it without explanation.

However, Ta Kung Pao, organ of the Kuomintang's executive council, took a softer tone than usual toward the Communists and pleaded for peace rather than war. It urged the Government to take careful measures unless it was sure of quick victory.

[By the Associated Press]

Chinese Government forces pushed on to new attacks in the Manchurian civil war today while a Nanking spokesman called for peace and asked for sympathy and understanding for the Chinese from Russia and the United States.

The Government's Central News Agency said the new 1st Army, victorious at Szepingkai after being stalled for 32 days by Communist forces, drove northward with five spearheads. Its new objective was a Red troop concentration at Kungchuling, 40 miles north of Szepingkai on the Mukden-Changchun railway.

Attacking In Mountains

Other new 1st Army troops, meanwhile, attacked Communist forces in the mountainous area northwest of Szepingkai.

In Nanking, Dr. Sun Fo, chairman of the Government legislative council, asserted that China "will have to build herself up economically and politically" with the ending of civil strife as the vital step.

Sun, in an interview, pictured China as the possible bridge of understanding between the United States and Russia and by indirection sought co-operation in Chinese rehabilitation from both powers.

Looking In Two Directions

"Politically, we are committed to adopt the Western system; we are turning away from the one-party system which is Russia's," Sun told correspondents.

"But, economically, we may have to learn more from the Soviet system of great state enterprises instead of acquiring monopolistic industrial capital, which would simply turn the clock backward, as it did in Japan.

"We have to improve our relations with Russia. There seems to be misunderstanding and distrust. China and Russia must learn to live as neighbors peacefully."

He is the son of Dr. Sun Yat-sen, founder of the Chinese Republic.

Calls Manchuria The Key

China's aim, Sun insisted, was an "independent foreign policy" committing her to neither of the two great powers for "to go either way would be detrimental to the world."

The attempts to end the fighting in Manchuria—which Sun considered the key to settlement of all major problems in China—were complicated, he said, "by Soviet interest in the region, especially north Manchuria."

Are Fighting Feudalism.

Manila, May 21 (A. P.).—The Manila Bulletin today quoted Luis Taruc, Hukbalahap leader, as indirectly acknowledging that the Huks maintain a government within a government in some parts of strife-torn central Luzon, and that the wartime procedure carried into the present "because many of the present regular officials are collaborators or tools of feudal landlords." The Huks were wartime guerrillas.

Taruc denied any intention of overthrowing the Philippines Government, but told the newspaper that he would resist any attempt on its part to "restore the old order" on the rice farms and sugar fields in the rich plains country north of Manila.

A Bulletin reporter touring Pamkanga province said that he had asked peasants whether the Huks were maintaining an independent Socialist republic with its own laws, government, marriage ceremonies and tax collection "enforced by a regime of force and terrorism," and that he had "found they were mostly true, although the Huk leaders themselves denied it."

Says Church Is Neutral.

Taruc said that during the occupation the Huks, like many other guerrilla groups, had underground governments in the towns and villages, sometimes under the noses of the Japanese garrisons. Many central Luzon towns today have legally elected or appointed Hukbalahap officials. Others are run by Huk sympathizers.

The Bulletin said that marriages are solemnized by the bride and bridegroom's walking underneath crossed rifles to the Huk squadron commander who says simply: "I pronounce you married." It said that divorces are recognized if one spouse declares he does not wish to live any longer with the other. It declared that the Huks are attempting to prevent the peasants from going to church.

However, Taruc told the Associated Press recently that the Huks were not opposed to the church. He said that the Catholics, with some exceptions, "maintain neutrality toward us," while the Protestants, with the exception of the Iglesia di Cristo, "are more actively in favor of our principles."

16 JAPS FINALLY HEAR WAR IS OVER

Manila, May 21 (A. P.).—The Army announced today the surrender on southern Okinawa of sixteen armed Japanese soldiers who thought until last week that their country was still at war.

The surrender was effected by a picked team of Nisei interpreters who have been making a systematic search of the island's deep caves.

UNRRA Buying Surplus Goods In West Pacific

Manila, May 21 (AP)—The United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, with purchases totaling $13,000,000, has been the greatest buyer of surplus United States Army materials in the Western Pacific, the Foreign Liquidation Commission reported today.

Surplus sales to May 11 totaled $65,000,000 throught the Manila office.

Other large purchasers have been the United States Commercial Company with $12,500,000 and the Philippine commonwealth, $11,500,000.

Roxas Tells Philippines U. S. Is Strong Friend

Manila, May 21—(AP)—President-elect Manuel A. Roxas and U. S. Comsr. Paul V. McNutt arrived by plane from the United States today and declared their mission to Washington seeking financial support for the Philippines was a success.

Roxas said he would make a full report to the nation on the results of his flying trip, saying "I can assure the people of the Philippines that America will not let us down."

Roxas planned to report to outgoing President Osmena. He began immediate conferences with lieutenants to complete organization of his cabinet before his inauguration May 28.

ANTI-PERON UNION SEIZ... IN ARGENTINE

Buenos Aires, May 21—(AP)—The Federal Government, by special decree, assumed control today of the Argentine Industrial Union, a powerful manufacturers' association which unsuccessfully opposed the election of Col. Juan Peron as president of Argentina.

Nicolas Carbone, inspector general of the Ministry of Justice, was named interventor to supervise the affairs of the union for an indefinite period, during which the payment of dues as a requisite for membership will be discontinued.

The union contributed 300,000 pesos (about $60,000) to the campaign fund of Dr. Jose Tamborini, who was defeated by Peron in the presidential elections last February.

The government based its action on the charge that the union had not acted "in accordance with the principles of general interest on which its creation was determined" and had failed to unify the nation's industrial effort.

2 Army Air Bases Transferred to Cuba

Havana, May 21 (AP)—Two army air bases, built by the United States early in the war at a cost of about $25,000,000, were transferred to the Cuban Government yesterday as Cuba celebrated the forty-fourth anniversary of her independence.

The bases are at San Antonio de los Banos, 30 miles southwest of Havana, and San Julian, 200 miles west of here. President Ramon Grau San Martin and United States Ambassador Henry Norweb participated in the transfer ceremonies.

New British Ambassador Bringing His Own Piper

By The Associated Press.

EDINBURGH, Scotland, May 21—There will be skirling pipes on state occasions in the future at the British Embassy in Washington.

When Lord Inverchapel, successor to the Earl of Halifax as Ambassador to the United States, sails for New York on Thursday on the Queen Mary, his retinue will include a young member of the Clan MacLean, employed, in the custom of many Highland lairds, as personal piper. Lord Inverchapel, formerly Ambassador to Russia, was himself a piper in his youth.

Among his first engagements in America is an address to the St. Andrew Society of New York. He also plans to speak to the convention of American Wo... Clubs.

TRANS... JEWS TO PALESTINE IS URGED

WASHINGTON, May 21 — (AP) President Truman today received a letter signed by five members of Congress, urging immediate transfer of all European Jews to a Jewish state in Palestine.

The letter, personally delivered by Rep. John McCormick, Massachusetts Democrat, was signed by members of the Political Action Committee for Palestine, of which he is chairman. Other signers included Senators James Mead, New York Democrat; David I. Walsh, Massachusetts Democrat; Milton Young, North Dakota Republican and Rep. Thomas Lane, Massachusetts Democrat.

AVIATION CONFERENCE

Montreal, May 21—(AP)—Delegates and advisors from 44 nations are expected to participate in the Provisional International Civil Aviation Organization (PICAO) conference which open here today.

The conference will attempt to establish a permanent international organization to supervise air commerce between nations. A seat was being reserved for a Russian delegate, but there was no indication that the Soviet Union would participate.

VANDENBERG SAYS U. S. HAS NEW POLICY

Asserts Paris Conference Saw Birth of Positive Bipartisan Stand.

MAKES REPORT TO SENATE

Declares New Approach Demands Peace With Austria—Seeks Justice, Bars Vengeance.

Washington, May 21 (A. P.).—Senator Vandenberg (R.-Mich.) told the Senate today that the Paris meeting of Foreign Ministers had developed "a positive, constructive, peace-seeking, bipartisan foreign policy for the United States."

Vandenberg made no specific mention of difficulties the American delegation reportedly encountered in seeking Russian agreements to conference proposals, but he said that for the time being he was "willing to let the record stand" where Secretary of State Byrnes left it in his radio report to the nation last night.

In effect, Byrnes gave Russia the choice that it could stop blocking a European peace conference this summer or the United States would carry the whole matter to the United Nations.

Proclaiming an American "offensive for peace," Byrnes left no doubt that it would be carried out even at the expense of the basic post-war ideal that the great victor nations should act in unison to fashion the future. He made it perfectly plain that he held Russia responsible for the disappointing outcome of the Foreign Ministers Conference which ecessed in Paris last Thursday until June 15.

Policy Seen Solidified.

Byrne's formal report listed a ...lozen outstanding issues Moscow on which he indi... the United States would compromise.

Vandenberg, chairman of the Republican Senatorial Conference, conceded that the Paris meeting had failed to produce agreement on many vital matters, but said it had solidified American policy to write a "peace for keeps," based on justice and not vengeance.

Vandenberg said the American delegation, headed by Secretary Byrnes with Senator Connolly (D.-Tex.) chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, and himself as advisers, was a "constant unit" in seeking to end "inconclusive, armistice regimes which are postponing peace beyond all limits of reason and of safety."

The new bi-partisan foreign policy, he said, "demands action in concluding peace treaties not only with Italy, Romania, Bulgaria, Hungary and Finland, but also with Austria which is close to the center of the total, continental problem."

"It is based, at last, upon the moralities of the Atlantic and the San Francisco charters," he said in a prepared address. "Yet it is based equally upon the practical necessities required for Europe's rehabilitation. . . .

"I will support that sort of foreign policy under any administration and I hope that any administration, whatever its political complexion, will stick to that sort of foreign policy for keeps."

Five Additional Objectives.

He listed as other objectives of the new policy:

1. Action on decisions for a unified Germany, rather than consideration of its problems "in

Soviet Says All Troops Left Manchuria May 3

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, Wednesday, May 22—The Russian evacuation of Manchuria was "entirely completed" on May 3, the Moscow radio said today.

China 'To Bridge Chasm Between U.S., Russia'

DESCRIBES HUK STAND IN LUZON

Guerrilla Chief Says Men

four air-tight compartments in four zones of military occupation."

2. Maximum protections against resurgence of Axis aggression with "specific guarantees . . . of American good faith."

3. Demilitarization, with justice substituted for vengeance in peace formulas.

4. Establishment of ethnic, or population, recognitions "that no longer traffic in the lives and destinies of helpless people" and which spurn "expansionism as a plague upon tomorrow's peace and security."

5. The writing of a "peoples' peace," with all of the Allied partners of the war invited to participate, instead of "a closed corporation of big powers."

From the aggressive but confident tone of Byrnes's broadcast it was apparent, and officials confirmed this, that he is counting on Moscow conferences between Soviet Foreign Minister Molotov and Premier Stalin during the recess to reverse or modify the Russian stand on stalemated issues.

On the issue appearing biggest in his estimate—the making of peace treaties so that the nations of Europe can begin to "live and breathe" again—Byrnes declared he was confident that there would be a peace conference of the European nations and other interested Powers this summer.

Recalling that at Paris Molotov blocked such a proposal, Byrnes said this power to stop "all efforts toward peace" must not be left to any one nation and added:

"If a peace conference is not called this summer, the United States will feel obliged to request the General Assembly of the United Nations under Article 14 of the charter to make recommendations with respect to the peace settlements."

The article he cited gives the Assembly power to intervene in any situation involving the general welfare of the world.

"There is no iron curtain," Byrnes said, "that the aggregate sentiments of mankind cannot penetrate."

Of the Paris meeting he said that progress toward peace settlements in Europe had been "disappointingly small" but that some progress had been made . . . chiefly in clarifying issues and letting the governments of the four Powers know where they stand with relation to each other.

Vandenberg Report to Senate on Paris Talks

WASHINGTON, May 21 (AP).—Following is the complete text of the report by Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg, Republican, of Michigan, to the Senate today on the Paris conference of Foreign Ministers:

When I returned to Washington last Saturday from Paris I had expected to address the Senate in some detail this afternoon regarding the vitally important work of the Council of Foreign Ministers which has just temporarily recessed until June 15. But when I discovered the status of the Senate's calendar and the urgent necessity for earliest possible action upon pending legislation, I concluded that it would be unwise for me to divert the Senate's attention to another subject, regardless of its paramount concern to every citizen; and when Secretary of State James F. Byrnes made his able radio report to the nation last night it was so comprehensive and so adequate that I was confirmed in my decision to let the record stand where he left it for the time being. Therefore I content myself for the moment with this brief observation.

Secretary Byrnes requested the able chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee (Mr. Connally, of Texas), and myself to accompany him to this meeting of the Council of Foreign Ministers which was summoned primarily to deal with the preparation of peace treaties with Italy, Romania, Bulgaria, Hungary and Finland. I am happy to say that this American delegation was a constant unit in thought and action. It had no differences. Thus I gladly associate myself with the distinguished Secretary's report; and I compliment him upon his able leadership in this critically important enterprise.

Prefers Delay to Error

The council was not a success in gaining agreement upon several key questions upon which the solution of our major problems hang. It did not achieve agreement on a number of controlling points. It is advisable to be entirely frank upon this score. Eastern Communism and western democracy were unable, for the time being, to see eye to eye in most of these considerations.

It is unfortunate that great progress cannot be immediately reported. But delay is preferable to error in such vital matters. We can "compromise" within the boundaries of a principle. We can no longer compromise principles themselves. That becomes "appeasement"; and appeasement only multiplies the hazard from which it seeks escape. History leaves no room for doubt upon that score. The wrong answers will breed wars for tomorrow.

We must earnestly persist in striving for Allied unity; for unity within the principles which serve human rights and fundamental freedoms, which will win the moral judgments of the conscience of the world, and which may promise peace-for-keeps. We must persist with patient firmness. We must try to understand each other I do not despair of the result—particularly if the unselfish voice of America is a united one.

"A Partial Success"

In other directions the Council was at least a partial success. For example, it amended the armistice terms with Italy, once our enemy, subsequently our ally, to permit larger native autonomy and to allow Italy more readily to recuperate as a self-sustaining member of the family of nations. It succeeded, indeed, in finding common ground in a large area of detailed action which are involved in the mechanics of re-established peace. Further, it succeeded in narrowing the area of dispute even in respect to the larger issues. This is progress. All these things I shall be glad to discuss in detail with the Senate at a more appropriate time.

But, in my view, the more important news is that the Council was a complete success in developing, at last, and in disclosing a positive constructive, peace-seeking, bi-partisan foreign policy for the United States. It is based at last upon the moralities of the Atlantic and the San Francisco Charters. Yet it is based equally upon the practical necessities required for Europe's rehabilitation.

It is a policy which seeks promptly to end the present, inconclusive armistice regimes which are postponing peace beyond all limits of reason and of safety. It is a policy which demands action in concluding peace treaties not only with Italy, Romania, Bulgaria, Hungary and Finland, but also with Austria, which is close to the center of the total, continental problem. It is a policy which demands action in arriving at decisions for a unified Germany, where the real core of Europe's recuperation resides, and where the problem must be considered as a whole rather than in four air-tight compartments in four zones of military occupation. It is a policy which is definite and specific upon these counts and which demands specific deadline dates in these regards, before it is too late.

Wants a People's Peace

It is a policy which guarantees maximum protections against resurgent Axis aggressors, and which dramatically offers specific guaranties as an earnest of American good faith. It is a demilitarization policy. It is a policy which now substitutes justice for vengeance in these formulas of peace; which now insists upon ethnic recognitions that no longer traffic in the lives and destinies of helpless peoples, and which spurns expansionism as a plague upon tomorrow's peace and security. It is a policy which invites all of our partners in the war—instead of a closed corporation of big powers—to have a proper voice in the making of the treaties and the writing of the peace which result from the common victories which we all helped win. It is a policy which wants a people's peace.

That is what I think we Americans were trying to do at Paris.

That is what I pray we may yet succeed in doing.

I will support that sort of foreign policy under any administration, and I hope that any administration, whatever its political complexion, will stick to that sort of foreign policy for keeps.

This sort of policy, plus the effective operation of the United Nations, is the way to stop World War III before it starts.

ALLIES WILL SHARE NAZI ASSETS HELD BY SWITZERLAND

WASHINGTON, May 21. — (AP) The United States, Great Britain and France tonight won a share in the hundreds of millions of dollars of German assets in Switzerland.

A general agreement, announced by the State department after several months of negotiations, disclosed that the Swiss, who at one time had refused to give up any German holdings for fear of compromising their carefully-guarded neutrality, would:

1. Turn over $58,140,000 of an estimated $130,000,000 in gold looted from other countries and sold or deposited by the Nazis in Switzerland.

2. Share with the three western powers and other allies on a 50-50 basis the proceeds to be realized from the liquidation of German properties whose value has been estimated as high as $700,000,000.

The accord while not yet final, provides "a satisfactory method of preventing the use of German assets for the financing of a new war," said the State department announcement.

While not mentioned in the announcement, a major factor which caused Switzerland to modify its original position was the $1,500,000,000 in Swiss assets which the United States had frozen.

Officials said the $58,140,000 would be divided among France, Belgium, Czechoslovakia and other nations from which the Nazis had "looted" gold. Great Britain and the United States have agreed not to claim any of the gold.

However, under the Paris reparations agreement of Jan. 15, the United States and Great Britain both are entitled to 28 per cent of whatever money is realized by the allies in liquidating Nazi properties in Switzerland. France will get 16 per cent and Yugoslavia is next with 6.6 per cent.

Russia will not share in the Nazi assets in Switzerland under terms of the Paris pact to which the Soviets agreed.

World Food Pool Proposed

Washington, May 21 (AP)—A world food pool to feed famished peoples was proposed to an international conference today by UNRRA and Belgium.

The meeting also heard Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao, a delegate from India, declare that the western world could save millions "from the imminent threat of death by starvation" merely by "becoming a little less nonvegetarian."

The conference of nearly a score of nations and five international agencies, organized by the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization to attack the long-range problem of recurrent famine, moved today from the talking to the working stage. After a morning of speeches, committees began preliminary meetings in closed sessions.

Would Store Up Excess

Belgian delegate Paul Kronacker suggested the conference study "an international governmental wheat pool which will serve as an ever-normal granary, absorbing excess production in years of abundance and distributing the stocks in years of deficit."

UNRRA Director Fiorello LaGuardia went further. He recommended a "world surplus-food corporation."

At about the same time, Representative Clevenger (R., Ohio) demanded before a House Agriculture Committee meeting that "we get rid of UNRRA" in order to preserve American grain for seed. He declared insufficient demands for grain were being made on the Ukraine and countries under Russian occupation.

Ukraine's Wheat Crop Less

He was told by D. A. Fitzgerald, committee witness at the time and who accompanied Herbert Hoover on his world food survey trip, that latest reports received by the Agriculture Department indicate the Ukraine's 1945 wheat crop is about 75 per cent of prewar levels.

Fitzgerald told the committee that by June 30 this country will have delivered 380,000,000 bushels of wheat and flour plus 20,000,000 bushels of other grains.

As LaGuardia outlined his plan for a world surplus food corporation it would operate this way:

Members would set up the world pool by treaty and share the cost. There would be three regional offices, for the Western Hemisphere, for Europe and Africa, and for the Far East and Indian Ocean area.

Each Would Find Needs

On the basis of past consumption, each nation would determine its food needs. A country with a surplus would sell it to a regional office. The regional office would put it in a world pool and the world agency would sell food from the pool to lands in want or trade with them for other foods.

Each country would pay its farmers some sort of "parity" price for the surplus so they would have a satisfactory purchasing power.

LaGuardia took issue with the suggestion of former President Herbert Hoover, made before the conference yesterday, to end international food distribution on a charity basis by September 1.

Would Become "Pawn Shop"

"To compel a starving nation to borrow on long terms for current food is not in keeping with the new world that we are talking about," LaGuardia said. "We would, thereby, instead of having an international agency of mercy, transform it into an international pawn shop."

Rao said India was 7,000,000 tons short of wheat this year, had asked the combined food board for 2,500,000 tons in the first half of the year, been promised 500,000 by the end of May and received 200,000.

He called for equitable distribution of food according to the needs of nations and "not according to their political power or the sphere of influence or sphere of responsibility to which they might belong."

Wallace Links Aid And Export Gain

Washington, May 21 (AP)—Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Commerce, said tonight that if the United States helps "prevent millions from dying of famine," American commercial exports can be expected to surpass $10,000,000,000 a year.

In a radio address over CBS, Wallace said that "such an export volume" would mean a "continuing high level of employment at home and healthy profits for American industry."

The Secretary said it was "incredible" that any American should feel we were "foolish to ship food or any other scarce commodity abroad."

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FREE SUPPLIES TO NEEDY URGED BY LAGUARDIA

UNRRA Chief Against Sale of Food as Hoover Suggests.

WOULD BAR WORLD PAWNSHOP

House Member Proposes End of Giving to Save American Grain for Seed.

Washington, May 21 (A. P.).—Fiorello LaGuardia urged today that better-off countries keep on giving food to hungry lands instead of transforming "an international agency of mercy into an international pawnshop." He differed with former President Herbert Hoover, who recommended yesterday that charity donations of food be brought to an end and replaced by long-term credit arrangements.

LaGuardia spoke as head of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration. His audience was an international food conference.

"To compel a starving nation to borrow on long term for food," he said, "is not in keeping with the new world we are talking about."

He did agree with Hoover that UNRRA must come to an end eventually, and that a permanent international agency must take over the problem of meeting a continuing food crisis in the next few years. UNRRA will do its best to do a good job, he said, until a permanent agency is established.

Wants to End UNRRA.

Representative Clevenger (R.-Ohio) urged in a House Agriculture Committee meeting today that "we get rid of UNRRA" in order to preserve American grain for seed. He complained that insufficient demands for grain were being made on the Ukraine and countries presently under Russian occupation—the area known, he said, as "the bread basket of Europe."

The committee witness, D. A. Fitzgerald, who accompanied Hoover on his round-the-world food survey, told Clevenger that latest reports received by the Agriculture Department indicate that the 1945 grain crop of the Ukraine was about 75 per cent of its pre-war yield.

Rao Asks Cut in Meat Diet.

Speaking for India at the food conference, R. V. K. Rao said today that the world's hungry can be fed if Western nations would eat less meat. He suggested a little less non-vegetariae diet as a means of getting grain to hungry humans rather than to meat animals.

Rao, press representative of the Indian government, said that the United States, with far less population, consumes 130,000,000 tons of grain in a year while his 300,000,000 countrymen consume only 60,000,000 tons.

In the second day of its meeting, the conference heard statements from heads of delegations. Paul Kronacker of Belgium made two speecific suggestions:

1. That the combined food board, now made up of the United States, Britain and Canada, be expanded to include all major exporting and importing countries.

2. That an international wheat pool be formed to serve as a ever-normal granary." The pool, he said, would help farmers to look forward with a degree of security.

Sees Need for Stability.

Frank W. Bulcock, director-general of agriculture for Australia, likewise emphasized the need of assuring stability and security to farmers if any international food plan is to work.

Andres Fjelsteadt said that Norway would be able to export in 1946-47 750,000 tons of a fish catch expected to total 1,000,000 tons.

The conference centered much attention on how to relieve farmer fears that surplus crops and depressed prices might follow increased production.

Pepper, Byrd Clash in Senate, Floridan Gets Tag of 'Skunk'

WASHINGTON, May 21 — (AP) Senator Pepper declared today he believed Senator Byrd (D-Va) may have advised the coal operators to stall off a settlement with the union pending Senate action on labor legislation and Byrd, in a heated denial, virtually called Pepper a "skunk."

Pepper, assailing a proposal by Byrd to outlaw payments by employers to welfare funds administred solely by unions—such as John L. Lewis has demanded for his coal miners—reported that Byrd had held a conference with some mine operators, and asserted:

Accuses Byrd

"I believed—and it has not been denied by the senator from Virginia—I believed it possible that the senator from Virginia told the mine operators:

"Do not agree with John L. Lewis until we can get this anti-labor legislation through the United States Senate because senators will bear the scorpions's lash of public condemnation if they do not enact legislation that will be considered by the public as in some way or other punitive against John L. Lewis."

Bryd, who had been in the cloakroom, came hurrying in with a protest against what he called "false innuendoes." He sought to pin Pepper down as to whether the Floridan actually was accusing him of advising the operators to stall, and Pepper reiterated that he had spoken from the best of his belief about the situation. Finally Byrd exclaimed in disgust:

"I am reminded that when I first became a member of the Senate, my distinguished colleague, the senior Senator from Virginia (Senator Glass) said to me that it never paid to get into a contest with a skunk."

Met Mine Owners

Byrd said he had conferred with some Virginia mine operators at their request and maintained that all his constituents had a right to meet with him.

Byrd and Pepper, both red-faced, exchanged further words and finally Pepper declared that if he had been at fault, he apologized.

"While I do not agree with the senator's philosophy," Pepper said, "I respect him very highly as an individual and I hope to enjoy his personal friendship whether I ever get out of his skunk class or not."

Then Senator Hawkes (R-NJ) protested what he called Pepper's "personal attacks," and Pepper turned on Hawkes with the statement that the latter was the head or the owner of a big corporation. Hawkes denied it.

"Before I became a member of the Senate," Hawkes said, "I resigned from the presidency of the Congoleum company, and I never owned it."

"You made two statements that are 100 percent wrong," Hawkes asserted, "and that's what's the matter with your argument."

Pepper disclaimed any intention of making personal attacks and proceeded with his argument, but the exchange obviously rankled. Later on, when Pepper referred to Byrd again in another connection, the Floridan expressed the hope that he would not "subject myself again to the charge of being an odious animal." Byrd, on hand this time, made no reply.

After the flareup the debate on labor control proposals droned on for the eighth day and a vote appeared as remote as ever.

Green Backs OPA

Washington, May 21 (AP)—William Green, AFL president, said tonight that the administrators of the OPA were "in headlong retreat" before the agency's enemies. He said "this must stop at once."

The chief enemy of the OPA, according to Green, is the National Association of Manufacturers, which, he said, had "opposed every progressive step ever taken by our nation to improve the condition of the American people."

The labor leader, in a broadcast, urged his hearers to write to their senators and urge that the OPA law be extended for another year without a single one of the amendments approved by the House.

URGES ECONOMIC TALK

Chicago, May 21 (A. P.).—The removal of the Secretary of Labor, the Secretary of Commerce and the Stabilization Director was urged today by Harold E. Stassen, former Governor of Minnesota, who described them as the men mainly responsible for the failure of the administration to meet the emergency problems of reconversion.

In an address to the Inland Daily Press Association, Stassen, a Republican, called on President Truman "to promptly call a major economic conference consisting of representatives of the major economic groups, of the best of the nation's economists, and of the leadership of both parties.

He asserted that the eight months following the end of the war "have been marked by the greatest need for civilian products of all history, and have been marked by the greatest stoppages of production of all history."

Mrs. Luce Challenges 'Uncle Joe' To Let Us All Go in, Look Around

WASHINGTON, May 21 — (AP) William Z. Foster, chairman of the Communist party, asserted tonight that communism is a "profound democratic movement" and Representative Clare Boothe Luce (R.-Conn.) replied that communism and American democracy are "antagonistic."

Foster declared that reactionaries are "trigger happy" to use the atomic bomb on the world.

Mrs. Luce challenged "Uncle Joe (Stalin) to let the iron curtain down and let us all go in and have one big look. x x x What's he got there (Russia) that he is afraid of a free press?"

They were two of the principals in a debate over the Mutual Broadcast system on "are communism and democracy mutually antagonistic?"

Foster said "American monopolistic forces" are the cause of "present tension among the United Nations."

Mrs. Luce asked him if since 1939 he had "ever criticized anything Stalin enunciated in Moscow." Foster replied that Soviet policy had been "correct."

The congresswoman said that imperialism charges against the United States were "shabby nonsense" and that Russia went to war because she was attacked by Germany but before that the two countries had a "blood bond."

William H. Chamberlin, lecturer and writer who sat on Mrs. Luce's side of the table, declared that "communism is out for world domination by force."

Dr. Harry F. Ward, professor emeritus of Christian ethics, Union Theological seminary, Foster's colleague, said that "American economic royalism" is a danger to world peace and described Russia as a "Socialist democracy under communistic leadership."

Mrs. Luce, who recently announced that she was retiring from politics and had adopted the Catholic faith, at one point accused Foster of not being loyal to the United States but loyal to an "anti-religious" system. She said she would "rather die than live under such a system."

NAVAL ATTACHE DID GOOD SPY JOB

Washington, May 21 (A. P.).—Some United States naval attaches did valuable spy work during the war.

The Navy lifted its veil of secrecy on the subject a little to report to Congress how one attache, not identified by name, furnished information about Axis ship sailings from Japan which led to sinking seventeen out of eighteen vessels. The officer served at Vichy during a period in 1941-42.

U. S. Armada World's Greatest

Washington, May 21—(AP)— The United States Navy entered 1946 with an armada of fighting ships almost equal to the combined navies of all other world powers.

Fleet Adm. Chester W. Nimitz gave Congress this picture of the nation's naval might in testimony which the House Appropriation Committee made public today as it sent the annual naval appropriation bill to the House floor.

Here's how his report rated the United States Navy with others in major ships on Jan. 1:

Battleships: United States, 23; Great Britain 14; Russia 4; Italy 5; France 4.

Heavy cruisers: United States 26; Great Britain 12; Russia, 7; Italy, 1; France 3.

Light cruisers: United States, 41; Great Britain, 50; Russia, 2; Italy, 9; France, 6.

Aircraft carriers: United States, 32; Great Britain, 12; Russia, Italy and France, none.

Escort carriers: United States, 75; Great Britain, 29; Russia, Italy and France, none.

Destroyers: United States, 353; Great Britain, 259; Russia, 51; Italy, 11, France, 15.

Submarines: United States, 206; Great Britain, 115; Russia, 140; Italy, 21; France, 18.

Total combatant ships: United States, 756; Great Britain, 491; Russia, 204; Italy, 47; France, 46.

While many United States combatant ships will be scrapped or otherwise put out of service, here's what the Navy told the committee it plans to retain:

Battleships: 4 in active status; 2 in reserve; 10 inactive but serviceable.

Cruisers: 29 active; 10 reserve; 30 inactive.

Aircraft carriers: 12 active; 3 reserve; 22 inactive.

Escort carriers: 10 active and 56 inactive. None in reserve.

Destroyers: 126 active; 22 reserve; 205 inactive.

Destroyer escorts: 30 active; 4 reserve; 204 inactive.

Submarines: 80 active and 106 inactive.

Nimitz told the committee the postwar fleet generally will be split up this way:

Pacific: An amphibious force adequate to carry one reinforced Marine division; 7 carriers, 6 escort carriers, 2 battleships, 17 cruisers, 72 destroyers, 39 submarines, 16 destroyer escort

Atlantic: An amphibious force capable of handling one reinforced Marine division; 5 carriers, 4 escort carriers, 2 battleships, 12 cruisers, 45 destroyers, 41 submarines, and 14 escort destroyers.

Augmenting each fleet will be a naval air force, the size of which will depend on available finances. In addition, reserve fleet forces will be maintained in both Atlantic and Pacific.

These active nd reserve units, Adm. Nimitz said, "constitute the minimum standard of readiness which is advisable in the light of the current international situation."

The projected postwar fleet, Secretary of the Navy Forrestal told the committee, will be "qualitatively and quantitatively . . . equal to all the forces of the world."

$4,639,659,000 FUND FOR NAVY ASKED IN HOUSE

Appropriations Committee Tops Budget Estimate by $374,260,000.

MEASURE IS A COMPROMISE

Service Asked $6,000,000,000 —Bill Would Preserve Marines' Identity.

Washington, May 21 (A. P.).—The House Appropriations Committee today recommended $4,639,659,000 for the Navy next year in response to Secretary Forrestal's plea for a "truly effective sea and naval air power" to help keep the peace.

The money would finance the Navy in the fiscal period beginning July 1. The committee increased Budget Bureau estimates by $374,260,000. The Navy originally had asked the Budget Bureau for about $6,000,000,000, counting in contract - making authority and reappropriation of unspent funds.

Under the committee's plan, the Navy would have an average force of 500,000 enlisted men and 58,000 officers during the 1947 year. The Navy would have 950,000 men and 105,000 officers at the outset, gradually tapering its strength to 437,000 men and 57,800 officers at year's end.

This force would man 291 major fighting ships listed for active service and fly 3,000 fleet planes and 3,000 other planes. Forty-two ships would be kept in reserve and 632 on inactive categories. In addition, there would be 2,400 spare planes.

Pleas Made by Forrestal.

In requesting funds for the Navy's first full year of peacetime operations since the war, Forrestal told the committee at hearings:

'If the United Nations organization is to be given a reasonable opportunity of success, the present maintenance of our armed power is essential and that means the maintenance of a truly effective sea and naval air power."

Sizing up the problem before it, the committee took cognizance of the development of the atomic bomb, saying:

"If it were possible to know at this moment what effect the atomic bomb may have on future modes and methods of warfare, a line of approach could be devised that would provide the necessary men and facilities to serve the pattern of the new era. Unfortunately no standards exist for divining this future picture. Decisions must be made upon facts as they exist, plus reasonable expectancy of future needs."

Included in the $4,639,659,000 the committee approved is a transfer of $500,000,000 from the naval stock fund to the pay and subsistence account. The stock fund includes money for ship stores, uniforms and similar purposes.

Bureau Estimates too Low.

The committee said it believed that the new funds would be ample to maintain the world's largest and most modern Navy. The proposed fund is $8,118,928,879 below current year appropriations.

Original Budget Bureau estimates, the committee said, were insufficient to insure a Navy "that may be expected to meet any contingency reasonably foreseeable in the future."

To provide for a comprehensive Navy and Marine Reserve training program, the committee recommended an increase to $133,800,000 in the Budget Bureau's estimate of $78,811,000 for training.

It explained that the additional money will permit training of 55,000 additional men and 3,000 additional officers in the organized Naval Reserve; provide a volunteer reserve training program for 60,000 officers and men; training "in some form or other" for 60,000 Marine Corps reservists, and completion of the training of all cadets in the V-5 naval aviation training program.

Post-war Training Plans.

Post-war Navy training plans call for three instead of eight recruit training stations and for a post-graduate school at Newport, R. I. All recruits and most service-schools students will be trained at San Diego, Cal., Great Lakes, Ill., and Bainbridge, Md. Discontinued recruit training stations are Norfolk, Va., Sampson, N. Y., Lake Seneca, N. Y., Farragut, Idaho, and Newport, R. I. Instead of recruit training at Newport, the Navy plans for a post-graduate general line school primarily for officers who are transferring to the regular service.

The committee recommended $1,500,000 for San Diego; $2,675,000 for Great Lakes; $1,500,000 for Bainbridge, and $1,500,000 for Newport.

Tribute to Marines.

Paying tribute to the work of the Marines, the committee expressed the conviction "the American people would never look with favor upon any move designed to bring about any loss or impairment of identity" of the corps. This was the only reference to proposals for a merger of the armed forces.

The bill supplies approximately $250,000,000 for naval research and development, an increase of $40,000,000 over budget estimates. The research fund was voted after the committee heard naval experts tell of studies of powering ships with atomic energy instead of by ordinary marine engines, and of plans for installation of huge rocket-shooting guns or battleships.

Admiral Land Censured.

The committee recommended closing out the War Shipping Administration on July 1, 1946, and transfer of its funds, duties and employees to the Maritime Commission. The program contemplates winding up WSA's ship operations by the end of 1946, with private marine shippers taking over a large part of the proposed government shipping operations for 1947.

The committee censured Admiral Emory S. Land, former head of the Maritime Commission, for what it termed failure to maintain "accurate cost-accounting figures" on construction costs of ships at various shipyards. It denied funds for bookkeeping work "aimed at charging off to the various wartime construction contracts negotiated by the commission, the costs of materials furnished by the commission" to contractors.

The Government, the committee said, would receive no income from this work and the commission "need not concern itself with the problem of employing personnel to perform the task of allocating to individual ship construction contracts the $800,000,000 odd of unallocated wartime shipbuilding material costs."

For the Navy's Bureau of Aeronautics, the committee recommended $805,760,000; for the Bureau of Yards and Docks, $275,312,000, including $60,052,000 for public works construction outside the United States and $83,000,000 for projects in this country.

For both bureaus it denied requests for additional contract authority and recommended repeal of unobligated existing contract authority as of next July 1.

Research Work Planned.

Committee hearings on the appropriations measures supplied some clews to the way in which the Navy expects to spend its money for research, although much of the testimony was secret.

One project includes long-range tests of pilotless aircraft at the ordnance test station at Invokern, Cal. These will be conducted with 625 pilotless planes.

Another calls for research on captured German equipment, including a wind tunnel for experiments with buzz bombs and two large cranes which had been used in German harbors.

Work is also under way to perfect radar detection devices for defense against any atomic bomb attacks or naval fleets or this country. In this connection, the Navy hopes to develop electrically controlled bombs equipped with radio and radar instruments.

Seabees to be Permanent.

Some of the other highlights of the hearings:

The Seabees wartime naval construction force, will be a permanent fixture with the Navy. Training will be conducted at Port Hueneme, Cal.

The Navy entered 1946 with 756 fighting ships—almost equal to the combineed total of 788 combatant vessels in the fleets of other major naval Powers—Great Britain, Russia, Italy and France.

The proposed budget for the maintenance of the Pearl Harbor Navy Yard the next fiscal year is less than half the estimated expenditures for the twelve months ending June 30. Maintenance funds for the next twtlve months were estimated at $4,375,000, compared with anticipated expenditures of $9,156,000 for the current fiscal year and

Navy Plans Big Building Program

Washington, May 21—(AP)— Navy plans for a $35,966,300 public works construction program in the continental United States during the 12 months beginning July 1 were disclosed today.

Rear Adm. John J. Manning, chief of the Navy Bureau of Yards and Docks, told the House Navy Appropriations subcommittee that the proposed building program is scaled down to high priority projects to conform to Budget Bureau recommendations.

Largest single item in the list of projects submitted to the subcommittee during hearings on the Navy appropriations bill for the fiscal year 1947 was $6,900,000 for a new 500-bed naval hospital at Austin, Texas.

Other proposed construction includes alterations to apartments at the New London, Conn., submarine base at a cost of $185,000.

U. S. Has More Ships Than Rest of World

But Whether War-built Maritime Power Will Be Kept Remains to Be Seen.

Washington, May 21 (A. P.).—From Archangel to Melbourne in the war years, up the steaming Persian Gulf and through the swirling fogs of the Bering Sea went the blunt-nosed slab-sided American liberty ships.

War made America the number one shipping power. The United States had only one-seventh of the world's tonnage when the Nazis invaded Poland. Now there are more ships under the American flag than all the rest of the nations combined.

Tomorrow is Maritime Day, but whether we will keep our big league position is practically anybody's guess. The Government wants a powerful merchant marine. So do ship owners. Money, men and ships are available, but there are some tough problems too.

Since 1939 around $17,000,000,000 have been spent to put the Stars and Stripes over more than 7,000 ships. It would be nice to get some of that back, and a law has been passed setting up how and at what price the Government-owned ships will be sold.

Many Are Affected.

Apart from salvaging some of that war expense, however, thousands of people are directly and indirectly employed by American shipping. Factories and businesses a long way back from our seaports are concerned in the size of the merchant fleet.

Owning most of the world tonnage, the United States is in a position to stimulate "a high volume of international trade," Department of Commerce officials say, which "will mean employment of more laborers in the United States . . . and generally a larger volume of business."

In the days when men were cheap and tea expensive Americans skimmed the cream of world trade with the fastest ships ever built. As America expanded to the westward, interest waned in deep-water profits. There was more money to be made in development of the vast land areas between the sea coasts. Gradually United States living standards and wages went up, and cheaper-built, cheaper-manned foreign vessels were allowed to get the overseas trade. In 1830 American ships carried 90 per cent. Some of that business was regained and by 1935 American ships carried a little over 30 per cent.

Aiming at 50 Per Cent.

Now the Maritime Commission is shooting at a minimum of 50 per cent in the United States-owned ships, but it will take Yankee ingenuity to beat long-time seafaring traders like the British, the Dutch and the Norwegians on world markets.

The Japanese and the Germans, second and third on the pre-war list of foreign traders (the British were first) are out of the race. A scramble for their markets is in the making.

One Liberty ship captain gloomily predicted: "Our war-trained sailors will go back to the land and our shipping trade back to the British and other nations which can build ships cheaper and hire sailors at lower wages."

But colorful, pungent Admiral Emory S. Land, former boss of the Maritime Commission, insists: "Never again must we allow our merchant marine to become the nation's cross-eyed stepchild!"

AMERICAN NAVY WILL DRIVE SHIPS WITH ATOM POWER

Boston, May 21—(AP)—The Navy "has no time to lose in adopting atomic power for surface ships and particularly submarines," according to Rear Adm. Harold G. Bowen, Chief of the Navy Office of Research and Inventions.

He told the joint Council of International Co-operation last night that "the horror of the atomic bomb has blinded many minds to other possibilities of atomic energy and particularly atomic power."

He said that the installation of atomic energy in submarines makes "a very attractive proposition" and ships would "have a cruising radius only dictated by the amount of provisions that can be carried."

With atomic power, he added, "economy of fuel will no longer be essential. Navy turbines will be completely redesigned and marked increases in speed will be conductive to reducing the possibility of effective bombings.

He said, however, that there would be "no miraculous transformation of atomic energy into power." Heat from atomic fission, he added, would make steam "and steam will drive turbines or reciprocating engines exactly as it does now."

Truman Confers With Roberts

WASHINGTON, May 21 (AP).—President Truman conferred briefly today with Owen J. Roberts, former Associate Justice of the Supreme Court. Leaving the President's office, Mr. Roberts declined to discuss their talk, telling reporters: "I can't say a word." Mr. Roberts talked with Mr. Truman a few weeks ago, presumably about the vacancy on the Supreme Court created by the death of Chief Justice Harlan F. Stone.

GIFT FOR TRUMAN

WASHINGTON, May 21. — (AP) President Truman was presented today with a 900-year-old Korean porcelain vase. Dr. Lee Wook Chang, leader of a Korean educational mission now in this country to advocate an exchange of students between this country and Korea, made the presentation. He said the 18-inch high vase, one of five of its kind in the world, was buried in a royal tomb and excavated in 1912.

30.24-1929

See Army Medical Blackout

Dr. Perrin Long Charges Valuable Data Are Withheld and Research Hampered.

Atlantic City, May 21 (A. P.).—Dr. Perrin H. Long of the Johns Hopkins Medical College said today that the United States Army had a policy of withholding valuable medical information.

In an address prepared for delivery before the 180th annual meeting of the Medical Society of New Jersey, Dr. Long asserted that classification of much information as "confidential" hampered wartime research. Release of this information to accredited civilians would have aided greatly in planning of research for the armed forces, said Dr. Long, professor of preventive medicine at the Baltimore Medical School.

Extensive research into the chemical nature of penicillin by the United States Army today is "shrouded in mystery," he said. Civilian physicians therefore must prescribe "unknown mixtures of penicillin with no assurance that the mixture they employ will be the most effective."

Dr. Long, who served thirty-seven months in the Army and with the rank of colonel was medical consultant in the North African and Mediterranean theaters, continued:

"Many medical officers had little opportunity to have much professional contact with their patients. Despite age, training and length of service, many highly competent medical officers remained captains."

Failure to advance deserving officers was caused by the "stupid inflexibility of tables of organization," Dr. Long asserted.

3 Babies Dead, 16 Sick On Brideship Vance

New York, May 21 (AP)—Port-of-embarkation authorities tonight said three infants had died and sixteen were ill from an undetermined ailment that occurred in the thirteen-day voyage from Le Havre of the bride ship Zebulon Vance.

Col. John P. Schiess, chief of public relations for the port, said three of the ailing infants had been removed to the army hospital at Fort Hamilton, Brooklyn, in special ambulances when the ship docked Monday. Three of the children who are critically ill, he added, were taken off the ship Sunday night while the vessel lay at anchor in the North River.

Schiess said tests had been started on the food, water, milk and other supplies aboard the Vance, and that "the vessel was equipped with enough medical officers and supplies to handle any ordinary situation that might occur."

Truman-Stalin Meeting Urged In House Speech

Washington, May 21 (AP)—Representative Mundt (R., S.D.) urged in a House speech today that a conference be arranged between President Truman and Russian Premier Stalin.

Mundt praised Secretary Byrnes for his "candor" in his foreign policy statement last night.

"But it is more and more clearly indicated," Mundt said, "that a conference is needed soon between the Big Two—the leaders of the United States and Russia."

LEPROSY CASE IS CONFIRMED

Army Officer To Accompany Wife To Leprosarium

Washington, May 20 (AP)—The Public Health Service tonight confirmed that the wife of Maj. Hans Hornbostel was suffering from leprosy and said the major's application for a job at the Carville (La.) Leprosarium would be given "every consideration."

The major has expressed an urgent wish to be with his wife when she goes to the leprosarium, and declared he would be willing to work in the kitchens, if necessary.

Diagnosis Correct

The health service issued the following statement:

"The United States Public Health Service has confirmed the diagnosis of leprosy for Mrs. Gertrude Hornbostel. The confirmation, required by law, has been telephoned to Dr. Walter T. Harrison, district medical officer, United States Public Health Service in San Francisco.

"Dr. Harrison is making arrangements with Dr. Wilton L. Halverson, director of public health for the State of California, to obtain the clearance necessary for moving Mrs. Hornbostel to the National Leporosarium at Carville.

Travel Arrangements

"Arrangements for the departure are being completed as quickly as possible. Mrs. Hornbostel probably will leave for Carville within two days. Isolation technique will be used en route for the comfort of the patient and to assure the safety of the traveling public. Precautions will include the use of a separate compartment, disinfection of all dishes and disinfection of the compartment after it is vacated in Louisiana.

"Mrs. Hornbostel will be accompanied by a medical officer of the Public Health Service, a nurse, and by Major Hornbostel, who will be designated, with his concurrence, as special escort by the Public Health Service so that he may accompany his wife to Carville. Dr. G. H. Faget, medical officer in charge of the Carville Leprosarium, will meet the party in New Orleans and accompany Mrs. Hornbostel to Carville.

Application To Be Considered

"Dr. Faget, of the leprosarium, has stated that in Major Hornbostel's case his application for employment at the leprosarium will be given every consideration if there is a vacancy for which he could qualify.

"The advisory committee on leprosy to the Public Health Service does not recommend nonlepers living at the leprosarium. In their opinion the provisions at Carville are liberal for leaves of absence of patients to their homes and for visits by relatives to the institution. They state that general hospitals do not usually admit well members of patients' families."

Major Hornbostel earlier in the day addressed his petition for permission to accompany his wife to the leprosarium direct to the Public Health Service.

Appeal Made By Husband

Dr. Otis L. Anderson, chief of the health service's hospital division, said he received the following telegram from Hornbostel in San Francisco:

"Highly appreciate hopeful statement attributed to you asking me to contact you (regarding) official arrangements that could be made to make possible my employment at Carville (the Government's leprosarium at Carville, La.).

"I am sure you realize I wish to be with my wife constantly."

Hornbostel apparently referred to Dr. Andreson's statement yesterday that no direct request had been received from the major regarding his desire to remain at his wife's side if she were transferred from San Francisco to Carville.

Assistance Promised

Dr. Anderson said nonlepers could be employed at Carville under civil service regulations, and that if the major made a formal request for such employment, studies would be made to determine his eligibility—provided Mrs. Hornbostel were admitted to Carville under a definite diagnosis of leprosy.

Replying to Hornbostel, Dr. Anderson wired today:

"Arrangements initiated (to) effect early transfer your wife to Carville upon confirmation (of) diagnosis (in) accordance (with) regulations.

"Upon arrival Carville, medical officer in charge will assist you in obtaining living accommodations during hospitalization your wife."

CAPT. BUS MILLER NAVY PILOT, DIES

CORONA, Calif., May 21—(AP) Capt. Norman H. (Bus) Miller, 33, bomber pilot hero of the Central and southwest Pacific campaigns, died at naval hospital here today after several months' illness.

A hospital spokesman said his death was due to tuberculosis, probably contracted during his Pacific tour of duty.

His wife and a brother were at his bedside. The widow and their five children reside at Coronado, Calif.

Miller joined the Navy as an enlisted man in 1926 but later entered Annapolis and graduated in 1931 as an ensign.

During the Pacific campaigns he became known as the Navy's one-man aerial task force. He and his B-24 crew were credited with sinking or damaging 66 Japanese vessels in the four-engined Liberator the crew christened "Thunder Mug." A commander during most of his fighting career, he won the Navy Cross, four Distinguished Flying Crosses and the Purple Heart.

A spokesman at the hospital said it was his understanding that Miller had directed that royalties from a book he had written be turned over to the American Red Cross to investigate financial conditions of his bomber crewmen and assist them if they needed aid.

The flier will be buried at Arlington cemetery after funeral services there next Monday.

Soviet Paper Attacks American Film Studios

Moscow, May 21 (AP)—*Red Star*, organ of the Red Army, said today that Hollywood studios were refusing Czechoslovakia's request for American films until the nationalized moving-picture business of Czechoslovakia was returned to its former owners.

P. Troyanovsky, the writer, said this was an example of "the help from abroad" given Czechoslovak reactionaries on the eve of the legislative assembly election in that country next Sunday.

LONDON MAY 21-(AP)-THE SITUATION IN IRAN REMAINED CONFUSED TODAY.
WITH IRANIAN CENTRAL GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS CONCEDING THAT SOME CLASHES
HAD OCCURRED ALONG THE AZERBAIJAN BORDER BUT MINIMIZING AZERBAIJAN
CLAIMS OF BLOODY CIVIL STRIFE.
A BROADCAST FROM TABRIZ, CAPITAL OF SEPARATIST AZERBAIJAN, SAID
THAT IRANIAN TROOPS LAUNCHED A NEW, HEAVY ATTACK AT 10 A.M. IRAN
TIME (12:30 A.M. EST) YESTERDAY AT SAIN KALEH (SHAHINDAJ), 100 MILES
SOUTH OF TABRIZ, USING MORTARS AND ARTILLERY.
THE TABRIZ RADIO WAS FURTHER QUOTED BY EXCHANGE TELEGRAPH AS SAYING
THAT FIERCE FIGHTING CONTINUED THROUGHOUT YESTERDAY AS THE BATTLING
WENT INTO ITS SECOND DAY.
HOWEVER, AN ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCH FROM TEHRAN SAID A SPOKESMAN
FOR THE IRANIAN WAR MINISTRY DECLARED THAT WHATEVER CLASHES HAD
BROKEN OUT WERE OF A MINOR NATURE AND OF "NO REAL IMPORTANCE."
AHMED QAVAM, IRANIAN PREMIER, WAS QUOTED BY REUTERS AS SAYING
THAT A CLASH HAD OCCURRED ON THE AZERBAIJAN BORDER, BUT THAT IT WAS
NOT SERIOUS AND THAT HE DID NOT KNOW HOW IT STARTED. TOLBAN IRANIAN
PRINCE MOZAFFAR FIROUZ, IRANIAN PROPAGANDA MINISTER, TOLD
NEWSMEN THAT "EVEN THE SOUL OF IRAN CANNOT TELL" IF REPORTS OF
FIGHTING WERE TRUE.
THE TABRIZ RADIO ANNOUNCED RECEIPT OF A TELEGRAM FROM QAVAM THAT
HE HAD "NO INFORMATION OF ANY ATTACK BY GOVERNMENT TROOPS AGAINST
AZERBAIJAN."
"WE PITY QAVAM AND WOULD LIKE TO BELIEVE HIS INNOCENCE," THE
ANNOUNCER SAID SCORNFULLY.
MEANWHILE IN NEW YORK, HUSSEIN ALA, IRANIAN AMBASSADOR TO THE
UNITED STATES, INFORMED THE UNITED NATIONS SECURITY COUNCIL THAT HE
WAS UNABLE TO ASCERTAIN WHETHER SOVIET TROOPS HAD WITHDRAWN FROM
AZERBAIJAN.
ALA ASSERTED THAT "SOVIET INTERFERENCE IN THE INTERNAL AFFAIRS OF
IRAN HAS NOT CEASED." HE SAID THAT IF REPORTS OF ARMED CONFLICT
WERE TRUE, THEN "THE DANGER TO INTERNATIONAL PEACE AND SECURITY IS
BOTH SERIOUS AND IMMINENT."
A DELAYED DISPATCH, WRITTEN IN TABRIZ SUNDAY BY ASSOCIATED PRESS
CORRESPONDENT JOSEPH C. GOODWIN AND RECEIVED LAST NIGHT, QUOTED
"PREMIER" JAFAR PISHEVARI OF AZERBAIJAN AS SAYING THAT "ON A WAR FOOTING,"
HAD SOVIET "MORAL SUPPORT IN OUR BID FOR FREEDOM." AND ADDED
PISHEVARI SAID THAT AZERBAIJAN WAS "ON A WAR FOOTING" WHILE THE RED
THAT "WE SEIZED THE OPPORTUNITY TO STRIKE FOR FREEDOM."
ARMY WAS HERE. NOW WE HAVE IT AND WILL NOT GIVE IT UP.
GOODWIN'S DISPATCH SAID THAT PISHEVARI DENIED TRAVEL PERMITS TO
THE U.S. CONSUL, ROBERT RUSSOW, JR., AND TO TWO U.S. CORRESPONDENTS
WHO ARRIVED IN TABRIZ FRIDAY. MK13AED

BY MAX HARRELSON

NEW YORK, MAY 21-(AP)-IRANIAN AMBASSADOR HUSSEIN ALA RECEIVED INSTRUCTIONS FROM HIS GOVERNMENT TONIGHT TO TELL THE UNITED NATIONS SECURITY COUNCIL THAT ALL RUSSIAN TROOPS HAD BEEN OUT OF IRAN SINCE MAY 6 AND COUNCIL DELEGATES THEREUPON HURRIEDLY RECONSIDERED THEIR POSITIONS ON THE CONTROVERSIAL CASE.

ALA CONFIRMED RECEIPT OF THE INSTRUCTIONS SHORTLY AFTER THE DELEGATES LEARNED THROUGH NEWS DISPATCHES FROM TEHRAN THAT THE IRANIAN GOVERNMENT HAD ANNOUNCED THE COMPLETION OF RUSSIAN WITHDRAWALS.

HE IMMEDIATELY STARTED DRAFTING A NEW REPORT FOR SUBMISSION TO U.S. SECRETARY-GENERAL TRYGVE LIE. MEANWHILE, HE DECLINED TO DISCLOSE THE TEXT OF THE NEW INSTRUCTIONS. HE SAID, HOWEVER, THAT THEY DEALT EXCLUSIVELY WITH THE QUESTION OF TROOP EVACUATION AND MADE NO MENTION OF ALLEGED SOVIET INTERFERENCE IN AZERBAIJAN PROVINCE.

THE NEWS TOOK THE DELEGATES COMPLETELY BY SURPRISE AS THEY PREPARED TO TAKE UP THE CASE AT 11 A.M. (EDT) TOMORROW AND, AS A RESULT, THEY WERE UNABLE TO SAY IMMEDIATELY WHAT EFFECT THE NEW IRANIAN DECLARATION WOULD HAVE ON THE COUNCIL'S ACTION.

THE SPOKESMAN FOR ONE DELEGATION SAID, HOWEVER, THAT AN UNEQUIVOCAL STATEMENT BY THE IRANIAN GOVERNMENT THAT ALL SOVIET FORCES HAD LEFT THE COUNTRY MIGHT OPEN THE WAY FOR AT LEAST PART OF THE CASE TO BE DROPPED. THE OTHER PART, DEALING WITH SOVIET INTERFERENCE IN THE INTERNAL AFFAIRS OF IRAN, MIGHT ALSO BE DROPPED IF THE STATEMENT INDICATED DEFINITELY THAT SUCH INTERFERENCE NO LONGER EXISTED, HE SAID.

SHORTLY BEFORE TEHRAN REPORTS WERE RECEIVED, BOTH BRITISH AND AMERICAN CIRCLES HAD EXPRESSED BELIEF THAT THE COUNCIL WOULD VOTE TO KEEP THE CASE ON THE AGENDA UNTIL CONCLUSIVE INFORMATION HAD BEEN RECEIVED THAT RUSSIA HAS WITHDRAWN ALL HER TROOPS.

THEIR OPINION HAD BEEN BASED ON A LETTER SUBMITTED TO THE COUNCIL LAST NIGHT BY THE IRANIAN AMBASSADOR SAYING "SOVIET INTERFERENCE IN THE INTERNAL AFFAIRS OF IRAN HAS NOT CEASED" AND THAT "THE THREAT TO THE INTEGRITY OF IRAN AND TO INTERNATIONAL PEACE HAS GROWN MORE SERIOUS."

THE DELEGATES WERE RELUCTANT TO COMMENT ON THE LATEST DEVELOPMENT UNTIL THEY RECEIVED THE NEW IRANIAN REPORT AND HAD AN OPPORTUNITY TO STUDY IT. THEY WERE GENERALLY AGREED, HOWEVER, THAT ON THE BASIS OF ALA'S STATEMENT, THEY COULD NOT DROP THE CASE.

NEWS FROM TEHRAN THAT NEW INSTRUCTIONS WERE ENROUTE TO ALA WAS RECEIVED WITH GREAT INTEREST AT THE SOVIET CONSULATE HERE, BUT SOVIET DELEGATE ANDREI A.GROMYKO SAID HE WOULD NOT ATTEND TOMORROW'S MEETING.

THERE WAS NO INDICATION THAT THE CHANGE IN THE SITUATION WOULD CAUSE GROMYKO TO ALTER HIS PLANS TO BOYCOTT TOMORROW'S SESSION. HE HAD INDICATED THAT HE WOULD NOT TAKE PART IN ANY FURTHER COUNCIL DISCUSSIONS OF THE IRANIAN QUESTION.

BULLETIN

LONDON, WEDNESDAY, MAY 22-(AP)-PRIME MINISTER STALIN HAS BEEN ASKED BY PRESIDENT TRUMAN TO ASSIGN A "CERTAIN QUANTITY" OF RUSSIAN GRAIN TO HELP THE UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION MEET THE WORLD FOOD CRISIS, THE MOSCOW RADIO SAID TODAY.

LONDON, MAY 21-(AP)-HERBERT MORRISON, GOVERNMENT FLOOR LEADER IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS, SAID ON HIS RETURN TODAY FROM A FOOD MISSION TO WASHINGTON AND OTTAWA, THAT HE DID NOT THINK ANY PLAN FOR A "ONE MAN DICTATOR FOR FOOD" WOULD WORK.

MORRISON WAS QUESTIONED BY REPORTERS ON HIS REACTION TO HERBERT HOOVER'S WASHINGTON SPEECH OF YESTERDAY IN WHICH THE FORMER PRESIDENT RECOMMENDED A NEW UNITED NATIONS FOOD ADMINISTRATION, WITH A SINGLE ADMINISTRATOR AT ITS HEAD.

MORRISON SAID HE HAD NOT READ HOOVER'S WORLD FOOD CONTROL PLAN BUT ADDED:

"IF HE IS SUGGESTING A ONE-MAN DICTATOR FOR FOOD, I DO NOT THINK IT WILL WORK."

London, May 21--(AP)--British farmers will continue to produce "almost on wartime lines" to help solve the world food crisis, Agriculture Tom Williams today told representatives of 31 nations at the opening of an international conference of agricultural producers.

"The emergency required the maximum out of direct food from every acre of land," Williams said. He added that the British government had decided on still more drastic measures besides the recent cuts in livestock feedstuffs and the continuation of wartime production controls. He did not specify what these additional measures would be.

James Turner, president of the National Farmers Union of England, was elected conference chairman. He was nominated by the United States delegation.

30.24-2931

Cambridge, England, May 21--(AP)--A coroner's jury returned a verdict of accidental death today IN THE CASE OF an American soldier's 20-month-old son who died May 17 after eating nut candy.

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The coroner held that the child, Thomas J. Stetson, son of Pvt. James Daniel Stetson of 152 Warwick St., Washington, D.C., died from [redacted] pneumonia due to the presence of a nut in the lung.

Mrs. Audrey Stetson, the mother, testified at a hearing that she gave the candy to the baby not knowing it contained nuts.

The Stetsons were married in 1944 when Pvt. Stetson was stationed near Cambridge. He is now stationed at Camp Pickett, Va., and his wife has appealed to American authorities here to have him flown to Cambridge for the funeral services Friday.

paris, may 21 - (ap) - french police said today they had found a phial of poison hidden in the clothing of dr. marcel petiot, "the monste of rue [redacted] sueur," now awaiting action on his appeal from a death sentenc for the [redacted] slaying of 27 persons.

police said petiot was being stripped and searched daily, and that the poison must have been newly-acquired. they said they had begun a search for an unknown person "for corrupting a jailer."

petiot, whose mansion in paris' rue [redacted] sueur was found to contain the remains of several human bodies, was sentenced on april 4 to die.

after hearing his sentence, the 55-year-old physician cried out i court, "i must be avenged."

WITH DACHAU (180)

WINCHESTER,KY.,MAY 21-(AP)-VIRGIL PENN LARY,JR., WAS THE AMERICAN SOLDIER WHO WOULD HAVE RETURNED TO GERMANY "ON HANDS AND KNEES IF NECESSARY" TO TESTIFY AGAINST THE PERPETRATORS OF THE MALMEDY MASSACRE.

LARY, A SON OF V.P.LARY SR., WINCHESTER PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT AND TAX CONSULTANT, WAS QUOTED WHEN HE RETURNED TO FRANKFURT, GERMANY, AS HAVING BEEN WILLING TO MAKE THE TRIP BY ANY MEANS, ADDING: "IF THEY NEED A HANGMAN, THEY DON'T NEED TO LOOK FOR VOLUNTEERS."

AFTER THE YOUNG SURVIVOR OF ONE OF GERMANY'S MOST INFAMOUS WAR ACTS LEFT TO TESTIFY AT DACHAU, HIS WIFE OBSERVED:

"YOU WOULD NEVER THINK THAT PENN HAD EXPERIENCED SUCH A TERRIBLE THING. HE IS CALM AND SOFT-SPOKEN NORMALLY, BUT I BELIEVE HE WOULD DO ANYTHING TO GET REVENGE AGAINST THE GERMANS WHO HAD ANYTHING TO DO WITH THE MASSACRE."

ADD FOREIGN BRIEFS

ROME, MAY 21-(AP)-DISPATCHES FROM CAGLIARI, SARDINIA, SAID TODAY THAT PREMIER ALCIDE DE GASPERI HAD SUGGESTED IN A SPEECH THERE THAT THE PORTION OF THE ITALIAN FLEET NOT RETURNED TO ITALY BY THE PEACE SETTLEMENT SHOULD BE INCORPORATED IN A UNITED NATIONS PATROL FLEET.
MK802AED

OVIEDO, MAY 21-(AP)- GENERALISSIMO FRANCISCO FRANCO WOUND UP A 45-MILE TOUR OF THE RICH COAL AND IRON MINING AREA NEAR OVIEDO YESTERDAY BY ASSURING A CROWD OF 6,000 MINERS AT SAMA THAT THEY HAD "A STRONG, UNITED GOVERNMENT ABLE TO PROVIDE" THEM WITH HOUSING, HEALTH INSURANCE AND OTHER BENEFITS.

"YOUR ANXIETIES ARE THE GOVERNMENT'S," FRANCO TOLD THE MINERS.

IN ANOTHER TALK FROM THE BALCONY OF THE CITY HALL AT MIERES, FRANCO INFORMED A GATHERING OF 2,000 MINERS THAT "THE FUTURE OF SPAIN DEPENDS ON YOU INCREASING YOUR PRODUCTION" AND PLEDGED THAT "YOUR ASPIRATIONS WILL COME TRUE."

CALLING ATTENTION TO THE CROWD ASSEMBLED BEFORE THE CITY HALL, FRANCO SAID:

"I WOULD LIKE TO TRANSPORT THIS WONDERFUL SCENE AROUND THE WORLD TO SHOW THE UNITY AND STRENGTH OF SPAIN."

Gijon, Spain, May 21--(ap)--Generalissimo Franco told the crowds which greeted him today on the final day of his tour of the Asturias region of northern Spain that "they can say what they want on the outside but they cannot take away the happiness we have here."

In the plaza of the prosperous fishing city of Aviles, he told the crowd that its happy greeting was "symbolic of Spain." He continued: "If there was [redacted] communism here there would be no happiness."

With communism, Franco said, there is no work and no progress.

Later at Gijon, an industrial port city of 100,000, Franco declared that Spain was the "true symbol of modern [redacted] democracy" and was "in no need of further transformations" by revolutions.

At both Aviles and Gijon sections of the crowds repeatedly shouted at foreign correspondents travelling with Franco to "Tell the truth about Spain."

BUCHAREST, MAY 21 - (AP) - ROMANIAN NEWSPAPERS TODAY REPRINTED A STORY FROM A RUSSIAN ARMY PUBLICATION ATTACKING REUBEN H. MARKHAM, CORRESPONDENT FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, FOR ALLEGEDLY MAKING SPEECHES AT MEETINGS OF THE PARTY IN OPPOSITION TO THE ROMANIAN GOVERNMENT.

GRAIUL NOU, ROMANIAN-LANGUAGE POLITICAL PUBLICATION OF TH RED ARMY, SAID IN ARTICLE YESTERDAY THAT MARKHAM, AN AMERICAN CITIZEN,

30.24-2933

DECLARED AT OPPOSITION MEETINGS THAT "WAR BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND RUSSIA IS INEVITABLE."

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MARKHAM, CRAIUL NOU CLAIMED, "WAS EXPELLED FROM BULGARIA FOR EMBITTERING U.S.-BULGARIAN RELATIONS" AND SHOULD BE PREVENTED "FROM TRAVELING THROUGH" ROMANIA.

MARKHAM, WHO HAS FOLLOWED BULGARIAN, HUNGARIAN AND ROMANIAN POLITICAL MEETINGS IN THE PAST FEW MONTHS, SAID THAT ALL THE ALLEGATIONS OF THE RUSSIAN ARMY ORGAN WERE "UNTRUE." HE DENIED HE HAD EVER BEEN EXPELLED FROM BULGARIA AND SAID HE HAD NEVER ADDRESSED A POLITICAL MEETING.

IN THE PAST, MARKHAM, A FORMER MISSIONARY, HAS BEEN ATTACKED BY THE PRESS IN ROMANIA AND BULGARIA FOR ARTICLES SENT TO THE BOSTON NEWSPAPER.

LAST DEC. 4, THE COMMUNIST NEWSPAPER ROMANIA LIBERA, PUBLISHED IN BUCHAREST, CRITICIZED HIM FOR EXCERPTS FROM HIS DISPATCHES WHICH WERE BROADCAST DURING THE ROMANIAN-LANGUAGE PROGRAM, VOICE OF AMERICA, FROM THE UNITED STATES. THE DISPATCHES CONCERNED CONDITIONS IN ROMANIA.

THE BULGARIAN GOVERNMENT AND COMMUNIST PRESS CARRIED ON AN ANTI-MARKHAM CAMPAIGN AGAINST HIM LAST FALL IN A COUNTRY WHERE HE WAS CONSIDERED A CHAMPION OF CIVIL LIBERTIES.

AN INTERVIEW HE GRANTED NIKOLA PETKOV'S OPPOSITION NEWSPAPER, NARODNE ZEMEDELSKO, IN SOFIA WAS THE SUBJECT OF RAGE AND RIDICULE IN EDITORIALS AND CARTOONS. ON ONE OCCASION, A MASS MEETING WAS CALLED IN SOFIA FOR THE PURPOSE OF ATTACKING HIM.

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Rome, May 21--(AP)--Italian voters, some of whom have been vaguely talking of union with the United States, were warned today by the Ministry of the Interior that use of the Star-Spangled Banner by the Country Union Party had not been authorized. #/

SRINAGAR, KASHMIR STATE, INDIA, MAY 21-(AP)-THE KASHMIR GOVERNMENT TODAY PUT DOWN AN ATTEMPTED INSURRECTION BY ARRESTING THE LEADERS OF THE KASHMIR NATIONAL CONFERENCE AND IMPOSING A 15-DAY CURFEW.

THE GOVERNMENT, TERMING THE INCIDENT OFFICIALLY AS AN ATTEMPTED "COUP D'ETAT," CALLED OUT STATE TROOPS YESTERDAY TO AID POLICE IN QUELLING A RIOT, IN WHICH ONE PERSON WAS KILLED, PRECEDING THE POLITICAL UPRISING.

AN OFFICIAL COMMUNIQUE REPORTED THE ARREST OF SHEIKH MOHAMED ABDULLAH, PRESIDENT OF THE KASHMIR NATIONAL CONFERENCE, AND A NUMBER OF HIS FOLLOWERS, FOR MAKING SPEECHES INCITING THE POPULACE "TO DESTROY THE EXISTING GOVERNMENT, REPUDIATE ALLEGIANCE TO HIS HIGHNESS (THE MAHARAJA OF JAMMU AND KASHMIR) AND FORCE HIM TO LEAVE KASHMIR."

(KASHMIR, THE NORTHERNMOST INDIAN STATE, COVERS 84,471 SQUARE MILES AND HAS A POPULATION OF 4,000,000.)

STEEL-HELMETED TROOPS HAVE BEEN POSTED THROUGHOUT SRINAGAR AT BRIDGES, POST OFFICES AND OTHER PUBLIC CENTERS, AND PUBLIC GATHERINGS OF MORE THAN THREE PERSONS HAVE BEEN FORBIDDEN.

AH1013PED

Mexico City, May 21--(ap)--Premier Jose Giral of the Spanish Republican government in exile left for New York today with a 400-page document which said he would present to the United Nations Security Council as "additiona evidence" in the case against Generalissimo Franco's Spanish regime.

He is to appear Thursday before the Council's sub-committee investigating [redacted] charges against Franco's government. The document Giral is bearing was prepared in Mexico and has been translated into English and French.

"I believe the ample proof contained in the report I already have presented and the amplifications that I am taking with me will show the United Nations Organization clearly the right of the Spanish case," Giral said.

Warsaw, May 21--(ap)--Students of Warsaw University walked out of their classrooms today, protesting the arrest of one of their classmates on the university grounds by the secret police.

The students protested to the rector that the arrest constituted a violation of the University's autonomy. They also said they were refusing to attend classes in protest to the detention of students at Krakow after demonstrations there May 3.

"IT IS OUT OF THE QUESTION TO EXTERMINATE THE COMMUNISTS, BUT THEY HAVE PUT THE GOVERNMENT IN A VERY DIFFICULT POSITION.

"ACCORDING TO THE TREATY WITH RUSSIA, WE ARE SUPPOSED TO REPOSSESS MANCHURIA FROM DAIREN (SOUTHERN PORT) ON UP AND MAINTAIN PEACE AND ORDER AND SMOOTH TRAFFIC ON THE RAILWAY. WE CAN'T VERY WELL DO SO WITH THE COMMUNISTS CAMPED ON IT."

SUN IS A LIBERAL IN THE KUOMINTANG, THE RULING PARTY. OTHERS IN THE KUOMINTANG HAVE ACCUSED RUSSIA OF SUPPORTING THE CHINESE COMMUNISTS AND PERMITTING THEM TO SEIZE STRATEGIC AREAS IN MANCHURIA, INCLUDING CHANGCHUN, THE CAPITAL.

BY TOM LAMBERT

TOKYO, MAY 21-(AP)-A JAPANESE TAX PROPOSAL WHICH WOULD WIPE OUT ALL BUT THE SMALLEST WAR INDEMNITY PAYMENTS AND WOULD HIT HEAVILY AT ACCUMULATE WAR PROFITS HAS BEEN SUBMITTED TO GENERAL MACARTHUR.

ALLIED AND JAPANESE SOURCES SAID MACARTHUR HAD APPROVED THE TAX PLAN IN PRINCIPLE. IT WAS DRAFTED BY LEO CHERNE, U.S. ECONOMIST AND TAX EXPERT. IF MACARTHUR ENDORSES THE PLAN HE MAY ISSUE A DIRECTIVE TO THE JAPANESE GOVERNMENT TO PRESENT IT FOR ADOPTION TO THE DIET.

ONE ALLIED SOURCE SAID THE NEW PROGRAM WOULD BREAK UP THE CONCENTRATION OF WEALTH IN JAPAN, WHERE FIVE PERCENT OF THE POPULATION IS REPORTED TO POSSESS 95 PERCENT OF THE WEALTH.

INFORMANTS SAID THESE ARE THE OUTSTANDING FEATURES OF THE PROGRAM, DESIGNED TO RAISE 30,000,000,000 YEN ($3,333,333,333):

A 100 PERCENT TAX ON WAR INDEMNITY PAYMENTS OF MORE THAN 10,000 YEN ($667). WAR INDEMNITY PAYMENTS ARE THOSE THE JAPANESE GOVERNMENT MIGHT MAKE TO INDUSTRIES AND INDIVIDUALS FOR WAR DAMAGE CLAIMS.

A CAPITAL LEVY ON PROPERTY VALUED AT MORE THAN 30,000 YEN ($2,000) WITH RATES RANGING FROM THREE PERCENT ON THAT AMOUNT TO 85 PERCENT ON VALUATIONS OF MORE THAN 50,000,000 YEN ($3,333,333).

AN INCREASED WAR PROFITS TAX ON PROPERTY WHICH INCREASED IN VALUATION BETWEEN APRIL, 1940, AND 1946.

ESTABLISHMENT OF THREE TAXATION CLASSES--ON A VALUATION OF 500,000 YEN ($3,333) OR MORE; ON VALUATIONS BETWEEN 100,000 ($6,667) AND 500,000 YEN, AND ON VALUATIONS BETWEEN 30,000 AND 100,000 YEN. IF THE TAX FROM THE 500,000-YEN CLASSIFICATION IS SUFFICIENT, THAT TO BE COLLECTED FROM THE LATTER TWO GROUPS WILL BE REDUCED.

THE LATTER PLAN IS FORTRESSED BY A SO-CALLED "INFORMERS' BONUS"--PAYMENT TO AN INFORMANT OF ONE-FOURTH THE AMOUNT OF TAX COLLECTED FROM SOMEONE SEEKING TO EVADE PAYMENT. A SIMILAR BONUS IS PAID INFORMANTS IN THE UNITED STATES FOR INCOME TAX OR CUSTOMS EVASIONS.

TOKYO, MAY 21-(AP)-KYODO NEWS AGENCY REPORTED TODAY THE SEIZURE BY POLICE OF 100,000 CANS OF FOOD WHICH HAD BEEN STORED IN A VILLAGE IN SAITAMA PREFECTURE.

THE HAUL, WHICH FORMERLY BELONGED TO THE CENTRAL FOOD CORPORATION, INCLUDED CANNED SALMON, MEAT AND HONEY, KYODO SAID.

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TOKYO, MAY 21-(AP)-THE RT.REV.S.HEASLETT OF MANCHESTER, AND THE RT.REV.J.C.MANN OF SHEFFIELD, BISHOPS OF THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND, ARRIVED TODAY TO CONSULT WITH JAPANESE EPISCOPAL LEADERS.

BOTH FORMERLY WERE STATIONED IN JAPAN. BISHOP HEASLETT WAS THE

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ANGLICAN BISHOP OF SOUTH TOKYO BEFORE THE WAR AND BISHOP MANN WAS IN KYUSHU.

BISHOP HEASLETT WAS IMPRISONED IN YOKOHAMA WHEN THE WAR BROKE OUT AND WAS REPATRIATED IN JULY, 1942.

TOKYO, MAY 21-(AP)-FIVE JAPANESE WILL BE BROUGHT TO TRIAL JOINTLY BEFORE AN EIGHTH ARMY MILITARY TRIBUNAL ON WAR CRIMES CHARGES OF CONTRIBUTING TO THE DEATHS OF AT LEAST FOUR WAR PRISONERS AND BRUTALLY BEATING MANY OTHERS.

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS' LEGAL SECTION LISTED THE DEFENDANTS TODAY AS CAPT.YUHIE HOSOTANI FORMER COMMANDER OF THE HIROSHIMA CAMP; HIROMU SAITO, FORMER MEDICAL OFFICER; YASUO KOBAYASHI; SHIGEO HASHIMO AND MOKICKI HARA. THE LAST THREE WERE CIVILIAN EMPLOYES OF THE CAMP.

HOSOTANI IS CHARGED WITH CAUSING THE DEATH OF BRITISH LT.DONALD MOLDEN "BY FAILING TO PROVIDE HIM WITH ADEQUATE FOOD . . . PLACING HIM IN SOLITARY CONFINEMENT FOR TEN DAYS WHILE ILL . . . AND BY ORDERING SUBORDINATES" TO BEAT HIM.

WITH SAITO, HOSOTANI IS CHARGED WITH CONTRIBUTING TO THE DEATHS OF MAJ.LESLIE SLATER OF CANBERRA, AUSTRALIA; HRVEY KELLOGG OF SULLIVAN, MO., AN AMERICAN SEAMAN; AND ANOTHER UNNAMED BRITISH OFFICER "BY FAILING TO PROVIDE THEM WITH ADEQUATE FOOD, CLOTHING AND MEDICAL TREATMENT."

TOKYO, MAY 21-(AP)-THE WORK OF MAJ.SYLVAN E.MOOLTEN, 1155 PARK AVE., NEW YORK, IN IMPROVING PUBLIC HEALTH IN JAPAN WAS PRAISED TODAY AS THE PHYSICIAN PREPARED TO RETURN HOME.

COL.CRAWFORD F.SAMS, CHIEF OF THE HEADQUARTERS PUBLIC HEALTH SECTION, SAID MOOLTEN HAD DONE IMPORTANT WORK IN THE STANDARDIZATION OF DRUGS AND ESTABLISHMENT OF MEDICAL EXAMINER SYSTEMS IN JAPAN AND "MADE A VERY IMPORTANT CONTRIBUTION TO PUBLIC HEALTH WORK" IN THE COUNTRY.

MOOLTON WILL RETURN TO THE MEDICAL STAFF AT MT.SINAI HOSPITAL, NEW YORK, AND TO THE DIRECTORSHIP OF THE LABORATORY AT ST.PETERS HOSPITAL, NEW BRUNSWICK, N.J.

NEW YORK, MAY 21-(AP)-THE FIRST GROUP OF REFUGEES TO ENTER THE UNITED STATES UNDER PRESIDENT TRUMAN'S ANNUAL QUOTA OF 39,000 BEGAN THE TASK TODAY OF ERASING THE MEMORIES OF BELSEN, BUCHENWALD AND DACHAU, AND YEARS OF PERSECUTION UNDER THE NAZI REGIME.

SINGING THE "BATTLE HYMN OF THE REPUBLIC," WHICH THEY LEARNED EN ROUTE, THE 795 REFUGEES ARRIVED YESTERDAY ABOARD THE MARINE FLASHER.

FROM GRANDMOTHERS OVER 70 TO TODDLERS THEY COLLECTED THEIR LUGGAGE AND PREPARED FOR TRIPS THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY, TRIPS THAT WERE THE HAPPIEST SINCE THEY WERE UPROOTED AND TRANSPORTED TO CONCENTRATION CAMPS AND THE REICHS' SLAVE BATTALIONS.

DOCK GUARDS CONTROLLED A SHOUTING CROWD OF MORE THAN 1,000 FRIENDS AND RELATIVES WITH DIFFICULTY AS THE SHIP BEGAN TO UNLOAD AFTER A NINE-DAY VOYAGE FROM BREMERHAVEN.

SOME BROUGHT BAD NEWS.

BLOND, 25-YEAR OLD JUREK LICHTENSTEIN SAID HE WOULD HAVE TO TELL HIS UNCLE, NELSON KUPPERMAN, OF SYRACUSE, N.Y., THAT HIS TWIN BROTHER, MOTHER, FATHER AND AUNT ALL DIED IN MAIDANECK.

THEN HE SUDDENLY ASKED:

"DO YOU WANT TO KNOW HOW MANY GERMANS I KILLED? EXACTLY 192."

THIS PROGRAM OF EXTERMINATION WAS CARRIED OUT STARTING IN 1943 "WHEN WE STARTED A LITTLE REVOLUTION IN THE WARSAW GHETTO." IT FAILED AND HE WAS SENT TO A CONCENTRATIP CAMP. HE ESCAPED AND TOOK PART IN THE UPRISING OF GEN. BOR.

SIXTY SEVEN ORPHANED CHILDREN, 40 BOYS AND 27 GIRLS RANGING FROM TINY BABIES TO YOUNGSTERS IN THEIR 'TEENS, WERE AMONG THE ARRIVALS.

JT&MK643AED

WASHINGTON, MAY 21-(AP)-R.V.K.RAO, SPEAKING FOR INDIA, TOLD AN INTERNATIONAL FOOD CONFERENCE TODAY THAT THE WORLD'S HUNGRY CAN BE FED IF WESTERN NATIONS WOULD EAT LESS MEAT.

"A LITTLE LESS NON-VEGETARIAN" DIET WAS SUGGESTED BY RAO AS A MEANS OF GETTING GRAIN TO HUNGRY HUMANS RATHER THAN TO MEAT ANIMALS.

RAO, PRESS REPRESENTATIVE OF THE INDIAN GOVERNMENT, SAID THE UNITED STATES, WITH FAR LESS POPULATION, CONSUMES 130,000,000 TONS OF GRAIN IN A YEAR WHILE HIS 300,000,000 COUNTRYMEN CONSUME ONLY 60,000,000 TONS.

IN THE SECOND DAY OF ITS MEETING, THE FOOD CONFERENCE HEARD STATEMENTS FROM HEADS OF DELEGATIONS. PAUL KRONACKER OF BELGIUM MADE TWO SPECIFIC SUGGESTIONS:

1. THAT THE COMBINED FOOD BOARD, NOW MADE UP OF THE UNITED STATES, BRITAIN AND CANADA, BE EXPANDED TO INCLUDE ALL "MAJOR EXPORTING AND IMPORTING COUNTRIES."

2. THAT AN INTERNATIONAL WHEAT POOL BE FORMED TO SERVE AS A "EVER-NORMAL GRAINERY." THE POOL, HE SAID, WOULD HELP FARMERS TO

LOOK FORWARD WITH A DEGREE OF SECURITY.

FRANK W.PULCOCK, DIRECTOR-GENERAL OF AGRICULTURE FOR AUSTRALIA, LIKEWISE EMPHASIZED THE NEED OF ASSURING STABILITY AND SECURITY TO FARMERS IF ANY INTERNATIONAL FOOD PLAN IS TO WORK.

ANDRES FJELSTEADT SAID NORWAY WOULD BE ABLE TO EXPORT IN 1946-47 750,000 TONS OF A FISH CATCH EXPECTED TO TOTAL 1,000,000 TONS.

THE CONFERENCE CENTERED MUCH ATTENTION ON HOW TO RELIEVE FARMER FEARS THAT SURPLUS CROPS AND DEPRESSED PRICES MIGHT FOLLOW INCREASED PRODUCTION.

BY JAMES J. STREBIG
ASSOCIATED PRESS AVIATION REPORTER

NIGHT LEAD AVIATION

MONTREAL, MAY 21-(AP)-THE UNITED STATES URGED TODAY THAT A SEAT ON THE COUNCIL OF THE WORLD AVIATION BODY HELD OPEN FOR RUSSIA SINCE 1944 BE FILLED IMMEDIATELY BY ELECTING ONE OF THE COUNTRIES THAT HAVE BEEN ACTIVE FOR THE PAST YEAR.

WILLIAM A.M.BURDEN, ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF COMMERCE AND LEADER OF THE UNITED STATES DELEGATION, PRESENTED HIS COUNTRY'S POSITION TO DELEGATES FROM MORE THAN 40 NATIONS AT THE FIRST GENERAL SESSION OF THE ASSEMBLY OF THE PROVISIONAL INTERNATIONAL CIVIL AVIATION ORGANIZATION (PICAO).

RUSSIA NEVER HAS BEEN NAMED FORMALLY AS THE NATION FOR WHICH THE VACANCY REMAINED, BUT OFFICIALS HAVE STATED THAT AS A FACT SINCE THE FIRST WORED AIR CONFERENCE IN CHICAGO.

THE SOVIET REVOKED ITS ACCEPTANCE OF AN INVITATION TO CHICAGO AT THE LAST MINUTE. THE INVITATION TO ATTEND THIS MEETING WAS DECLINED IN A BRIEF NOTE WITHOUT EXPLANATION.

BURDEN, HEADING A GROUP OF MORE THAN DELEGATES ALTERNATES AND ADVISERS, TOLD THE ASSEMBLY:

THE UNITED STATES FAVORS "THE WIDEST POSSIBLE PARTICIPATION BY ALL STATES OF THE UNITED NATIONS IN PICAO ACTIVITIES";

IT FAVORS "DOING EVERYTHING POSSIBLE TOWARD SPEEDY RATIFICATION OF THE CONVENTION" WHICH WOULD ESTABLISH PICAO ON A PERMANENT BASIS;

IT BELIEVES THE ASSEMBLY SHOULD NOT ADJOURN WITHOUT DEVELOPING A PLAN TO PROVIDE AND FINANCE AIR NAVIGATION AND OTHER FACILITIES NECESSARY FOR INTERNATIONAL COMMERCIAL AIR TRANSPORT, AND

IT IS PREPARED TO COOPERATE FULLY IN SIMPLIFYING PROCEDURES RELATED TO INTERNATIONAL TRAVEL, SUCH AS CUSTOMS, IMMIGRATION AND HEALTH REGULATIONS.

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MAY 22 1945

FRANK IS HANGED FOR LIDICE CRIME

Nazi 'Protector' of Czechs Says 'Germany Will Live' as Widows Look On

By The Associated Press.

PRAGUE, Czechoslovakia, May 22—Eight thousand spectators, including widows of the men slaughtered at Lidice, watched without pity today as Karl Hermann Frank was hanged in Pankrac Prison courtyard for having been chiefly responsible for the massacre.

Those of Lidice's widows who were able to come—and widows of some of the 30,000 other Czechs for whose executions Frank had been adjudged indirectly responsible—occupied the second row of seats. Ahead of them were the officials.

Frank was the first Nazi of Cabinet rank to be executed for war crimes.

Not the slightest gleam of compassion could be seen in that long row of unforgiving eyes as Frank, garbed in a ragged Nazi Elite Guard uniform, walked quietly between two guards. At his own request he was not shackled.

The ruler of Czechoslovakia under nazism had to stand under the dangling hangman's noose for eight minutes, in accordance with prison formality, while a digest of the verdict was re-read by Antonin Kozak, judge of the People's Court, which convicted him yesterday. It found him responsible, among other crimes, for the destruction of Lidice and the murder of its male population.

Frank was informed there had been no reply to his telegraphed appeal to President Eduard Benes for leniency. That meant the hangman would take over.

As the noose was adjusted about his neck, Frank muttered: "Deutschland wird leben auch wenn wir nicht leben" ("Germany will live even if we do not live.")

The spectators, admitted by special cards, watched quietly in the bright sunshine. There was no demonstration.

Frank, garbed in a ragged Nazi S. S. (Elite Guard) uniform, walked quietly between two guards. At his request he was not shackled.

The ruler of Czechoslovakia under Nazism had to stand under the noose for eight minutes, in accordance with prison formality, while a digest of the verdict was read by Antonin Kozak, judge of the People's Court which convicted him yesterday. It found him responsible, among other crimes, for the destruction of Lidice and the murder of its male population. Frank was informed there was no reply to his telegraphed appeal to President Eduard Benes for leniency.

As the noose was adjusted about his neck, Frank muttered: "Deutschland wird leben auch wenn wir nicht leben" ("Germany will live even if we do not live.")

Frank died after the prosecutor announced that the judgment of the court was the judgment of the civilized world.

During the trial, witnesses said Frank ordered Lidice's destruction in June, 1942, after Gestapo men slaughtered all its male population—about 178 men—in reprisal for the assassination of his predecessor, "Hangman" Reinhard T. Heydrich.

The women and children of the village had been taken by the Nazis to Kladno, when the women were sent to concentration camps and the children scattered.

CROWDS SEE CHASE OF G. I. PRISONERS

Southampton, England, May 22 (A. P.).—English civil and American Military Policemen armed with machine-guns and tear gas recaptured two American soldier-prisoners yesterday after a five-hours' roof-top chase before hundreds of onlookers. One of the pair was shot in the back and slightly wounded.

The prisoners, listed by the Military Police as Privates Thomas Trevino and Charles Larkin overpowered their guard during an exercise period at M. P. headquarters and escaped with a carbine and fifteen rounds of ammunition. Climbing up a drain pipe to the roof they eluded the police for five hours, then dropped down from the roof and hid in a staircase cupboard. The Military Police called out to them to surrender. When their first shot hit Trevino in the back, the men gave themselves up.

Trevino, who was taken to a military hospital, had been sentenced by a court martial to twenty-five years' imprisonment for stealing a car in London, for breaking into a soft drink bar in Southampton and for larceny. Larkin faces a court martial in Paris on undisclosed charges.

The Army announced that Trevino's home was in San Antonio Tex., and Larkin himself said he was from Pennsylvania.

A.W.O.L.2Years in England

Two Privates Had Been Living 'Under Barn Roofs'

Barnstaple, England, May 22 (AP).—Two United States Army soldiers were arrested in a sparsely settled area of North Devon, where they had been hiding for two years, and were handed over to American military authorities today, police announced.

The men, booked as Pvt. Johnny Caudille, 23 of Melvin, Ky., and Pvt. Carl Luther Sumerly, of Lenoir City, Tenn., said they "jumped" their unit at Braunton two years ago and had been living "under barn roofs" ever since.

"We haven't had many laughs because we've worked hard most of the time," Caudille said.

BRITAIN PERMITS POLISH TROOPS TO STAY AS WORKMEN

LONDON, May 22. — (AP) Gen. Wladyslaw Anders' army of 110,000 Poles in Italy who are unwilling to return to their native Poland will be discharged in Britain and allowed to remain as workmen, Foreign Secretary Ernest Bevin announced to the House of Commons today.

The Polish troops, who had fought with the Allies in the Italian campaign, had been urged previously by Bevin to return to Poland to aid in the reconstruction of the country. But most were unwilling to go because their political beliefs were sharply at variance with the present Polish regime.

Bevin rejected a suggestion by opposition leader Winston Churchill that the Poles be used to relieve British occupation forces in Germany.

"In my view, nothing could do more to prevent the establishment of confidence and to accentuate suspicion, which exists already, than for me to take that course," Bevin said.

The Polish armed forces were organized under the sponsorship of the Polish government in exile in London during the war, with the British underwriting the expense.

The Soviet press frequently attacked Gen. Anders as a fomenter of discord inside Poland, and last Feb. 16 the Soviet Union complained to the United Nations Security council that the presence of the Polish troops in Italy constituted a possible menace to peace on the Yugoslav-Italian border. Britain denied the charge.

BRITISH TO HARBOR POLISH SOLDIERS

London, May 22 (A. P.).—Foreign Secretary Bevin announced today that Gen. Wladislaw Anders's 110,000 Polish troops in Italy will be discharged in Great Britain and allowed to remain as workmen.

Bevin told the House of Commons a special resettlement corps would be established to teach the men English and train them for work such as coal mining and farming. He rejected a suggestion by Winston Churchill that the Polish troops be used to relieve British occupation forces in Germany, declaring:

"It would be a very bad thing for British policy if we were to go in for a system of a foreign legion to undertake our responsibilities."

Bevin earlier had urged the Poles to return to Poland to help reconstruct that nation, but most of them were unwilling to go home because their political beliefs are at variance with those of the Warsaw government.

LICHFIELD WITNESS IS SHOT AT PARTY

Bad Nauheim, May 22 (A. P.).—The Army confirmed today that a Negro soldier who is a prosecution witness in the Lichfield trials was shot May 17 by a second witness in a quarrel over German girls. The Army said Pvt. Joseph Mallory of Pendleton, Va., wounded Pvt. Albert J. Rose of Dallas, Tex. The Army said the shooting took place at Rose's quarters after an evening of drinking.

The two were quarreling when Mallory suddenly produced a pistol, the statement said, and fired three shots. Rose was hit twice, one bullet fracturing a thigh. He is in the Ninety-seventh General Hospital at Frankfurt and may suffer partial permanent disability.

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Mallory, the statement said, is in a stockade pending court-martial. He and Rose were released from detention as witnesses this spring when they were brought to Bad Nauheim for continuance of the trials of guards and officers accused of mistreating or conspiring to mistreat prisoners at the Tenth Replacement Depot at Lichfield, England.

The Army announced the incident twenty-one hours after three officers of the Continental base section had refused to give "any information." A senior officer said yesterday: "I have previously indicated that this type of material is not available for distribution."

Czech Election-Day Move Of Soviet Troops Canceled

Red Army to Delay Shift of Men to Germany

PRAGUE, May 22 (AP).—It was announced today that the transit of Russian troops across Czechoslovakia to Germany has been delayed until after the Czechoslovak election Sunday.

An official announcement said the Russians "generously agreed to the delay after reaction here and abroad misinterpreted the motive."

Yesterday it was stated that a nine-day movement of Soviet troops from south to north across Czechoslovakia had begun in order to carry out a readjustment of Red Army occupation forces in Germany.

"The few troops already on Czechoslovak territory will be rushed through before the election," the announcement today said.

Delay In Red Czech Move Is Reported

London, May 22 (AP)—A Reuter dispatch from Prague quoted the newspaper *Lidova Demokracie* today as stating that Soviet Marshal Ivan S. Konev, at the request of the Czech Government had postponed until May 27—the day after the Czech elections—a proposed movement of Soviet troops across Czechoslovakia.

An official announcement in Prague yesterday said Russian troops bound for Germany had begun moving across Czechoslovakia from the south in connection with "the reorganization of Russian occupation forces in Germany."

That announcement indicated that the movement would continue until after the Czech elections, scheduled for May 26. The main body of Russian troops was withdrawn from Czechoslovakia early this year. Yesterday's announcement caused widespread speculation as to whether the presence of Russian troops would influence the elections.

RAID ON SHIPPING MAY INDUCE REDS TO OPEN DANUBE

FRANKFURT, Germany, May 22 —(AP) A U. S. State department official said today the Danube river fleet of 372 vessels raided yesterday by American troops was a powerful bargaining point to induce Russia to open up the lower Danube to free commerce.

The vessels are on a 45-mile stretch of the river in the U. S. occupation zone in Germany.

Brig. Gen. Edwin L. Sibert, chief of the U.S. Army intelligence in Europe, said the raids had "no political motive, but were made solely to break up suspected arms running, smuggling and an underground escape route for SS troopers."

The vessels raided comprise a large part of the total craft available for Danube shipping. Most of them were said to be Hungarian-owned, although some belong to interests in other Balkan countries and in France and Holland. They sought refuge in American-occupied territory when Russian troops drove up the Danube late in the war.

Their return has long been sought by Russia and several Balkan nations, according to the State department source, who did not wish his identity disclosed. Russia complained that their detention in Germany was hindering economic reconstruction of the Balkans.

However, this source pointed out that Russia had refused to grant American and other Allied requests for free trade on the Danube. The reparations status of the craft has not been settled, he said.

He predicted that the question of their disposition and of free trade on the Danube would come up for discussion at the next meeting of Allied foreign ministers in Paris June 15.

Meanwhile, the vessels were being impounded, at least pending results of the smuggling investigations. Officials emphasized that they were not being confiscated.

Officials today were still tabulating results of the raids, in which considerable quantities of guns, jewels, furs, food and other black market supplies were reported found.

German Admiral Ends For Defense

Nuernberg, May 22 (AP)—The Defense closed the case for Grand Admiral Erich Raeder today with a contention that as late as 1935 even Winston Churchill was uncertain whether Hitler was a boon or a curse to European civilization.

Firing a parting shot at the prosecution contention that top-ranking German officials must have been aware of Hitler's warlike intentions for years, the defense introduced in evidence before the international military tribunal a quotation from Churchill's book, "Great Contemporaries." The passage said:

"We cannot tell whether Hitler will be a man who will once again let loose upon the world another war in which civilization will irretrievably succumb, or whether he will go down in history as the man who restored honor and peace of mind to the great Germanic nation and brought it back, serene, helpful and strong, to the forefront of the European family circle."

"Clean War At Sea" Claimed

["Great Contemporaries" was published in 1937. The defense reference to 1935 was not explained, but may have concerned the period in which Churchill was writing it.]

The final witness for the former German navy commander in chief, his one-time personal chief of staff, testified that "the German navy fought an exemely clean war at sea."

With this assertion by Vice Admiral Erich Schulte-Moenting, the British prosecution produced an entry from the log of the Nazi submarine U-71, recording its commander's refusal on June 21, 1941 to take aboard three exhausted survivors who spent 28 days in a lifeboat after the torpedoing of the Norwegian tanker John P. Petersen. The log showed the three survivors were given food and water and told what course to follow toward land.

In defense, Schulte-Moenting said he believed a submarine on an outbound mission would be unable to accomodate three extra persons.

Baron Ernst von Weizsaecker, latest German Ambassador to the Holy See, was questioned earlier by counsel for the German High Command, which is indicated as a criminal group. He testified that history would list Pope Pius XII at the top of all persons deserving praise for their conduct during the war, and that after the Pontiff, history would bestow praise on "the German Wehrmacht under Field Marshal (Albert) Kesselring," comander in Italy.

"Perhaps it is not known here," the witness said, "that in the autumn of 1943 the Honly See published an official communique that the behavior of German soldiers in Rome was to be praised." He added that during the Nazi occupation of Roce Kesselring once told him that 'half his days were taken up with the question of feeding Rome."

The British prosecution, in cross-examination, recalled the Fosse Ardeatino (a Roman cave) massacre by S. S. (Elite Guard) police in Rome in March, 1944, when it was reported that 329 Italians and fifty-seven Jews were slain. The diplomat replied he believed that "320 prisoners were murdered in the caves," and added that he "knew the German police could do quite a bit in this connection."

PRAISES NAZI ARMY IN ITALY

Ex-Envoy Lays Killing There to SS and Gestapo.

Nuernberg, May 22 (A. P.).—Baron Ernst von Weizsaecker, former German Ambassador to the Vatican declared today that history would list Pope Pius XII at the top of all those deserving praise for behavior during the war in Italy, and next to the Pope, he told the International Military Tribunal, history would bestow its praise "on the German Wehrmacht under Field Marshal Kesselring."

Weizsaecker was summoned to the witness stand yesterday by counsel for Rudolf Hess. Today, under examination by counsel for the German High Command, he said that during the Nazi occupation of Rome "Kesselring told me half his days were taken up" with the question of feeding the city. "Perhaps it is not known here," he added, "that in the autumn of 1943 the Holy See published an official communique that the behavior of German soldirs in Rome was to be praised."

Weizsaecker was obviously discomfited when the British Prosecution, or cross-examination, referred to the Ardeantine Caves massacre by SS police in Rome in March, 1944. Asked whether it was true that 329 Italians and fifty-seven Jews perished in that mass execution, the witness replied: "I believe 320 persons were murdered in the cave."

He said that he had not been consulted in the matter and emphasized that it was the work of the Nazi police and not of Kesselring's forces. "I don't know about many murders that took place," he said, "but I knew the German police could do quite a bit in this connection." He added that the SS and the Gestapo "left quite a mark on Italy."

GERMAN CLUBBING OF WOUNDED CITED

Ambulance Driver Describes Slaughter at Malmedy Before Army Court

DACHAU, Germany, May 22 —(AP) Two Americans, including an ambulance driver who had rescued wounded Germans in Normandy, declared today that Nazi troops clubbed some survivors among captured U.S. troops mowed down in the Malmedy massacre and shot others to death.

Both testified at the military court trial of 74 SS officers and men charged with murdering 71 captured Americans at Malmedy, Dec. 17, 1944, and hundreds more during the Battle of the Bulge.

Samuel Dobyns of Sandusky, Ohio, the ambulance driver, said the Germans ignored his Red Cross insignia and grouped him with other Americans marked for slaughter. He was shot four times.

Dobyns said he saw German troopers "shoot the wounded who were crying for help" after machineguns had cut down the prisoners.

Homer D. Ford, military police private of Leeton, Mo., said he heard the Germans battering the wounded with their rifle butts.

Four other survivors presented their testimony yesterday. All six, previously mustered out, were brought here to testify. They left by plane today for the United States.

Dobyns said that his ambulance, newly painted with red crosses, had been trapped by crossfire and wrecked on Dec. 17. He and his assistant surrendered to a group of Germans, and one private wanted to kill him there, he testified.

"An officer told him not to shoot me," Mr. Dobyn said. He inspected the defendants but could not indentify the officer.

Five Americans wearing Red Cross insignia were in the group of about 150 Americans herded into the Belgian field with their hands upraised, he continued. A pistol shot felled one and "I broke ranks and ran to the rear.

"Then I heard another pistol shot and others in the rear started to disperse," he said. "At least two machine guns opened up and we all hit the dirt. I was shot four times and there were eight or ten other holes in my jacket. I saw three or four Germans shoot the wounded who were crying for help. I thought I was the only one left alive."

Dachau, Germany, May 22 (AP)—An American ambulance driver who helped wounded Germans in Normandy told today how enemy troops ignored his Red Cross insigne and shot him four times after he surrendered at the Malmédy crossroads on December 17, 1944.

Glaring at 74 SS war-crime defendants, Samuel Dobyns, of Sandusky, Ohio, described to a United States military court the shooting of more than 100 soldiers as they stood with hands upraised in surrender in a field in Belgium during the Battle of the Bulge.

Dobyns was trapped by crossfire that day and his ambulance was riddled by machine-gun fire. He said he had just painted new red crosses on it.

Wanted To Kill Him

He and his helper hit the dirt and the ambulance was wrecked against a tree. He surrendered to a group of German troops, he testified, and one private wanted to kill him on the spot.

"An officer told him not to shoot me," Dobyns said.

He walked slowly before the defendants, but was unable to pick out the officer.

Dobyns said he was lined up with perhaps 150 others, including five wearing Red Cross insignia. A pistol shot rang out and a man near him fell.

"I broke ranks and ran to the "rear," he said. "Then I heard another pistol shot and others in the rear started to disperse. At least two machine guns opened up and we all hit the dirt. I was shot four times and there were eight or ten other holes in my jacket.

"I saw three or four German soldiers shoot the wounded that were crying for help. I thought I was the only one left alive."

After several hours Dobyns and fifteen or so others jumped up and ran to safety.

Dobyns said he could not identify the captors as SS men.

Struck With Rifle Butts

Homer D. Ford, a military police private from Leeton, Mo., told how he was captured that day and escaped from the bloody field also after he had been shot. As he lay feigning death, he said he heard Germans stamping around and battering the wounded with rifle butts.

This testimony concluded the prosecution's presentation of eyewitness accounts by five enlisted men and one lieutenant who survived the Malmédy shootings. All six have now been mustered out. They were brought by plane to Dachau for the trial. Seventy-one bodies were recovered from the Malmédy field.

U. S. ARMY REPORTS ON GIRL'S DEATH

Frankfurt, May 22 (A. P.).—The death of Miss Dorothy Knapp, whose nude body was found outside an American officer's apartment last Sunday, was "probably accidental," an official Army announcement said today.

The captain from whose apartment window she apparently fell is being "held for formal investigation," the statement added.

The captain, whose name previously had been withheld by the Army, was said officially to be John D. Becher, 28 years old, Darby, Pa. He is attached to United States Army Headquarters.

Miss Knapp's nearest relative was given as her brother, William Knapp, 62 Treadwell avenue, Port Richmond, Staten Island. She came here May 12 as a typist for the United States Air Forces Headquarters.

The headquarters, after "preliminary Army investigations," said:

"Medical examination indicated Miss Knapp died as a result of head injuries. It is believed she fell from the apartment. Subject to completion of a formal investi-

gation and the report of an autopsy, facts available at this time indicate her death was probably accidental."

Previous investigations disclosed that the 38-year-old typist accompanied Capt. Beecher to his second-floor apartment late Saturday night after an evening in Frankfurt. The captain was quoted as saying he was asleep when he was found in his backyard early Sunday morning.

Army Holds Officer In Death of Woman

Darby, Pa., Captain Had Frankfurt Apartment

FRANKFURT AM MAIN, May 22 (UP).—The Provost Marshal revealed today that he is holding Captain John D. Becher, twenty-eight, of Darby, Pa., for formal investigation in the death of Gertrude Knapp, of 62 Treadwell Avenue, Port Richmond, S. I., a War Department employee, who was found nude and dying on the steps of an officers' apartment building Sunday morning.

Becher is being held, the Provost Marshal said, despite the fact that "Miss Knapp died of head injuries and her wrath was probably accidental." He was identified as the "occupant of the apartment where it was believed the accident took place."

Miss Knapp, who was ten years older than Becher, met a captain in an American night club Saturday night and at 2 a. m. Sunday went to the officers' apartment building with him. The Provost Marshal did not say specifically that the captain she left the club with was Becher.

A cleaning woman discovered her later lying on the steps, and soon after she had been taken to an Army hospital she died. Investigators believed she fell through a bathroom window, though she was unable to tell before she died what had happened.

Becher said he had been forbidden by the provost marshal to discuss the case. He came to the door of his apartment, and, seemingly ill at ease, refused to confirm or deny he was being held. There was no guard at the door.

19 Rioting D. P.s Sentenced

3-Month To 2-Year Terms for U. N. R. R. A. Camp Stoning

AUGSBURG, Germany, May 22 (AP).—Nineteen of twenty Jewish displaced persons accused of rioting April 28 outside an United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration camp at Landsberg received prison sentences today.

Six were sentensed to two years, twelve to one year, and one to three months. The twentieth was acquitted of the charges of participating in the riot, throwing stones at American military police and resisting arrest.

Before passing sentences Lieutenant Mariam Beatty, of Topeka, Kan., told the defendants while they had "undoubtedly undergone indescribable suffering under the hands of the Germans, you are not allowed to take retaliatory measures in your own hands."

BERLIN YOUTHS SEIZED IN ROUND-UP OF GANGS

BERLIN, May 22. — (AP) In two spot raids, German police and American public safety officers rounded up 375 Berlin youths among whom they found elements of five criminal or subversive gangs, military government authorities announced today.

The raids were made in the borough of Neudoelin in the American sector of the city. They were part of a continuing campaign to clean our nests of young delinquents and dissidents believed composed largely of former Hitler youths.

MAINZ UNIVERSITY REOPENED AT LAST

Mainz, Germany, May 22 (A. P.).—France, which closed the University of Mainz 148 years ago, reopened it today at ceremonies presided over by Lieut.-Gen. Joseph Pierre Koenig, Commander in Chief of the French forces in Germany.

Several German universities were suppressed during the political upheaval which accompanied the French Revolution and Napoleonic campaigns. Mainz was ceded to France by Austria in 1797 and the university, which then had 600 students, was suppressed a year later. It was founded in the fifteenth century.

Italy Seizes Nearly 100 As Terrorism Plotters

Rome, May 22 (AP)—Police of Rome, Milan and Florence, in an effort to guarantee orderly elections June 2, have rounded up nearly 100 men suspected of being neo-Fascists plotting terrorism.

Rome officers said they believed they had the men responsible for the raid on Rome's radio station April 30, in which a program was interrupted for broadcasting of a Fascist hymn and propaganda.

Italian Bishops Warn of Penalty To Leftist Voters

Declare Support of Marxist or Anti-Clerical Parties Might Bar Sacraments

VATICAN CITY, May 22 (AP).—An episcopal letter of the Umbrian (Central Italian Department) bishops in "L'Osservatore Romano" today told Catholics that voting for Marxist or "Laicist" parties in Italy's June 2 elections will expose them to "sanctions of canon law."

[A Catholic authority said that "Laicist," in the Italian and Continental sense, means an anti-clerical party which advocates complete separation of Church and State to the extent that the Church would not have any influence even on moral questions.]

Simultaneously, the bishops of Calabria, in southern Italy, told their communicants that there is "irreconcilable opposition between Christianity and Marxism." They instructed their members to vote only for candidates undertaking to "respect and defend all those principles which are the basis of a healthy Christian concept of the State."

The letters, the most forthright expressions yet of the Vatican's hostility to Left-wing parties in the coming elections, will be read in all Catholic churches of Umbria, where the Leftists are strong, and in Calabria.

Vatican sources explained that sanctions of canon law could include denial of public sacraments, such as marriage, to Catholics voting the Communist ticket, and the prohibition of burial of their bodies in consecrated ground. Excommunication, however, would not be a penalty, nor would extreme unction be denied.

The Umbrian bishops imposed "an absolute prohibition on adhering in any way to the ideologies and parties condemned by the Holy Church, among which are those inspired by Marxism or laicism of the State, notwithstanding their so loudly proclaimed respect for religion."

The Calabrian letter was unique among recent Catholic pronouncements, in that it touched upon the choice between the monarchy and a republic in the June referendum.

"Before deciding for the monarchy or for a republic," the Calabian letter said, "it is necessary that each examine with full knowledge which of these two forms at the present moment offers the greatest guaranties for the good of religion and of the country, taking into account all circumstances required to make a prudent decision."

Pole 'Warnings' To Larry Allen Reported

New York, May 22 (AP)—A correspondent of the North American Newspaper Alliance who recently visited Poland writes that Larry Allen, Associated Press correspondent at Warsaw, has been told anonymously at least three times that he should leave Poland.

Writing from Nuernberg May 21, Pauline Frederick, an American correspondent, said:

"I could not have cabled any true stories out of Poland. Press messages that the Government does not like are stopped dead in Warsaw. Larry Allen, of the Associated Press, who has been waging a discouraging battle to get the news out, has been told anonymously at least three times lately that he should leave the country.

Civil War Threat

"I was in Poland on two days—May 1 and 3—that came near to lighting the fuse of the civil war that even a member of the Polish Parliament admitted is threatening."

On May Day the writer witnessed a great celebration of the workers' holiday in Krakow, in which Communist and hammer-and-sickle banners were displayed. Participation was compulsory. On May 3 the Government banned celebration of the country's "Fourth of July."

Suspension Of Credit

In an informative message to his New York office recently, Allen said: "Had triple threat but situation well in hand." He did not amplify this and it is not known whether he was referring to the anonymous warnings reported by the N.A.N.A. writer.

A news dispatch from Allen yesterday, however, said that he had been under attack by Government-controlled papers in connection with the suspension, announced May 10, of a projected $90,000,000 American credit to Poland. The State Department said censorship of the Associated Press dispatch was one of the reasons for the suspension.

The Polish papers said the news sent from Poland by Allen was not conducive to improvement of Polish-American relations. They charged that his dispatches — in which he has attempted to give both sides of Poland's current political turmoil—demonstrated "ill will."

At the same time the Government press was highly critical of the credit suspension and of the American and British Embassies in Warsaw.

Telegrams May Take Month In Poland

Warsaw, May 22 (AP)—Telegrams are slow in Poland.

Messages arrive in one city from another as much as two months after their dispatch—often because the telegraph office doesn't have enough personnel.

Polish Press Raps UNRRA's Work

WARSAW, Poland—(AP) Polish newspapers, citing the nation's critical need for increased assistance through the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, have sharply criticized UNRRA aid to other European countries.

The Communist-supported newspaper GlosLudu—"Voice of the People"—said Greece had received 85 percent of promised supplies, Italy 71.6 percent but Poland only 24.7 percent.

Report Cannon Fire At British Warships

Athens, May 22 (A. P.).—Greek press dispatches from Corfu said today, without official confirmation, that the British warships Orion and Superb were fired upon but missed recently by cannon on the Albanian coast. The ships were plying through Corfu Channel to attend festivities marking the eighty-second anniversary of the union of the Ionian island and Greece.

Britain Protests Firing On Ships By Albanians

London, May 22 (AP)—A Foreign Office spokesman said tonight that the British Government had formally protested to Albania concerning the firing on two British cruisers last week by Albanian coastal batteries.

No damage was done to the cruisers, the Superb and the Orion, which were on a "lawful mission" in the Adriatic, the spokesman said, and no one was injured.

He added that a reply to the protest was expected "very shortly."

Dr. Petiot's Appeal For Retrial Is Denied

Paris, May 22 (AP)—A French examining commission turned down today a three-count appeal for a retrial of Dr. Marcel Petiot, condemned to die for the slaying of 27 persons.

Only the possibility of presidential clemency now remains between Petiot—described by the state during his trial as "the Monster of the Rue la Sueur"—and the guillotine.

In his petition for a retrial, Petiot had alleged that two jurors told a reporter for a Paris newspaper on the second day of his trial that he was guilty and was a "demon."

Soviet Press Is Brief With Byrnes Address

Moscow, May 22 (A. P.).—Izvestia, the Soviet Government newspaper, devoted 150 words of indirect quotation today to Secretary of State Byrnes's radio address on Monday night on the Paris Foreign Ministers' conference. Izvestia made no editorial comment.

Browder Registers At Embassy in Soviet

Moscow, May 22 (A. P.).—Earl Browder, former general secretary of the Communist party in the United States, registered at the American embassy today and agreed to meet foreign correspondents at a press conference tomorrow morning.

He appeared smiling and affable and gave data about himself for the embassy files on Americans in the Soviet Union.

Franco Tells People Spain Is Happy

Gijon, Spain, May 22 (A. P.).—Generalissimo Franco completed a tour of Asturias yesterday with a speech in which he said that "they can say what they want on the outside, but they cannot take away the happiness we have here."

Speaking in this industrial port city of 100,000, Franco said that Spain was the "true symbol of modern democracy" and was "in no need of further transformation" by revolutions. With Communism, he said, there is no work and no progress.

Russians Busy Getting Toehold In Azerbaijan

Pishevari Regime Declares Amity for All, but Other Foreigners Feel Slighted

TABRIZ, Azerbaijan Province, Iran, May 22 (AP).—Russian business and cultural organizations quietly are feathering their nests in Azerbaijan Province and apparently are enjoying the friendliest relations with Premier Jafaar Pishevari's autonomy-seeking provincial regime.

The Russians operate the only railroad, an air line, the principal highway transport, a three-doctor hospital, a gasoline distributorship and two schools, one for children of Soviet citizens and the other for Azerbaijans.

Not Entirely Friendship

The number of Russian citizens in the province is not known because no census has been taken. A Soviet consular official said that a "manpower shortage was being felt by Russian-operated businesses" since the evacuation of Russian troops took Red Army technicians out of Iran. The com-

Around The World: 420 Tons Of Soap Arrives In Italy

London, May 22 (AP)—A cargo of 420 tons of Brazilian soap, the first soap to be imported to Italy in several years, has arrived in Naples, UNRRA headquarters in London announced today.

The shipment came at a time when even hospitals and schools were not able to provide soap. As a result, Italian authorities reported great numbers of children suffering from scabies.

The Brazilian shipment, UNRRA said, was enough to distribute approximately one ounce of soap to every person in Italy.

panies now are seeking to bring in new workmen from the Soviet Azerbaijan Republic.

Russian officials pointed out that business and cultural penetrations were "natural between two neighboring friendly countries." Other foreign agencies, practically frozen out since Pishevari came to power, have expressed doubt that the abrupt shift toward the Soviet Union was motivated strictly by friendship.

Officials of the Anglo-Iranian Oil Company, distressed by the recent expulsion of their Persian manager from the province, said they found business dropping and their agencies in small towns folding up.

The American Presbyterian Mission Hospital, here since before the first World War, has only one doctor to the new Soviet institution's three. The Tabriz radio, using a station made by an American but purchased from the Russians, broadcasts in Russian, Persian, Kurdish, Turkish and French. It has advertised for an English language announcer, but as yet has no English language program.

Americans Without Pupils

The American mission school was closed long ago, but three American teachers remained to give special instructions. Now they find themselves without pupils.

Pishevari and members of his cabinet profess friendship for all countries. Azerbaijans when able to converse unseen with Americans express a liking for Americans and America.

On the other hand, American correspondents who recently arrived here were called spies, and an interpreter politely resigned after working for one day, explaining that a friend in the police department "informally had advised him to stay away from foreigners."

Pishevari recently told Robert Rossow jr., United States Consular official, that if he traveled through the province he would do so at his own risk. A Russian Consular official said his travels were unhindered, but that he "always advised" the Azerbaijan government of his proposed route.

Azerbaijan Sees Outbreaks As Unofficial

Tabriz, Azerbaijan, May 21 (AP—Delayed)—A member of Premier Jafar Pishevari's Cabinet said today that the Azerbaijan Government was convinced that Monday's clash in the Sain Qalah area was unauthorized and began without the knowledge of Iranian Premier Ahmed Qavam.

This spokesman added, however, that similar incidents had occurred in the same area a month ago and expressed the opinion that it "might have been ordered by some one in the Qavam Cabinet or in the army."

The official newspaper *Azerbaijan* echoed the expression of confidence that Qavam had not been advised of the recent border clashes but criticised him for not taking "effective steps to purge Tehran of filthy elements, uninvited guests and adventurous officers," whom it blamed for the Sain Qaleh incident.

Soviet Aid Denied

Cabinet Member Mohammed Berea, labor union head who holds the education portfolio and is a pioneer in the Democratic Party movement, denied in a statement meanwhile, that Soviet aid had been an influence in the Azerbaijan autonomy movement.

"The Azerbaijan program for the improvement of the lot of workers is patterned on similar labor movements in every country," his statement said.

Berea, popular as a poet in Azerbaijan and educated in Russia, also outlined Government plans for education and labor reforms. He said plans had been made for a three-college university in Tabriz—medicine, education and agriculture—and that adult training classes had already begun.

Laws To Aid Workers

Proposed legislation before the Majlis (Parliament), he said, would increase workers' pay, force employers to issue bread and clothing to workers and authorize the Government to establish free health and training centers for the workers.

Berea charged that the Tehran Government had attempted to suppress Azerbaijan literature and culture by prohibiting the use of the Turku dialect, but under the proposed education program, he said, both Turku and Persian may be taught.

The Azerbaijan capital was in mourning today for the director of the Tabriz Military College, allegedly slain by a student who failed to be graduated.

EGYPT BALKS ON TREATY

Military Clauses of Pact With Britain Held 'Too Onerous'

CAIRO, Egypt, May 22 (AP)—A series of military clauses in the new British-Egyptian alliance proposed by Britain are "too onerous for the Egyptian delegation to accept," a high Egyptian source said tonight.

The informant made this statement after talks between the two countries on revision of their 1936 Treaty of Alliance were halted temporarily pending the reference of certain points to British Foreign Secretary Ernest Bevin in London.

The Egyptian informant said the British delegation had asked guarantees which "in some respects would be worse than occupation." He did not elaborate. Recently the British promised to withdraw all their armed forces from Egypt; the question of the withdrawal date is being negotiated.

Moslems' Feelings Are Hurt By Wording Of India Program

New Delhi, May 22 (AP)—Mahomed Ali Jinnah, president of the Moslem League, declared today British proposals for a unified India were couched in "deplorable language calculated to hurt the feeling of Moslem India" and "to appease and placate" the All-India Congress party.

In a 2,000-word statement, Jinnah repeated his contention that the "only solution for the Indian constitutional problem" would be Pakistan—a sovereign Moslem state composed of six provinces in the northeast and northwest where Moslems predominate.

The British Cabinet mission proposed a federation of Indian states under a central government.

Secession Right Omitted

"Our proposal that the Pakistan group should have the right to secede from the union after the initial period of ten years—although the Congress had no serious objection to it—has been omitted," Jinnah said in the statement issued in Simla, site of the recent conferences. He added that it was "regrettable that the mission should have thought fit to advance commonplace, exploded arguments against Pakistan."

Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, president of the All-India Congress party, and Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, former Congress president, were invited to confer with Viceroy Lord Wavell tomorrow to discuss with him the formation of an interim government.

The Cabinet mission, meanwhile, announced that during the interim period before India attains full independence, Britain would retain the paramount power which stems from treaties between the Crown and the individual rulers of some 570 princely states which compose about two fifths of the peninsula.

These powers, known by the general term "paramountcy," preclude relations between the states and foreign powers, and provide for varying degrees of control over the internal affairs of the states.

"When a new, fully self-governing or independent government or governments come into being in British India," said a memorandum presented to the Chancellor of the Chamber of Princes, "his Majesty's Government's influence with these governments will not be such as to enable them to carry out the obligations of paramountcy. Moreover, they cannot contemplate that British troops would be retained in India for this purpose.

Will Revert To States

"His Majesty's Government will cease to exercise the rights of paramountcy. This means that the rights of the states which flow from their relationship to the Crown will no longer exist and that all rights surrendred by states to the paramount power will be returned to the states."

However, until the time when India attains full independence, the memorandum said, "the British Government could not and will not in any circumstances transfer paramountcy to an Indian government."

Jinnah Hits British Plan For India

New Delhi, May 22 (AP)—Mahomed Ali Jinnah, president of the Moslem League, declared at Simla today that a sovereign and independent Moslem state was the "only solution for the Indian constitutional problem."

He severely criticized the British Cabinet mission's plan for an independent India which rejected Moslem demands for Pakistan.

The British Cabinet mission, meanwhile, clarified the status of the 570 princely states comprising two fifths of India under its plan for an interim all-Indian Government to rule until the new constitution is working.

The Issue Of Paramountcy

The mission said "paramountcy" would remain in effect during the interim period, but would not be transferred to a self-governing india government.

When Britain ceases to exercise the rights of paramountcy the rights of the princely states that were surrendered "to the paramount power will return to the states," the mission said.

Individual treaties between the British crown and the princely states gave Great Britain "paramount power" and the crown's position under the treaties is known as "paramountcy."

"Exploded Arguments"

Jinnah said it was "regrettable that the mission should have thought fit to advance commonplace, exploded arguments against Pakistan and resort to special pleadings couched in deplorable language calculated to hurt the feelings of Moslem India."

Jinnah said the Moslem League's working committee and council would make the final decision for Moslem Indian early in June on the Cabinet mission's plan for creating an Indian union.

Mohandas K. Gandhi told a group of his all-India Congress part followers at New Delhi Friday night that the Cabinet mission had "every reason to be proud" of its proposals. He said the British evidently intended "to get off India's back."

INDIAN VILLAGES BURNED

CALCUTTA, May 22 — (AP) Five villages were burned, three persons were killed and 50 injured in three days of fighting between Hindus and Moslems last week in the Burdwan district of Bengal, the Bengal government announced today.

Last Troopship Leaving India May 30

Calcutta, May 22 (AP)—Approximately 640 enlisted men, 135 officers and 40 soldier brides are scheduled to leave Calcutta on May 30 aboard the Marine Jumper, last troopship to evacuate United States military personnel from the China-Burma theater.

The Army has evacuated 205,490 soldiers from the theater and China since September.

Theater headquarters said the turnover of surplus United States property in the theater to the Government of India would be completed by May 25.

The only detachment to remain in India after the theater officially closes May 31—totaling 439 men—will continue to use Camp Knox as a base of operations in Calcutta, with headquarters at New Delhi.

WOULD DO AWAY WITH RICKSHAS

Calcutta, May 22 (A. P.).—The plight of India's thousands of ragged richska pullers has been placed before the Government of India in a report that recommends ultimate abolition of such conveyance.

The Government's labor investigating committee terms this type of transportation "a degradation to human personality" and "an offense against human dignity."

Reds Report Seven U. S. Planes Are Shot Down in Manchuria

Tass Says American Flyers Were Bombing Chinese Communist Forces There—Gillem Expresses Doubt.

Moscow, May 22 (A. P.).—Pravda, Communist party organ, said today in a dispatch from its Vladivostok correspondent that American airmen flying American planes were fighting in Manchuria on the side of the Kuomintang (Central Government) troops.

It said seven American planes had been shot down after they had bombed the People's Revolutionary (Chinese Communist) Army.

The Pravda dispatch, which was dated May 18, was headlined "American bombers and flyers in personnel of Kuomintang Army."

Pravda reported that after the withdrawal of Red Army units from Manchuria, fierce fighting broke out between the Kuomintang Army and the People's Revolutionary Army.

Communists Shocked.

"As has become known from authoritative sources," the article said, "the Kuomintang Army is armed with American guns, part of which have been captured as trophies by the People's Revolutionary Army.

"Greater shock was caused in the ranks of the People's Revolutionary Army by the fact that the seven downed bombers which were bombing troops of the People's Revalutionary Army were found to be American. The flyers were also Americans."

[There has been no indication recently from China of any American-piloted planes operating over Manchuria except as servers or peace teams of American, Chinese Government and Communist members. Both United States Army and United States Marine generals in China have denied repeatedly that American pilots were flying anything but peaceful missions.]

The Soviet press and radio reported today without comment that all Soviet troops had evacuated Manchuria by May 3.

Izvestia, Soviet Government organ, published the news in a Tass dispatch from Khabarovsk, which said:

"In accordance with reports received from the staff of Marshal (Rodion Y.) Malinovsky, the evacuation of Soviet troops from Manchuria was fully completed on May 3. Thus the evacuation plan of Soviet troops from Manchuria, which was announced at the end of March, was fulfilled completely."

SHANGHAI, May 22 (AP)—Lieut. Gen. Alvan C. Gillem Jr. today termed "very questionable" a Russian news agency assertion that American-piloted planes had been shot down over Manchuria while bombing Chinese Communist forces. General Gillem, commander of United States forces in China, said he had absolutely no information on the report. He recalled that an order that no American planes should fly north of Mukden had been issued after earlier Communist assertions that United States planes were active in Manchuria.

Pravda Lays Bombing of Chinese Reds To U. S. Aviators in American Warplanes

Moscow Claims 7 Shot Down In Manchurian Fight

Moscow, May 22 (AP)—A *Pravda* dispatch charged today that seven American bombers, piloted by Americans fighting on the side of the Chinese National Army, were shot down in Manchuria while bombing Chinese Communist troops.

The dispatch, from Vladisvostok, said the attacks took place during fierce fighting between Communist and Nationalist forces after the withdrawal of Red Army units from Manchuria.

A Tass News Agency dispatch to the Soviet Government newspaper *Izvestia* meanwhile said all Soviet troops had left Manchuria by May 3 and that "thus the evacuation plan which was announced at the end of March was fulfilled completely."

Credited To Correspondent

The *Pravda* dispatch, credited to its "own correspondent," said that "as has become known from authoritative sources, the Kuomintang (Nationalist) army is armed with American guns, part of which have been captured as trophies by the People's Revolutionary Army."

"Greater shock was caused in the ranks of the People's Revolutionary Army," the dispatch continued, "by the fact that seven downed bombers which were bombing troops of the People's Revolutionary Army were found to be American. The flyers were also Americans."

[The War Department has received no report of the incident and "doesn't expect any," he added.

[About two weeks ago Communist officials said two American-piloted planes were downed near Szepingkai, but later acknowledged that both pilots were Chinese. They said similarity in the star insignia of the Chinese and American Air Forces caused the error.]

[The United States Army has no bombers in China, a War Department official declared in Washington in commenting on the "Pravda" report. The only Army Air Force planes in China, he said, are those of the Air Transport and Troop Carrier Commands. Other Army officials, quoted by The United Press, said some surplus American-built planes have been turned over to China since the war, but that the War Department "does not know of any recruiting of American pilots by Chinese forces."

U.S. ARMY DENIES RUSSIAN CHARGE

War Dept. Says No American Bombers Are Operating in China.

WASHINGTON, May 22 — (AP) A Moscow radio report that seven American-piloted U. S. bombers had been shot down in Manchuria while attacking Chinese Communist troops was challenged today by a War department official.

This official, who would not be quoted by name, said the Army had no bombers in China. The only Army aircraft there now, he said, are units of Air Transport command and Troop Carrier command.

The Chinese obtained some American aircraft during the war and have acquired additional surplus planes since, he noted.

The War department has received no report of the incident and "doesn't expect any," he added.

The Moscow radio, quoting a Tass report from "reliable sources," said: "Great indignation has been caused in the ranks of the people's revolutionary army by the fact that seven bombers which bombed troops of the people's revolutionary army and were shot down proved to be American. The pilots also proved to be Americans."

SCORES U. S. IN KOREA

Pravda also printed a dispatch from its correspondent in Korea, describing workers there as happy over their new eight-hour day, and the peasants as pleased with the success of land reform.

This reform, it said, was achieved over the opposition of "disgruntled reactionary landlords and business men who still wield a powerful influence in American-occupied southern Korea."

The correspondent, V. Smolensky, said the people's feeling toward the Red Army's occupation troops was one of special and ardent gratitude for liberation from the Japanese.

Claims South Is Indignant

"This hatred against enslavers," he added, "also explains that indignation which the politics of the American military authorities in Korea still arouses in Koreans. In southern Korea, not only the entire Japanese administrative apparatus, but in the beginning even officials headed by Japanese Governor General (Nobo Yuki) Abe were kept."

[The Moscow radio, heard in London, commented sharply on a report it attributed to Reuter "and some British newspapers" that many former German officers were permitted to join the Red Army. The broadcast declared the report was "an out and out falsehood" and "just another example of how militant world reaction strives to hide its real intentions by slandering the Soviet Union."]

Korea Gets First Maternity Center

Seoul, May 22 (AP)—The first maternity center in Korea was opened today by the American Military Government. It is supervised by Capt. Mildred Lucka, Pittsburgh, Pa., chief of Government nursing affairs, and Lieut. Mary Meyers, Milton, Pa.

U.S. Ships Speed Food Up Yangtze

Shanghai, May 22 (AP) — Four United States landing craft sped emergency food up the Yangtze today toward the famine area of Hunan province where an official report said many among thousands of starving Chinese were committing suicide.

The report of death and despair in what once was the heart of China's rice bowl was received at United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation headquarters from Gov. Wang Tung-yuan of Hunan.

Nanking Forces Near Changchung

Mukden, May 22 (AP)—Unopposed Chinese Government troops were reported within 28 miles of Changchun today, and their commander expressed hope the Communists would surrender that capital of Manchuria to spare it further destruction.

Military dispatches said the Chinese 1st Army—one of the Government's finest—had sent vanguards 7 miles beyond Kungchuling, Communist citadel 35 miles southwest of Changchun.

This would indicate some units had bypassed Kungchuling, which sits among low hills forming a natural barrier for any military force pressing on Changchun from the south.

Communist troops, among the best available for the defense of the capital, had massed inside Kungchuling, bent on holding Government forces trying to recapture Changchun.

Changchun already had been battered by a four-day battle in which Chinese Communists overwhelmed a small Government force and captured the city April 18 after Russian occupation forces had withdrawn.

Chiang Driving On Changchun As Reds Mass

Nationalists Push to Within 28 Miles; Communists Ready for Decisive Fight

By The Associated Press

A decisive battle for possession of the Communist-held Manchurian capital of Changchun appeared yesterday to be imminent, as front dispatches reported advance units of the Chinese 1st Army driving northward from Kungchuling to within twenty-eight miles of the city.

Large Coommunist forces were reported massing in the area as Nationalist General Tu Li-ming hurried elements of his army into Kungchuling, halfway between captured Szepingkai and Changchun, and sent spearheads beyond.

As his American-trained and equipped troops advanced toward their goal along five routes through and around Kungchuling, General Tu issued a statemnet to the press expressing hope that "the bandit force" (Communists) would "repent" and abandon the capital to spare it from further destruction.

The Communists shelled Changchun when they captured it from Nationalist forces in a four-day battle five weeks ago, following Russian evacuation.

Send Wine to Marshall

Tu and Lieutenant General Hsiung Shih-hui sent a joint telegram to General George C. Marshall's peace committee at Nanking and to Sino-American truce headquarters at Peiping urging them to request "the bandit troops" to evacuate both Antung and Changchun.

The telegram urged that the Communists be asked to refrain from destroying communications and otherwise hindering the occupation of Manchuria by Nationalist forces. It also expressed hope the Communists would agree to stop fighting their own countrymen.

Meanwhile, Tu's troops widened their hold on the area west of Kungchuling and Szepingkai. Dispatches said his west route forces reached Chuchiatien and Liaoyuan sixty-five miles west of Kungchuling. North route troops reached Shwangshan, fifty miles west. East route forces took Yitung, thirty miles west, and southeastern route units captured Hsian, forty-five miles west of Szepingkai.

In Shanghai, efforts to promote a truce quickened with the arrival of General Chang Chun, governor of Szechwan Province and the original government member of Marshall's peace commission. "The Shanghai Evening Post" said Chang would confer with Democratic League leaders who had refused to go to Nanking "because the present stand of both the Kuomintang (Nationalist party) and the Communists makes successful peace talks impossible" there.

New Truce Proposal

A Democratic League spokesman said the league had telegraphed Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek and Communist leader Chou En-lai to propose the following truce terms:

Communists to evatuate Changchun, but government troops to remain outside the city; the Northeast Political Council to appoint officiaus to take over and administer the capital; other disputes to be settled after a cease-fire truce has been arranged.

A Central News Agency dispatch received in aNnking reported the Communists had captured Antze, near Tientsin on the Peiping-Tientsin Railway.

In Peiping the Chinese Ministry of Information said the Communist had isolated the Nationalist garrison at Hsinlingkou, ten miles north of Chaoyang in southeastern Jehol Province.

Marshall continued his efforts to persuade both sides to sign a Manchurian truce. He conferred in aNnking for two hours Tuesday with Communist leader Chou En-lai and talked with him again yesterday.

Chou also was expected to meet with Peng Hsueh-pei, new Chinese Minister of Information, to discuss a truce in the war of propaganda which Marshall said Monday was driving the country toward distaster. The Communists continued to blame the government for the conflict in Manchuria.

Nationals Enter City On Route To Changchun

[By the Associated Press]

Chinese Government forces today claimed they had entered Kungchuling, halfway between Szepingkai and their goal, the Manchurian capital, Changchun. Communists countered by closing in on Chaoyang in southeastern Jehol province and Tsinan, capital of Shantung.

Frontline dispatches relayed from Mukden reported that elements of the Government's new 1st Army reached Kungchuling, 40 miles south of Changchun, last night and that advance units today pushed 7 miles farther north.

Although Government dispatches said National troops had "entered" Kungchuling and pushed on beyond, it was not clear whether they had captured or bypassed that strategic city. Recently, Government dispatches claimed the capture of Szepingkai but later reports showed they held only the southern part of the city. They required many days more to capture it.

Hopes Reds Will "Repent"

With Changchun almost within artillery range, Government Gen. Tu Li-ming expressed hope that "the bandit force" (Communists) would "repent" and give up the capital to the Nationals to avoid extensive destruction.

Mukden dispatches said the Government 1st Army was advancing along five routes through and around Kungchuling.

Units of the West Route Force reached Chuchiatien and Liaoyuan, 65 miles west of Kungchuling. The North Route Force reached Shwangshan, 50 miles west and slightly north of Kungchuling. The East Route group captured Yitung, 30 miles west. The Southeastern Route unit captured Hsian, 45 miles west of Szepingkai.

Some six weeks of fierce battling, chiefly for Szepingkai, and days of slow progress as Government troops plodded north afoot and with horse-drawn equipment, preceded the entry into Kungchuling. The push started as the Communists moved on Changchun in mid-April when the Russians withdrew their occupation troops.

General Tu said that three armies and fifteen brigades of "bandit troops" totaling 110,000 men originally stationed at Szepingkai were preparing to attack Kaiyuan and Changtu.

Telegram To Marshall

Tu and Gen. Hsiung Hsi-hui sent a joint telegram to General Marshall's peace committee at Nanking and to Sino-American executive (truce) headquarters at Peiping urging them to request "the bandit troops" to evacuate Antung and Changchun. He also urged them to ask the Communists to refrain from destroying communications and otherwise hindering activities of the Government forces in taking over Manchuria. He pleaded that the Communists agree to avoid fighting with their countrymen, his national troops.

Meantime, Gen. Chang Chun, governor of Szechuan province and the original Government member of Marshall's peace commission, flew to Shanghai. The Shanghai *Evening Post* said he would confer with Democratic League leaders unwilling to go to Nanking because, they contended, "the present stand of both the Kuomintang (People's party) and the Communists makes successful peace talks impossible."

Democratic League's Plan

A spokesman said the Democratic League had telegraphed Chiang Kai-shek and Communist leader Chou En-lai, proposing the following truce:

The Communists to evacuate Changchun but Government troops to remain outside the city while the Northeast (Manchurian) Political Council appoints officials to take over and administer the city. Other disputes to be settled after that cease-fire truce is arranged.

Further news from the war was a Central News (Government) Agency dispatch reporting Communist capture of Antze, a town near Tientsin on the Peiping-Tientsin Railway.

In Peiping the Chinese Ministry of Information said the Communists, apparently attempting to seize the Chengteh-Chinchow railroad, drove to Hsinlingkou, 10 miles north of Chaoyang. It said the Government garrison was isolated.

The ministry said the same Communist troops had captured Pehpiao, 20 miles northeast of Chaoyang.

Eight red brigades were reported concentrated around Pingchuan, 100 miles to the southwest, and besieging the village of Wutuchi.

The Government reported that the railroad linking Lingchuan, Chaoyang and Chinsien already had been cut. Lingchuan is 60 miles southwest of Chaoyang.

The Peiping *Chronicle* reported that Communist members of a cease-fire team suddenly departed from Tsinan when Communist forces were reported advancing from three directions.

Creating doubt as to whether Government troops had captured Kunchuling or only entered it was an earlier dispatch from Associated Press correspondent Tom Masterson in Peiping. He said reports from central Manchuria indicated the Communists were well prepared to defend the city.

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Yoshida Urges Co-Operation Of People

MAY 22 1946

Tokyo, May 22 (AP)—Emperor Hirohito today invested Japan's third postwar Cabinet, and Premier Shigeru Yoshida pleaded for co-operation between the Japanese Government and people "to save the nation by their own united efforts."

Yoshida said the new Government is determined to dispose of a variety of critical problems and "will boldly proceed with the execution of policies which are already thoroughgoing in character and scope."

Opposition Acknowledged

The task may not proceed smoothly, the Premier acknowledged in a statement, explaining: "Unfortunately, so far I have not been able to obtain positive support of other parties." Left-wing factions stubbornly have opposed both Yoshida and his Cabinet appointees.

"Early solution of the food problem, which is the key to national rehabilitation, does not permit a moment's delay. . . . I paid special attention to the selection of a Minister to take charge of food administration."

The new Minister of Agriculture, who deals with food problems, is Hirowo Wada, the Premier's second choice. His first, Hiroshi Nasu, was purged by General MacArthur as ultranationalistic.

Emergency Steps Planned

Yoshida said the "multitude of problems" facing Japan include revitalization of industry, unemployment and adjustment of economic and industrial affairs. He stated that while necessary emergency measures will be taken, "the Government will consider a long-range policy for building a democratic national economy."

Discussing revision of the national constitution to outlaw war, Yoshida commented: "I scarcely need say of what urgent importance it is for us to lay as soon as possible the foundation for Japanese democracy by taking into consideration general world trends and paying due regard to the general will of our people."

The new constitution is to be presented to the Diet soon.

Japanese Royalty Denied Privileges

Tokyo, Thursday, May 23 (AP)—Fourteen royal families, including those of Emperor Hirohito's three brothers, were lopped from the public pay roll by Allied order today and denied "all special privileges including immunity from taxation."

The order did not affect Emperor Hirohito's immediate family.

Lieut. Col. D. H. Jennings, of the economic and scientific section, Allied headquarters, said the fourteen families owned property worth more than 50,000,000 yen ($3,333,333).

In addition, they deposited 8,000,000 yen in securities with the Imperial household treasury as the war ended, "obviously to protect the securities from anticipated seizure."

Securities Will Be Taxed

Jennings said the securities were ordered returned to the owners and would be taxed.

The Imperial budget included 2,000,000 yen annually to support the fourteen families—paid as salaries for honorary jobs, Jennings explained.

Hit by the drastic new provision were Princes Chichibu, Takamatsu and Mikasa, three brothers of the Emperor; Prince Higashi-Kuni, former Premier and father-in-law of Hirohito's eldest daughter, and ten other top families of Japanese royalty; Kan-Kin, Higashi-Fushimi, Fushimi, Yomoashimi, Kuni, Kitashirakawa, Nashimoto, Takeda, Asaka and Kaya.

The directive ordered the Japanese Government to bar any Imperial household employés from performing work for the listed princes or princesses and restricted the Imperial household from providing them with grants or loans, either of money or property.

"It was felt advisable," Jennings explained, "to remove the families from the public pay roll by prohibiting the Imperial household from supporting them in their 'jobs' through such grants and gratuities. Such money in the final analysis is actually paid by the common citizens of Japan."

Shortages Plague Jap Business Men

Tokyo, May 22 (AP)—Shortages of finances, labor and materials are plaguing the Japanese business man, the Tokyo Business Men's Federation reported today after a survey of 21 types of business and industry.

Other troubles, the survey said, resulted from price controls, lack of fuel, power and transportation, and Government administration.

$250,000 Hoard Seized in Japan

Tokyo, May 22 (A. P.).—The Stars and Stripes reported today that Army patrols had confiscated $250,000 worth of silver, diamonds, metals and clothing in a raid that followed an anonymous tip to headquarters about hoarded goods.

Cable Service To Japan Improved

Tokyo, May 22 (A. P.).—Under a new relay system from Tokyo to fourteen other Japanese points, cables to Japan henceforth will be delivered by telegraph rather than by mail, Allied Headquarters announced today.

The new system, the announcement said, will materially reduce the time involved in delivery to Army post office addresses in 80 per cent of Japan.

Three-Millionth Jap Is Repatriated

Tokyo, May 22 (AP)—The 3,000,000th Japanese returned to his homeland yesterday. Allied headquarters estimated that in the Far East and Pacific islands about 3,340,000 remain to be repatriated. More than 4,000,000 non-Japanese have been returned to their homes from Japan.

Public Works Fund Ordered By M'Arthur

Tokyo, May 22 (AP)—General MacArthur today ordered the Japanese Government to make a 6,000,000,000-yen ($400,000,000) 1946 budget provision for public works to give jobs to 2,000,000 unemployed as part of a long-range rehabilitation program.

Projects include land reclamation to increase wheat production by 20,000,000 bushels annually; construction of access roads, feeder power lines and low-cost housing and clearance of war-damaged areas.

Jap Thought Police Ex-Chief Is Arrested

Tokyo, May 22 (A. P.).—Col. Masayuki Oishi, former chief of the Japanese Thought Police and one-time Military Police commander at Singapore, has been imprisoned at Sugami, Allied Headquarters said today. He is charged with war crimes at Singapore.

Also incarcerated with Oishi and nineteen other suspects this month was Vice-Admiral Seisa Wakabayashi, former commander of defenses at Truk, the great Japanese naval base that was neutralized but not captured. Wakabayashi will be tried by a military tribunal in the Marianas.

550 Officers To Report

Yokohama, May 22 (AP)—Eighth Army headquarters said today that about 550 officers who will complete 43 months of service by August 31, 1946, had been ordered to report to the 4th Replacement Depot near Tokyo on May 28.

Philippine Army Loses $100,000 To Robbers

Manila, May 22 (AP)—Col. Amado Dumlao, Philippine Army intelligence chief, reported today that the Army finance officer at Iloilo City, in Central Luzon, had been held up for the second time in two weeks and robbed of 200,000 pesos ($100,000).

The robbery was the second largest in the history of the islands. There were no details.

Two weeks ago the Iloilo army office was held up by sixteen bandits, who obtained 25,000 pesos ($12,500).

The largest recorded Philippines robbery occurred several months ago when a Chinese bank messenger was robbed of 430,000 pesos ($215,000).

PROPOSAL DRAFTED ON FREEDOM OF AIR BY AVIATION GROUP

MONTREAL, May 22. — (AP) A proposal for general exchange of aviation's "five freedoms" was made public today at the first assembly of the Provisional International Air Transport organization amid indications that strong opposition to early adoption would be encountered.

The plan, known officially as multilateral agreement on commercial rights in civil air transport, was prepared by a special committee which began its work last fall. This committee, headed by Sir Frederick Bowhill of Great Britain, was charged with the job of finding answers to the problems not settled at the Chicago world air meeting in 1944.

'Five Freedoms' of Air

The "Freedoms" are the right to fly over a foreign country without stopping; to make non-traffic stops in a foreign country; to carry homeland traffic outbound and inbound, and to pick up traffic in one foreign country and carry it to another foreign country. This last is the controversial "fifth freedom". Briefly, the committee plan proposes:

1. Establishment of a special body to be known as the international civil air transport board which would interpret and administer the proposed agreement and be empowered to order corrective action by a state in the settlement of disputes.

Could Not Set Routes

2. The board would not be empowered to prescribe routes.

3. It would have no general power to regulate rates.

4. Member countries would be permitted to imposed a fare differential on fifth freedom traffic up to 10 per cent. That is, a through airline could be required to charge more to carry a passenger than would be charged by a local airline for the same service.

5. The board would be empowered to adjust such differentials in the interest of equity.

The United States and China already have expressed opposition to the fare differential for fifth freedom traffic. In addition, the United States let it be known that it will propose other "fundamental changes" in the draft plan.

Unofficial reports are that the United States is not at all eager to have a multilateral plan accepted at this meeting, feeling that it might be better to wait until world conditions have become more stabilized.

U. N. Refuses to Drop Iran Case As Envoy Questions Troop Status

NEW YORK, May 22 — (AP) The United Nations Security council refused to drop the Iranian case today after hearing Iranian Ambassador Hussein Ala express doubt that all Soviet troops had left the country.

Ala, called to the council table in a move to clarify the confused situation, told the delegates he did not feel that a message received last night from Premier Ahmed Qavam was "a categorical statement" that the withdrawal had been completed.

He also declared that he believed Soviet elements continued to interfere in the interal affairs of Iran.

The council voted unanimously to adjourn the discussion but keep the case on the agenda indefinitely, with the understanding that the discussions would be re-opened upon the request of any delegate.

The official transcrpit showed that the vote was 9 to 1. However, reporters tabulating the count observed that Polish Delegate Oscar Lange, who had urged the case be dropped, raised his hand belatedly after he found himself alone in opposing the proposal of Netherlands Delegate Eelco van Kleffens.

The council then rejected a proposal by Lange that the council send the Iranian government a telegram asking "a straight yes or no answer" to the question as to whether it was satisfied with Soviet withdrawals.

Only Alexandre Parodi of France, president of the council, supported Lange in this proposal.

Then the council quickly adjourned, subject to the call of Parodi.

As the council debated the controversial question, which has been before it since Jan. 19, the seat of Soviet Delegate Andrei A. Gromyko was vacant. This was the second time Gromyko had boycotted a council meeting. He also had walked out of one meeting.

U. S. Delegate Edward R. Stettinius, Jr., and British Delegate Sir Alexander Cadogan made it clear from the outset that they were opposed to dropping the case on the basis of Qavam's message which was received last night. Both expressed the belief that it was not a conclusive statement that all troops were out of Iran and that it still left open the question of interference with Iran's affairs.

Qavam had said that he had received a report from a commission he sent to Azerbaijan province and that their report said "no trace whatever of Soviet troops, equipment or means of transport was found, and that according to trustworthy, local people" all Soviet troops had left Azerbaijan by May 6.

Lange told the council "this seems to close the case," but Ala said he did not believe the Tehran commission had had sufficient opportunity to determine the facts and added that he believed "it was long after May 6 when all of the Soviet troops were withdrawn from Iran—if they are actually out now."

Questioned about his previous charges of Soviet interference in Azerbaijan, Ala said Russia had created and trained an Azerbaijan army and that as a result the Tehran government "has no control over" the province.

"Does that not constitute interference?" he asked.

He also charged that the Soviet ambassador in Tehran, in the guise of mediator in the recent discussions between Qavam and officials of the separatist government of Azerbaijan, had attempted to persuade Qavam to accede to the Azerbaijan demands.

Basque Leader Joins In Fight On Franco

New York, May 22 (AP)—Jose Antonio Aguirre, exiled president of the Basque peoples of Spain, today handed Trygve Lie, Secretary General of the United Nations, a supplementary report supporting the demand of the exiled Spanish Republican Government for a complete break with Franco Spain.

Aguirre also presented to Lie documents asserting that Franco's regime had persecuted and still was persecuting the 'democratic Basque clergy." These charged that 15 priests had been executed and 500 imprisoned.

The Basque leader appeared at Lie's office wtih two members of the Basque delegation in New York.

Atom Evidence Lacking

The United States lacks concrete evidence to confirm "rumored activities in Spain relating to the production of atomic energy," the State Department has informed the United Nations Security Council, and is convinced that Spain is unable to wage modern war.

The State Department declared, however, in a report submitted last Saturday and made public last night by the Security Council's subcommittee investigating Franco's regime, that Spanish agents were still spreading Axis propaganda in the New World.

"No Information" In Argentina

The subcommittee announced at the same time that it had been informed by Argentina that Argentina has no "relevant documentary or other information as to the regime of Generalissimo Franco being a menace to the world's security."

Premier Jose Giral, of the Spanish Republican Government in exile is scheduled to appear before the subcommittee tomorrow with a

800-page document that he said would provide "additional evidence" against Franco.

Poland's Accusation

The subcommittee was appointed to investigate charges by Polish Delegate Oscar Lange that Spain was providing shelter for Nazi war criminals and German scientists experimenting on new weapons, and that she constituted a threat to world peace.

"Nationalist Spain from its beginning to the present day has fomented foci of Nazi-Fascist influence in the Western Hemisphere," the United States report said. It also said Franco had been uncooperative in repatriating Germans. It said that aside from one unconfirmed report that a uranium mine might be operating, the United States had no evidence of atomic experimentation in Spain.

served to make Iran "a perpetual football of big power politics."

Ala said he believed that "it was long after May 6 when all of the Soviet troops were withdrawn from Iran—if they are actually out now."

He submitted a report from Premier Qavam last night saying Russian troops had left Iran May 6.

Report Called Incomplete

Edward R. Stettinius, Jr., United States delegate, and Sir Alexander Cadogan, of Great Britain, termed the Iranian report to the Council that Soviet troops were out of the country by May 6 "incomplete" and "not the conclusive evidence th atwe felt was to be submitted to the council."

Iran Meddling Plaint 'Still On Agenda', Ala Believes

New York, May 22 (AP)—Hussein Ala, Iranian Ambassador to the United States, expressed doubt today that all Soviet troops have left Iran and told the United Nations Security Council he believed Iran's case should stay on its agenda.

New York, May 22 (AP)—Hussein Ala, Iranian Ambassador to the United States, told the United Nations Security Council today that he believed Iran's original complaint of interference by Soviet Russia "is still on the agenda."

Ala was invited to a seat at the Council table on the request of the Netherlands delegate, Dr. Eelco van Kleffens, after the United States and Great Britain had joined in a demand to keep the Iranian case on the agenda until a complete report has been made.

The Ambassador said that Premier Qacam of Iran had asked that the question of Soviet withdrawal of troops from Iran be dropped.

No Word On Other Issue

But, Ala added, the Premier in his instructions had said nothing about withdrawing Iran's other complaint, that of Soviet interference in Iranian affairs.

Russia's seat at the Council table was empty as the Council met to decide what to about Iran's case.

Dr. Oscar Lange, Polish delegate, charged that the Council's attitude on the whole affair has

Sir Alexander said he would like answers to these questions:

1. What proportion of Iranian territory do the centers investigated represent?

2. Is the Iranian Government satisfied with the situation?

3. Has any investigation been made of reports that Soviet forces were left behind dressed in civilian clothes?

Found Guilty In Spy Case

Ottawa, May 22 (AP)—Edward Mazerall, 30, national research council engineer, was found guilty today of conspiring to furnish secret information to representatives of the Soviet Government here.

BALKAN PACT REVISION

Washington, May 22 (A. P.).—The United States has agreed "in principle" that the Allied armistice terms with Romania, Bulgaria and Hungary—like those with Italy—should be revised pending final peace treaties, the State Department disclosed today.

A department spokesman told reporters that when the United States first proposed revision of the Italian treaty, Russia agreed, but asked for similar arrangements in the three Balkan States. The United States expressed agreement with the general idea, but asked Russia to submit a detailed draft of its proposals. This draft has not yet arrived in Washington, it was stated.

Publication of the text of the armistice revision will not be made until after its signing by Italian Government officials and Gen. Sir William D. Morgan, the Allied commander in Italy.

Russia Watched For Changes In Policy

Washington, May 22 (AP)—Diplomatic authorities here look for a series of foreign-policy decisions by Moscow in the next three weeks that will affect the whole immediate course of postwar events.

They believe Premier Stalin and Foreign Minister Molotov will do the deciding before June 15—the date the Foreign Ministers' conference resumes in Paris—and thereby determine the extent of future Soviet co-operation with the United States and Britain in making the peace.

The Critical Issues

These are the critical issues on which it seems the Kremlin must make decisions:

1. Do the Soviet leaders consider it more important to keep Red occupations armies throughout eastern Europe or to get eastern European countries on a peacetime basis with regular treaties concluded?

2. Are they willing to make a settlement of the Trieste despute that would fail to give Yugoslavia that entire strategic area at the head of the Adriatic? Some officials here say Trieste seems to have become a symbol of Russia's ability to deliver the goods for a friendly Communist government.

3. Will Stalin overrule Molotov's initial objections to the proposal by Secretary of State Byrnes for a 25-year four-power German control pact or will he uphold Molotov's objections?

Big Three Parley Favored

There was still some feeling on Capitol Hill that the best way to deal with such issues would be another "Big Three"—or even a "Big Two" conference.

Senator Pepper (D., Fla.) said he urgently advocated a meeting of President Truman, Stalin and British Prime Minister Attlee to iron out differences. Representative Mundt (R., S.D.) said he thought a conference between Mr. Truman and Stalin alone "is more and more clearly indicated." These proposals, however, aroused few seconding voices and no official encouragement.

United Nations A Factor

In the opinion of persons familiar with the recessed negotiations of the "Big Four" at Paris, the thing most likely to force Russia's hand is Byrnes's announced intention of taking the whole problem of European peace making into the United Nations General Assembly unless the big powers quickly get together.

The basic American timetable calls for a European peace conference this summer, before the General Assembly's September meeting in New York.

What Russia Faces

So it sums up to this. By announcing that he is ready to bring the United Nations into the picture if necessary, Byrnes has, in effect, told Russia that the United States intends to make only one more try at peacemaking by the big powers alone. And that kind of peace making has dominated Russia's approach to all postwar problems.

In the United Nations assembly the disagreements over peace treaty issues, such as Trieste, would be worked out in recommendations adopted by the Assembly by two thirds, rather than unanimously, vote. Russia would face the prospect of being outvoted, and there is some speculation that in such a predicament the Russians might feel compelled to withdraw from Assembly sessions concerned with peacemaking as they have withdrawn from Security Council sessions concerned with Iran.

STALIN REJECTS TRUMAN'S PLEA TO GIVE WHEAT

Asserts Appeal for UNRRA Contribution Came Too Late.

CONFIRMS WEEK END RUMOR

Kremlin Tells President Russia Has Made Own Arrangements With Certain Countries.

Moscow, May 22 (A. P.).—Prime Minister Stalin said today that the Soviet Union is already doing what it can to feed the hungry world and that it cannot contribute supplies to the UNRRA at this time. The statement, published in Soviet newspapers and broadcast over the Moscow radio, was the first important announcement from the Kremlin on the world food situation, and came in reply to a letter from President Truman.

Stalin said that Truman was three months late in proposing that the Soviet Union contribute to the UNRRA's supplies and join in a co-ordinated world grain distribution plan. Ninety days ago the Soviet Union could have done something in that direction, but since then, he said, the Soviet Union has made its own arrangements, allotting a quantity of grain to France and supplies to some other countries, and now the resources of the Soviet Union are about to run out.

Says Critical Days Are Here.

World grain distribution co-ordination, Stalin said, appeared to be a good idea, although it would require special discussion before the Soviet Union could be counted on as a participant.

Also today Pravda quoted a prominent agricultural expert as saying that this week was a critical period for crops. "Our task," he said, "is to finish sowing spring wheat in Siberia and elsewhere, speed up oat sowing and finish planting potatoes. The critical days have arrived."

Text of Broadcast.

London, May 22 (A. P.).—In a broadcast picked up by the Soviet monitor here today the Moscow radio said:

"Some time ago the chairman of the Council of Ministers of the U. S. S. R., J. V. Stalin, received from President Truman of the United States a message in which it was stated that at the present time there is a food crisis and in which the hope was expressed that the Soviet Government would assign a certain quantity of grain to the UNRRA. In the same letter Mr. Truman expressed the hope also that the Soviet Union would be in a position to co-ordinate her actions with other countries exporting grain for the purpose of a better use of grain reserves.

"Stalin, in his answer to the message of President Truman, expressed his regret that Mr. Truman did not address the soviet Union on the above question three months ago when the Soviet Union could have done something in this respect, but did it instead in the middle of May after the Soviet Union had already assigned a certain quantity of foodstuffs to France and other countries and when the resources of the Soviet Union already are being exhausted.

"As far as the co-ordination of the work of the Soviet Union with other countries exporting grain is concerned, Stalin informed President Truman that the Soviet Government has no objection in principle to this proposal but that it will require, however, special study."

Confirms Week-end Rumor.

Rumors that Russia had turned down the President's appeal came from Washington last Saturday, but there had been no official word prior to the Moscow broadcast last night. Unofficial Washington reports over the week end were that Mr. Truman apparently still had hope of getting Russia to reconsider her position on the world food problem.

Last Saturday the Moscow radio said that Russia had pledged to deliver more than 1,100,000 tons of grain to Finland, France, Poland and Romania during the first year of peace. Eleven American ships loaded with Russian wheat were reported to have reached Marseille last month as a first installment on a total of 500,000 tons of wheat the Soviet Union had promised to deliver to France in April, May and June. Russia is reported to have also agreed to sell Poland 200,000 tons of grain for sowing this year's harvest and has promised another 100,000 tons to Finland. In addition, Moscow announced that Russia agreed last September to deliver 150,000 tons of wheat and 150,000 tons of corn to Romania, and is making an additional grant of 20,000 carloads of wheat this year.

Truman May Comment.

Washington, May 22 (A. P.).—The White House press secretary, Charles G. Ross, told reporters today that there may be a statement later concerning communications on the subject between Mr. Truman and Stalin.

PROPOSES U. N. FOOD COUNCIL

French Delegate Suggests Plan to Conference.

Washington, May 22 (A. P.).—France's Minister of Food, Henri Longchambon, proposed to an international food conference today that the United Nations set up a world food supply council.

In an address to all delegates, Longchambon said that the council "would enable the United Nations to solve the immediate problems which are the consequences of famine and to prepare the solution of problems which will come with abundance."

France's suggestion was somewhat like recommendations made yesterday by the UNRRA and Belgium for a world food pool to feed hungry lands.

Longchambon spoke after the conference received a contrasting picture of food to spare in Brazil, starvation stalking China and belt-tightening in South Africa.

D. A. Fizgerald, deputy United States member of the Combined Food Board, told the House Agriculture Committee that the United States will meet its promise to deliver 400,000,000 bushels of grain by June 30.

He estimated that this commitment will be met by exporting 380,000,000 bushels of wheat and flour and 20,000,000 bushels of corn and other grains.

Fitzgerald, who heads the Agriculture Department's Office of Requirements and Allocations and who accompanied former President Herbert Hoover on his round-the-world food survey, drew a sharp distinction between this country's commitments and the demands made upon it.

He said that demands totaled 506,500,000 bushels but that the requesting countries were told time and again that the United States would not be able to furnish such an amount.

Speaking for China at the international food conference, Thomas S. T. Yang declared that 30,000,000 people are threatened with starvation and the combined food board's allocations are totally inadequate.

"We cannot expect to save lives by feeding them with paper allo-

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cation," Yang said, "nor can they be saved by the blueprints of an edifice to be erected in some distant future."

Creation of an international food organization to handle long-range shortage threats is a major aim of the conference.

An encouraging note in the immediate crisis was sounded by Brazil's spokesman, Edmunco de Maceda Soares E. Silva. Brazil, he said, will be able to export rice far above the expected quota. In addition, he went on, she has a sizable tonnage of beans for export, the largest surplus of maize in history and can put cocoa and coffee and some other products on the export list. Transportation is the key, he said, to continuing heavy shipments in the next two or three years. He said that Brazil must move food long distances to ports for shipping and needs rolling equipment.

Dr. P. R. Viljoen, chief South African delegate, said that his country had hoped to help to feed Europe's famished millions but is now in difficulty itself chiefly because of a severe drought. Bread rationing, avoided during the war, he said, now is in effect in larger cities.

contrary to fundamental rights, he asked, "who gave them that power?"

"In my view, the primary power of making peace treaty rests with all the nations which bore arms against the enemy States," he said.

At another point, he told his colleagues:

"I'm protesting against the four ministers writing the peace treaty and submitting it to a peace conference and when it comes back to them permitting one of the ministers to veto it if he doesn't like its terms. I don't subscribe to that sort of doctrine at all."

As Connally spoke, he grasped a pointer and turned the Senate into a classroom to explain the diplomatic problems of Europe with the aid of a large wall map.

DELEGATE READY TO ENTER TALKS NOW IN PROGRESS

Connally Bars Big-Four Peace

Tells Senate All Allies Who Fought Axis Powers Should Draft Treaty.

Washington, May 22 (A. P.).—Senator Connally (D.-Tex.) told the Senate today that it is his fundamental view that all the nations which fought on the Allied side should write the peace treaty, not the Foreign Ministers of the four big Powers.

The chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee made the statement in a report on the Paris Foreign Ministers conference which he attended as an adviser to Secretary of State Byrnes.

Explaining the hitches which developed over a peace conference, he said the Big Four Foreign Ministers agreed at their Moscow conference in December, 1945, that they should draft a settlement and then call a peace conference.

The Soviets now contend, he went on, that treaties cannot be signed or submitted until the Big Four — Russia, Britain, France and the United States—reach an agreement. Calling that contrary to fundamental rights, he asked, "who gave them that power?"

"In my view, the primary power of making peace treaty rests with all the nations which bore arms against the enemy States," he said.

At another point, he told his colleagues:

"I'm protesting against the four ministers writing the peace treaty and submitting it to a peace conference and when it comes back to them permitting one of the ministers to veto it if he doesn't like its terms. I don't subscribe to that sort of doctrine at all."

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WASHINGTON, May 22. — (AP) Argentina belatedly joined today an international food conference which began leaning toward the idea of an expanded food allocating board to combat famine for the next year or two.

The United States, Britain and Canada have proposed that famine relief for the emergency period be handled through the Combined Food Board of which they are the only members now. But they are suggesting that some 15 other countries be added to it, especially those which now work with its commodity committees.

Russia to be Invited

A high conference official said Russia also undoubtedly would be invited to take out a membership. She is not represented at the conference.

Argentine Foreign Minister Juan Cooke advised the United Nations Food and Agriculture organization, sponsor of the conference, that a delegate and two advisers have been named. All three are in the United States already.

Under plans now beginning to jell the FAO might take over all food problems for the United Nations in 18 months or two years, upon the demise of the proposed expanded allocating board which itself would work with FAO.

Praises U. S. Effort

D. A. Fitzgerald, deputy U. S. member of the Combined Food Board, told Congress today that "this country need not feel ashamed of the job that has been done" in feeding famished peoples.

Asked by Rep. Granger (D-Utah) whether United States commitments have been met, Fitzgerald replied yes, explaining the government had promised to "make every effort to export 400,000,000 bushels (of grain)" during the year ending June 30 and he expected it to do so by shipping 380,000,000 bushels of wheat and flour and the rest in corn and other grains.

Appearing before the House Agriculture committee, Fitzgerald supplied these figures:

At the end of this crop season the United States will have about eight-tenths of a bushel of wheat per person, Canada about three bushels, Argentina about two, and Australia one to one and one-half. Further, he said, the United States has supplied 72 per cent of UNRRA's money and 83 per cent of the wheat UNRRA has bought.

"Yet," snorted Chairman Flannagan (D-Va), "we start out as a Good Samaritan and end up a villain."

Flannagan has contended that "irresponsible statements" have created the impression abroad that America is not doing its job. But when he asked about this, Fitzgerald said he found the majority of countries he visited on a world tour with former President Herbert Hoover "appreciative" of wheat the U. S. has had done.

Brazil Reports Surplus Food Available

Washington, May 2 (AP)—A contrasting picture of food to spare in Brazil, starvation in China and belt tightening in South Africa was drawn for an international food conference today as delegates went through a final round of speeches.

Speaking for China, Thomas S. T. Yang declared that 30,000,000 people are threatened with starvation and the Combined Food Board's allocations are "totally inadequate."

"We can not expect to save lives by feeding them with paper allocation," Yang said, "nor can they be saved by the blueprints of an edifice to be erected in some distant future."

Creation of an international food organization to handle long-range shortage threats is a major aim of the conference.

Brazil's Surpluses

An encouraging note in the immediate crisis was sounded by Brazil's spokesman, Edmunco de Maceda Soares E. Silva. Brazil, he said, will be able to export rice far above the expected quota. In addition, he went on, she has a sizable tonnage of beans for export, the largest surplus of maize in history and can export cocoa and coffee and some other products.

Transportation is the key, he said, to continuing heavy shipments in the next two or three years.

Maceda Soares said Brazil must move food long distances to ports for shipping and needs rolling equipment.

Drought Hits Africa

Dr. P. R. Viljoen, chief South African delegate, said his country had hoped to help to feed Europe's famished millions but is now in difficulty itself, chiefly because of a severe drought.

Bread rationing, avoided during the war, he said, now is in effect in larger cities.

With available cereal supplies still running far short of United States promises to famine areas, the Government is expected to extend its 30-cent-a-bushel wheat bonus beyond the May 25 expiration date.

The Wheat Situation

Top Agriculture Department officials decline to comment on this possibility, but they conceded that the bonus has not brought in the amount of wheat needed to meet export schedules for the remainder of May and June.

The Government had hoped to obtain at least 100,000,000 bushels from farmers by means of this bonus over the ceiling price. However, on the basis of wheat sales up to May 17, it appeared that not more than 70,000,000 bushels would be obtained by May 25. Sales to May 17 were 43,397,000 bushels.

Railroad Car Shortage

Officials said some grain elevators are unable to buy wheat for the Government because they have no more room for it. These elevators were said to be located principally on branch railroad lines and to be unable to get railroad cars for shipment of grain already on hand. Extension of the bonus would give farmers affected by this car shortage additional time to take advantage of the offer.

Some officials fear that withdrawal of the bonus before the new wheat crop is harvested might virtually halt the movement of wheat off farms. They believe farmers would be inclined to hold remaining grain in the hope of higher prices later.

But some grain must be obtained from farms in June—the month before the new crop of winter wheat starts moving to market in volume—if a shutdown of domestic flour mills is to be avoided. Many mills are expected to run out of grain before the end of May.

VOTE IS DELAYED ON SEAWAY PLAN BY SENATE GROUP

WASHINGTON, May 22. — (AP) The Senate Foreign Relations committee deferred action today on legislation to authorize construction of the St. Lawrence seaway and power project.

The committee's decision not to act today, an aide said, was due to the filing of a dissenting report by Senator White (R-Me). The Maine senator is a member of a sub-committee which by a vote of 3-1 several weeks ago recommended the legislation be approved by the full committee. The lone negative vote was White's.

Senator Lucas (D-Ill) notified the committee today that he intended to introduce an amendment to the seaway measure to prohibit a joint Canadian-United States tribunal from controlling the diversion of water from the Great Lakes system.

Such a provision is contained in an agreement between the two nations, negotiated by the late President Roosevelt, on which the seaways legislation is based.

Lucas told the committee that the section to which he objected gave the tribunal power to veto any diversion above that of Jan. 1, 1940.

The section, if approved, would permanently limit the flow of water through the Chicago river at 1,500 cubic feet per second. This condition, Lucas asserted, would not permit "continued equitable distribution and disposition of the Illinois-Michigan drainage problems."

He said that his proposed amendment had "no intention of interfering with the main object of the St. Lawrence agreement," an agreement which he could "wholeheartedly support" if this section were eliminated."

A committee aide said that copies of White's minority report were expected to be available by next week at which time, he said, it was "likely" the committee would vote on the legislation.

Little hope is held by seaway supporters that the legislation will be voted upon by either the Senate or House before the expected mid-summer adjournment of Congress.

Approval by both bodies is necessary for passage.

ECCLES BACKS BRITISH LOAN

Says Drift Toward New War Is Alternative.

Washington, May 22 (A. P.).—Marriner S. Eccles asserted today that further totalitarian development and a drift of world affairs toward the catastrophe of a third world war may result if Congress fails to vote the $3,750,000,000 British loan.

The Federal Reserve chairman appeared before the House Banking Committee in behalf of the loan bill passed by the Senate.

"Without effective British participation, which is possible only if we lend our aid," Eccles said. "The Bretton Woods institutions and International Trade Organization cannot fulfill the hopes which we have placed in them.

"Without the fulfillment of these hopes for a stable and productive economic order in the world, there is little prospect of success for the United Nations organization in its search for political stability and security.

"Without economic or political stability, we can expect only a continued drift of world affairs toward the catastrophe of a third world war."

Without the loan, Eccles said, Britain would be forced "to intensify the restrictive and belligerent currency and trading practices born during the years of war and depression."

"Along this road lies further totalitarian development," Eccles said.

PLAN TO KILL FOOD SUBSIDIES IS VOTED DOWN

The Senate Banking Group Defeats a Proposal by Capehart.

OPA REVIEW BOARD SCANNED

Suggestion of Three-man Body to Act on Appeals Is Due for Committee Report.

Washington, May 22 (A. P.).—A motion to end all consumer price subsidies of food next July 1 was defeated, 11 to 7, by the Senate Banking Committee today. Offered by Senator Capehart (R.-Ind.), it would have exempted other subsidies now paid on copper, lead, zinc and rubber.

Government subsidies to keep down retail food prices now run in the neighborhood of $1,600,000,000 a year, say members of the committee which is drafting a price control extension bill.

The committee decided to meet again this afternoon in an effort to reach decision on other proposals for reducing and eventually eliminating the subsidy payments.

BLUM PAYS LAST CALL ON TRUMAN

Washington, May 22 (A. P.).—Leon Blum, former Premier of France, paid a farewell call on President Truman today.

He declined to discuss his conference on a loan to France, telling reporters the negotiations were so near an end he didn't consider it advisable.

He was accompanied to the White House by the French Ambassador, Henri Bonnet. He said that he was returning to France, leaving Washington tonight with plans to depart from New York on Friday.

Chatting with reporters, Blum, who headed a special mission which arrived about the middle of March to work on the loan negotiations, said he hoped to pay another visit to this country soon.

GREETS 4 BELGIANS

Washington, May 22 (A. P.).—President Truman greeted four Belgian educators who came on a mission of good will.

The visitors were Mgr. Van Waeyenbergh of the University of Louvain; J. Cox of the University of Brussels; E. Blancquaert of the University of Ghent and J. Duesberg of the University of Liege.

They were accompanied to the White House by Baron Silvercruys, the Belgian Ambassador, who said:

"These men represent the four Belgian universities. They bring appreciation to American universities and foundations for the friendly spirit and cooperation shown over a long period of years. They conveyed that message to the President. They also reaffirmed their desire and resolve that nothing be spared to strengthen the spiritual and very firm friendship existing between Belgium and the United States."

Democrats in House Block Action on FEPC

WASHINGTON May 22—(AP) Southern Democrats blocked House action today on legislation to make permanent the Fair Employment Practices committee.

After forcing six separate roll-calls in a delaying move to keep the legislation from coming up, the southern group won an overnight recess shortly after 3 p. m.

The legislation, approved by the Labor committee but shelved by the Rules committee, can come before the House only on Wednesdays when the roll of committees is called for considering of bills which they have approved.

Labor committee members have been trying for months to bring up the FEPC bill under "calendar Wednesday" procedure.

ROBERTS NOT ON LIST

Washington, May 22 (A. P.).—Charles Ross, White House press secretary, said today a report that President Truman had asked former Justice Owen J. Roberts to head the Supreme Court was untrue. Ross made the statement in a news conference when he was told that a radio commentator had reported such a request.

He added that Roberts had not been considered for the vacancy created by the death of Chief Justice Harlan F. Stone. Nothing has developed on the Supreme Court vacancy, Ross said, in response to another question.

Asked if Judge Manley O. Hudson, Missouri-born member of the Permanent Court of Arbitration at the Hague, was under consideration, Ross replied that the name of virtually every prominent jurist in the country had been suggested to the President.

Washington, May 22 (A. P.).—American, British and French negotiators got set today to dicker for German holdings in Sweden after getting roughly half a loaf from Switzerland.

While some details of the Swiss agreement have not yet been worked out, an announcement last night showed the issue will be resolved this way:

1. All German assets in Switzerland except gold money will be split into two equal shares, one going to the Swiss, the other to the three Allies. American officials estimate the value of these assets at upward of $750,000,000.

2. Switzerland will keep about $88,000,000 in German gold money, which the Allies contend was looted from conquered countries, but will pay the Allies $58,140,000 in Swiss money in lieu of it.

3. The Swiss, with advice from the Allies, will decide what are—and what are not—German assets. Cases deemed "doubtful or controversial" will be referred to arbitration.

When the negotiations started March 18, the Americans, British and French insisted Switzerland should turn over all its German assets to provide reparations for Allied nations which suffered from German aggression. But the Swiss held they could not turn over any German assets to the Allies because such action would compromise their neutrality.

U. S. PLANE CAN HAUL A-BOMB 10,000 MILES

WASHINGTON, May 22. — (AP) General Carl Spaatz said today that postwar bombers with a range of thousands of miles and 600-miles-an hour fighter planes made it imperative in the atomic age for the United States to maintain ready and efficient air defenses.

Spaatz, Army Air forces commanding general, told a group of air reservists at the War department that the Army's new B-36 bomber could carry an atom bomb 10,000 miles.

TRUMAN SIGNS BILL PROVIDING 2,700,000 HOMES

Wyatt Says Building Plan for Veterans Will Now Go Into High Gear.

PRICE CEILINGS ARE APPROVED

Law Increases by Billion Federal Authority to Insure Loans on New Housing.

Washington, May 22 (A. P.).—President Truman signed today legislation designed to facilitate the private construction of 2,700,000 new homes within the next two years.

Housing Administrator Wilson W. Wyatt said: "This throws the veterans' housing program into high gear."

The legislation was sent to the President after a long and bitter battle in Congress, during which the House once emphatically rejected the proposed use of $600,000,000 in subsidies to stimulate the production of scarce building materials. However, the House later reversed itself and agreed to $400,000,000 for subsidies.

What New Law Means.

In addition to subsidies, here's what the new law does:

1. Increases by $1,000,000,000 the Government authority to insure home mortgage loans, meaning the Government would take that big a risk in the construction of homes for veterans. Thus, a veteran or other person could purchase a home with a small down payment and the Government would protect the mortgagor for the remainder;

2. Continues to December 31, 1947 the war granted priorities and allocation authority for channeling scarce building materials into construction of law and medium priced homes, in city or country;

3. Gives veterans preference in the purchase or rental of new houses;

Price Ceilings on New Homes.

4. Puts price ceilings on new houses;

5. Grants broad authority to the housing expediter to issue directives to other Government agencies, including OPA, on prices of building materials;

6. Authorizes the expediter to stop or curb export of lumber as long as scarcities exist in this country.

Congress rejected all proposals to put ceiling prices on existing dwellings.

Washington, May 22 (AP)—Senator Lucas (D., Ill.) has announced that he will be ready with a report on the Pearl Harbor investigation by June 1 even if no other member of the Senate-House inquiry is prepared to give his findings by that date.

"I don't intend to vote for any more extension of the committee's authority beyond that time," Lucas said. "I'll have a report, even if no one else does."

Lucas said that so far as he knows no progress has been made on drafting a committee report. The committee held two days of hearings recently and Republican members said they wanted to address additional questions to former Secretary of State Hull and former Secretary of War Stimson.

'Big Navy' Group Scowls At 965 Combat Ships

Washington, May 22 (AP)—House "big navy" advocates scowled today at an Appropriations Committee decision to trim 114 fighting ships from the proposed postwar fleet.

They pointed to navy figures showing that the $4,639,859,000 recommended by the committee would provide for the operation of 965 combatant vessels compared with the 1,079 the House voted unanimously late last year at its suggestion.

The Navy's original request for $6,325,000,000, which the Budget Bureau trimmed to $4,224,000,000, was designed to provide and back up the 1,079 figure.

May Try To Boost Fund

Chairman Carl Vinson (D., Ga.) of the Naval Committee and Representative Sterling Cole (N.Y.), top Republican member, told reporters they had not yet decided what to do about the Appropriations Committee action.

But there were indications that either Vinson—who wrote last year's postwar fleet bill—or other Naval Commitee members would seek to restore at least part of the Navy's original request when the House starts debate tomorrow.

Representative Sheppard (D., Cal.), chairman of the appropriations subcommittee that wrote the bill, told reporters he believed the measure would skim through the House without change. He said he knew of no organized opposition and said that the committee action provided for large increases in funds for Naval Reserve training and scientific research.

DE Total Cut Most

The biggest reduction in naval strength ordered by the committee is in the destroyer escort category.

The plan approved last year by the House and contemplated by the Navy when it submitted its budget request called for 298 DE's. The Appropriations Committee plan provides for 238.

Other important differences include:

Battleships, navy plan, 18; committee proposal, 16; heavy cruisers, 31 and 23; light cruisers, 48 and 43; small carriers, 10 and 9; escort carriers, 79 and 66; destroyers, 366 and 353; submarines, 199 and 186.

In only one category, big carriers, does the committee plan provide for more than the navy proposal. The committee recommended 25, the Navy, 24. The difference of 114 ships in the two plans includes a cut of 28 in the active fleet, 31 in the reserve fleet and 55 in the inactive fleet.

MRS. LUCE GIBES AT IRON SCREEN

Challenges Stalin in Radio Debate With Foster.

Washington, May 22 (A. P.).—William Z. Foster, chairman of the Communist party, asserted last night that Communism is a "profound democratic movement" and Representative Clare Booth Luce (R.-Conn.) replied that Communism and American democracy are antagonistic.

Foster declared that reactionaries are trigger happy to use the atomic bomb on the world. Mrs. Luce challenged "Uncle Joe (Stalin) to let the iron curtain down and let us all go in and have one big look. . . . What's he got there (Russia) that he is afraid of a free press?"

They were two of the principals in a radio debate on "Are Communism and Democracy Mutually Antagonistic?" Foster said that "American monopolistic forces" are the cause of "present tension among the United Nations." Mrs. Luce asked him if since 1939 he had "ever criticized anything Stalin enunciated in Moscow." Foster replied that Soviet policy had been correct.

'Shabby Nonsense.'

The Congresswoman said that imperialism charges against the United States were "shabby nonsense" and that Russia went to war because she was attacked by Germany, but before that the two countries had a "blood bond."

William H. Chamberlin, lecturer and writer, who sat on Mrs. Luce's side of the table, declared that "Communism is out for world domination by force."

Dr. Harry F. Ward, professor emeritus of Christian ethics, Union Theological Seminary, Foster's colleague, said that "American economic royalism" is a danger to world peace and described Russia as a "socialist democracy under communistic leadership."

Mrs. Luce, who recently announced that she was retiring from politics and had adopted the Catholic faith, at one point accused Foster of not being loyal to the United States but loyal to an "anti-religious" system. She said she would "rather die than live under such a system."

Battlefield Vow Brings A German Waif To Flatbush

New York, May 22 (AP)—A vow taken on the battlefield more than a year ago brought a 3-year-old German orphan girl to America today to greet her new mother.

Clad in blue overalls and a paratrooper's overseas cap, little Bela Raphael—now Bela Raphael Simons—arrived at LaGuardia airport on an American overseas airlines plane from Berlin.

As soon as she cleared customs and immigration inspections, Bela was embraced by her new mother, Mrs. Jeane Simons, wife of Sergt. Bertrand Simons, of Brooklyn.

It was during the Battle of the Bulge that Sergeant Simons swore that if his life was spared he would do something to help some victim of Hitler's persecution.

Four months ago, the 36-year-old sergeant found Bela in a German orphanage, and adopted her. Her mother and father reportedly were murdered by the Gestapo.

In her new home, Bela had a roomful of toys awaiting her, as well as a cocker spaniel to romp with and a toy telephone for her to call "Daddy" in Berlin.

STASSEN HITS OUTPUT DELAY

Truman Asked To Call Major Economic Conference

St. Paul, May 22 (AP)—Harold E. Stassen, former Governor of Minnesota, tonight urged President Truman to call a major economic conference to find a way out of "the confusion and delay" Stassen said have characterized the eight months since the end of the war.

Stassen spoke at a dinner meeting of the St. Paul Association of Commerce.

"These eight months," he said, "have been characterized by the greatest need of a demonstration

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of efficiency of government of free men in all history. And they have been characterized by the greatest amount of confusion and delay and executive and congressional drifting in all history.

"Plain Truth Of Matter"

"The facts," he said, "have not been fully recognized, primarily because of the growth of a tendency for inaccurate and distorted official information."

Referring to the sixth report of the war mobilization and reconversion director, dated April 1, 1946, which stated "total civilian production now stands at the highest level ever reached by the nation," Stassen said:

"The plain truth of the matter is that in the first quarter of 1946 the real production of goods vitally needed by the people of the country was below the level of even the depressed prewar period."

He said such "comparatively frivolous items" as alcoholic beverages, cigarettes and glass containers showed a very high dollar index, but that iron and steel, lumber, electrical equipment and heavy capital goods were down "compared even to the repressed years of 1935-39."

Favoritism Politics Charged

Major causes of the present situation, he said, "have been failure of the administration of laws and the politics of favoritism in government," and continued:

"Specifically underlying to a great degree the industrial strife in America today has been a major struggle for position between the powerful labor organizations of the country, with the Administration playing favorites on a political basis. . . .

"Coupled with these events on the labor production front has been an unbelievable clumsiness in the administration of OPA which has driven vital production, processing and trade out of its normal channels into abnormal channels which are wasteful, unsound and demoralizing."

Appeals for German Unions

Green Asks That They Get Surplus and Confiscated Property

WASHINGTON, May 22 (AP).—William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, appealed to President Truman today to help make available to members of the trade-union movement in Germany surplus goods held by American authorities.

Mr. Green, who said he acted at the request of "our friends in Germany," said they also asked Presidential aid in restoring to "free democratic trade unions" property confiscated by Hitler and not yet released to them in the American zone. He said the President promised to look into the matter.

Mr. Green said free democratic trade unions in the American zone are anxious to buy surplus automobiles, typewriters and other equipment. He added that relatives in this country of members of the trade unions are desirous of having a better system for sending packages to their families.

Properties the unions want restored, he said, include hospitals, co-operatives, stores and credit-union buildings.

Mrs. Hornbostel's Trip Is Arranged

San Francisco, May 22 (AP)—Special train accommodations were being arranged today to take Mrs. Gertrude Hornbostel to the Carville (La.) leprosarium, where she and her husband, Major Hans Hornbostel, were hopeful they could eventually live together.

Mrs. Hornbostel, 55, believes she contracted leprosy in a Japanese prison camp. Her 65-year-old husband, a veteran of Bataan and Corregidor, gained wide public sympathy last week when he requested that he be permitted to accompany her to the isolation of a leper colony.

Hornbostel received the assurance of Dr. G. H. Faget, medical officer in charge at Carville, that "every consideration" would be given his application for work there.

"Good! Good!" he declared. "I'll take any kind of work at all, and surely I can qualify for something."

It is against the rules for families of lepers to live within the grounds of the leprosarium, although they may visit daily. Surgeon General Thomas Parran turned down the major's request to live at the leprosarium. Hornbostel plans to apply for a civil service rating for any vacancy he can fill—"even kitchen police."

700,000 VETS NOW TAKING G. I. COURSES

Two Million Others Plan Training and Education, Gen. Bradley Says.

ADDRESSES SOCIAL WORKERS

Conference Hears Miners' Health Fund Termed Necessary by Mary van Kleeck.

Buffalo, May 22 (A. P.).—Gen. Omar N. Bradley said today that 700,000 veterans are taking training courses under the G. I. Bill of Rights and nearly 2,000,000 others have indicated that they may be planning additional training and education. The Administrator of Veterans Affairs said 80 per cent of those already taking courses were in educational institutions with the others in training-on-the-job.

"This tidal wave has, in places, engulfed our universities," he said in an address prepared for delivery at the National Conference of Social Work.

"Veteran students already have challenged our educational institutions to see to it that their education or training shall not be denied by lack of planning and expansion to care for these swollen loads."

"When you examine the benefits of our G. I. bill," he said, "it becomes perfectly apparent that veterans' readjustment—medical-wise, education-wise, or in any other manner—is as much a responsibility of the community as of any one else.

Warns of Home-town Default.

"Our program is predicated upon the ability of the American people to make it meaningful in the place where the veteran lives. Unless we learn to lean less heavily on the Federal Government and unless we learn to look on legislative benefits more as a forerunner in readjustment, we shall make the error of defaulting in a home-town task of helping the veteran that no one else is equipped to do."

Bradley said: "There is no war-wounded veteran today, acutely in need of hospital care, for whom there is no bed."

Asserting that "we are not interested in making lifelong boarding houses of our veterans hospitals," he continued: "Instead, we are primarily interested in healing these patients and then in training them with compensating skills that will enable them to earn a normal living."

Sympathy for Miners' Fund.

"Social workers cannot fail to understand and sympathize with the present demand of the United Mine Workers for a health and welfare fund," Mary van Kleeck, director of the Department of Industrial Studies, Russell Sage Foundation, New York City, declared in an address prepared for delivery at a sectional meeting of the social work conference. She said:

"By the very nature of their industry, the miners live and work in communities which are not served by voluntary community welfare agencies. Their homes, the store where they trade, and even the school and the church are usually the property of the company, or at least controlled by the employer.

"For many years," said Miss van Kleeck, "it has been the custom for miners to have deducted from their pay envelopes monthly charges for hospital and doctor, but they have had no choice of their physician, and no control over the administration of the money. The fact that the doctor is thus virtually in the employ of the company even deprives the miner of adequate protection under workmen's compensation laws.

For Union Administration.

"In a community where the company is either sole owner or the predominate influence, certainly health and welfare is justly chargeable to the industry; but its administration, if it is to be fully in accord with the principles of social welfare, must be directed wholly toward the interests of the individual."

"Under such circumstances," she continued, "the union is certainly the logical administrator, though it is of course to be expected that, in order to secure the best results, a union will employ experts both in health and social work.

"As a matter of fact, the miners' proposal, which is being discussed as though it were quite new in the world, is directly in line with developments in a number of unions in the United States. Moreover, such funds for miners' health and welfare are already in effect in five foreign countries, where they are established by a tax on coal production. Great Britain, Spain, the Netherlands, New Zealand and British India all have such funds."

Hero Appeals to Truman Over Dam

Says He Might Hand President His Medal of Honor If Help in Saving His Farm Is Not Forthcoming.

Washington, May 22 (A. P.).—A Pacific war hero turned to President Truman today for help in a fight against a flood-control project which would inundate his Ohio farm.

Senator Huffman (D.-Ohio) arranged an appointment with the President for 27-year-old Melvin Mayfield, who won the Congressional Medal of Honor for action against the Japanese.

"My eight-acre farm and the 179 acres I run for my dad will be flooded if this dam is built," Mayfield told a reporter. "The Army engineers can change their plans if they want to. They don't want to."

The former soldier proudly displayed his Congressional Medal, "but," he remarked wryly, "you can't buy anything with it."

"I want to know," he added, "what I'm going to do if I'm forced to leave my farm. I'm hoping the President will help. Otherwise, I might hand him my medal."

The project, on the Licking River, has been authorized by Congress and $2,000,000 has been provided to start work. The ultimate cost is estimated at $10,000,000.

Mayfield and some other residents of the area want the engineers to build several smaller dams rather than the single large one. They disagree with the contentions of the engineers that the big project is needed to provide adequate flood protection.

Atom Town Called Great Social Success

Philadelphia, May 22 (AP)—The war-born community of Oak Ridge, Tenn., not only built the atomic bomb but has served as major social experiment in the United States, says Samuel S. Baxter, who helped plan the town.

Baxter, during the war, was an army major in charge of Oak Ridge planning. He is now projects engineer in Philadelphia's Department of Public Works.

Baxter told the Engineers Club yesterday that Oak Ridge "was closer to being a perfectly planned community than any other city in the United States."

"Every adult was a worker; there were no indigents. Here we had a community of 75,000 persons living under military rule, and with no voice in their city's management or in operation of its local government. . . . Everybody was happy. From a social standpoint, Oak Ridge was a complete success."

LEWIS SUGGESTED AS ENVOY TO REDS

Washington, May 22 (A. P.).—A suggestion that John L. Lewis be named Ambassador to Russia was made in the House today. The proposal was advanced by Representative Hebert (D.-La.), who declared:

"We ought to send Lewis to Russia, where his peculiar talents for co-operation, understanding, and eagerness to assist humanity could work to the best interests of our country. He would fit in well in a country where they follow his rules of 'I won't play if you won't play with my marbles.'"

Taft To Ask Food Subsidies' End

Washington, May 22 (AP)—The Senate Banking Committee turned to food subsidies today after voting to give the Secretary of Agriculture full say over food and farm commodity price ceilings.

The committee is at work on a bill to extend the OPA's life a year after June 30.

Senator Taft (R., Ohio) had ready an amendment to end the subsidies by January 1 and to cut their amount for the last six months of this year to about half what the OPA says is needed.

The OPA figures that their removal would necessitate a rise of 5 to 6 cents a pound in the price of meat, for instance, and 1 cent for a loaf of bread.

The subsidies are running at the rate of about $1,600,000,000 a year and the OPA asks $1,700,000,000 to continue them for twelve months after next June 30.

The committee's vote to let the Agriculture Secretary control food-price ceilings came yesterday on an amendment by Senator Bankhead (D., Ala.) specifying that:

1. No price ceiling shall be maintained on any farm commodity unless the Secretary of Agriculture certifies that it is scarce.

2. If the Secretary determines that a price ceiling is impeding necessary production, he may recommend an increase and the OPA administrator must put it into effect within ten days.

Bankhead's amendment declares that the Secretary, when acting on farm-price controls, shall not be subject to the "direction or control" of any other officer of the Government.

In a tentative decision on how price ceiling shall be lifted as the need for them decreases, the committee agreed on:

1. Creation of an independent three-member board to which industries could appeal OPA decisions.

2. Adoption of a formula, proposed by Senator Barkley (D., Ky.), directing decontrol by year's end of all commodities not important to business costs or living costs, and removal of other controls when supply and demand reach a point where lifting of ceilings would not cause price increases.

Lumber Black Mart Attacked Anew

Washington, May 22 (AP)—An OPA official said today a new staff of special investigators had been organized to crack a lumber black market which Government officials say threatens to cripple the veterans housing program.

H. R. Northrup, executive director of the National Retail Lumber Dealers Association, has estimated that 80 per cent of southern lumber is going into the black market.

Sidney S. Feinberg, chief of OPA's lumber price enforcement program, said the agency has assigned 173 special agents to 20 areas from coast to coast which together produce more than 30 per cent of the nation's lumber.

The new program is part of a nation-wide drive against the lumber black market last month by the OPA and the Department of Justice.

At that time Attorney General Tom Clark said that "complaints indicate that black-market conditions are threatening to hamstring

the veterans' housing program.

OPA Administrator Paul Porter declared that the black market "threatens to defeat" plans for 2,700,000 new homes by 1948 "by diverting highly essential lumber in large quantities to illegal uses."

Frieda Miller Gets ILO Post

WASHINGTON, May 22 (AP)—Frieda S. Miller of the Department of Labor will represent this country on the governing body of the International Labor Office, which opens its conference in Montreal tomorrow, President Truman said today. The organization has worked for twenty-five years for world-wide improvement in labor conditions.

St. John's Plan Opposed By House Unit

Washington, May 22 (AP)—The House Naval Committee approved, 11 to 7, today a resolution expressing disapproval of the proposed acquisition of St. John's College at Annapolis by the Naval Academy.

The Navy proposed a year ago that the 32-acre college tract be taken over as part of an expansion program.

The Navy Committee has held extensive hearings on the proposal.

Vinson Offers Resolution

Chairman Carl Vinson (D., Ga.) offered the resolution, which read:

"*Whereas*, a proposal has been made that the expanding program of the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis, Md., requires the acquisition of the adjoining site of St. John's College, and,

"*Whereas*, the Naval Affairs Committee of the House of Representatives has held long and exhaustive hearings thereon, and,

"*Whereas*, upon careful consideration it is the sense of this committee that the national emergency neither justifies nor warrants the proposed acquisition of St. John's campus.

"Now, therefore, be it resolved,

"That said proposed acquisition, officially known as project No. 460-C of the REA estate division, Bureau of Yards and Docks, Navy Department, is hereby disapproved."

Representative Sasscer (D., Md.) opposed the motion, urging that the proposal be left open for further consideration.

Sasscer Plan Defeated

He offered a substitute to defer action but it was defeated by a similar 11-to-7 vote.

After final vote, Mr. Sasscer proposed that the committee direct the Navy to make an immediate study and offer alternative plans for expansion of the academy.

No vote was taken on this motion, but Vinson ordered the committee clerk to write the Navy requesting such action and none objected.

Representatives Izac (D., Cal.) and Drewry (D., Va.) opposed the motion. Izac said it would be "the first one to start sinking the Navy." He argued that unless St. John's was acquired, the Naval Academy would not be able to provide its share of future officers.

Agree Expansion Needed

"To get 50 per cent of our officers from the Naval Academy we must have St. John's," he asserted.

Vinson replied that "we are agreed that the Naval Academy must expand, but there is nothing to prevent it from doing so in other ways."

Vinson said he believed the Academy could be enlarged by building up the Dorsey Creek area, through elimination of an athletic field, by acquiring some city blocks in Annapolis and by moving the War College to the West Coast.

Representative Grant (R., Ind.) told the committee "we would be doing the Navy a disservice if we didn't vote against acquiring St. John's, because the House never would agree to provide funds for such an action."

Fifth Dies in Illinois

A fifth child, Robert Ball, nine-week-old son of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Ball, died at Paris, Ill., last night of what the attending physician diagnosed as "malnutrition developing into pneumonia."

The child's mother said he refused a food formula prescribed shortly before sailing on the Vance and that he ate nothing after the ship left Le Havre May 7.

A Federal investigation into cause of the deaths and illnesses was launched immediately by Dr. Roy E. Bodet, chief quarantine officer of the United States Public Health service for the New York Port of Embarkation.

One former GI father, Dr. John Battenfield, director of health services for the University of Oklahoma and a former Army doctor, who rushed to the side of his wife and child, said he found the baby "in terrible condition. I had her removed to New York hospital, where she is now in critical condition."

Criticized Sanitary Conditions

Dr. Battenfield said he believed the illnesses "were caused by poor sanitary conditions aboard the Vance."

Col. John U. Schiess, chief of public relations for the port, said tests had been started on the food, water, milk formula and other supplies aboard ship.

"The vessel was equipped with enough medical officers and supplies to handle any ordinary situation that might occur," Col. Schiess said.

Meanwhile, the City Health commission said it was conducting its own investigation of the wave of infant illness on the ship.

Acting Health Commissioner Israel Weinstein said he believed the outbreak resembled "summer diarrhea."

FIVE INFANTS DIE ON GI BRIDES' SHIP

15 Stricken Babies Rushed to Hospital After Transport Docks.

NEW YORK, May 22—(AP) Doctors worked today to save the lives of 15 infant children of American GI's and their European wives, stricken with a mysterious ailment aboard the brides' ship Zebulon Vance on its voyage from LeHavre.

The unidentified ailment claimed the lives of three babies during the voyage, and a fourth died today at the Fort Hamilton hospital, where the infants were taken when the ship docked Monday.

Dutch Bread Ration Cut To 77 Ounces

The Hague, May 22 (AP)—The Dutch bread ration of 84 ounces weekly will be reduced to 77 ounces beginning Sunday.

A Government order said the reduction had been recommended by the Combined Food Board in view of the international food crisis.

100 Arrested in Italy As Terror Suspects

Rome, May 23 (A. P.)—The police of Rome, Milan and Florence, in an effort to guarantee orderly elections June 2, have rounded up nearly 100 men suspected of being neo-Fascists plotting terrorism.

Rome officers said they believed they had the men responsible for the raid on Rome's radio station April 30, in which a program was interrupted for broadcasting of a Fascist hymn and propaganda.

Bournemouth, Eng., May 22-(AP)-Dr. Edith Summerskill, parliamentary secretary to the ministry of food, IS FLYING TO NEW YORK flew toward the United States today to represent Gr at Britain in the international food and agricultural organization of the United Nations.

LONDON MAY 22-(AP)-MEMBERS FROM BOTH HOUSES OF THE U. S. CONGRESS WILL JOIN WITH BRITISH AND DOMINION BELEGATES IN A TEN-DAY "VISIT AND EXCHANGE OF INFORMATION" SPONSORED BY THE EMPIRE PARLIAMENTARY ASSOCIATION IN BERMUDA BEGINNING JUNE 10, THE ASSOCIATION'S BRITISH BRANCH ANNOUNCED TODAY.

THE ASSOCIATION WAS FORMED IN 1911 TO BRING TOGETHER PARLIAMENT MEMBERS FROM THROUGHOUT THE EMPIRE. MINISTER OF SUPPLY JOHN WILMOT AND ANTHONY EDEN WILL LEAD THE BRITISH DELEGATION OF FIVE MEMBERS FROM BOTH MAJOR PARTIES. NAMES OF U.S. DELEGATES WERE NOT GIVEN.

FZ1226AED

Bern, Switzerland, May_____---(AP)---The Federal Council recently has appointed the four Swiss judges Switzerland is entitled to enlist in the Permanent Court of International Justice at The Hague.

The Swiss representatives will be : Professor Max Huber, former President of the International Court of International Justice and former President of the International Committee of the Red Cross in Geneva, Plinio Bolla, President of the Federal Tribunal at Lausanne, Professor Georges Sauser-Hall, professor of international law at the Universities of Geneva and Neuchâtel and Professor Dietrich Schindler, professor of international law at the University of Zurich.

30.24-2947

BUDAPEST MAY 21-(DELAYED)-(AP)-U.S. LEGATION OFFICIALS SAID TODAY THE HUNGARIAN GOVERNMENT HAD REFUSED AN AMERICAN REQUEST FOR COMMERCIAL AIRCRAFT PRIVILEGES IN HUNGARY THEREBY GIVING A RECENTLY FORMED RUSSIAN-HUNGARIAN COMPANY A COMPLETE MONOPOLY.

AS A RESULT, IT WAS SAID, THE CIVIL AIR DIVISION OF THE U. S. STATE DEPARTMENT IS PLANNING TO RECOMMEND THAT AMERICAN AIRLINE COMPANIES CONTEMPLATING INTERNATIONAL FLIGHTS FROM NEW YORK TO INDIA IGNORE HUNGARY IN PLOTTING THEIR ROUTES.

FOREIGN MINISTER JANOS GYOENGYOESI CONVEYED HUNGARY'S FORMAL REFUSAL IN A NOTE TO H. F. ARTHUR SCHOENFELD, U. S. MINISTER. THE NOTE SAID NO COMMERCIAL AIR OPERATIONS COULD BE PERMITTED WHILE HUNGARY WAS UNDER OCCUPATION. (RUSSIAN TROOPS NOW OCCUPY HUNGARY).

EZ1225AED (Quinn)

Madrid, May 22-(AP)-Military attaches of the United States, Great Britain, Argentina, Chile and Italy have completed a week's inspection of the frontier from the Bay of Biscay to Barcelona at the invitation of the Spanish government. The trip was believed designed to show the attaches that Spanish concentrations and preparations in the Pyrenees did not threaten France. Col. Wendell Johnson was the United States representative.

Bucharest, Romania, May 22-(AP)-The freedom of correspondency has been withdrawn from Reuben Markham, Christian Science monitor correspondent here, following an attack upon him by the Red Army and Romanian newspapers.

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Markham attempted to file a cable during the night. It was returned with the note that the cable office had received orders from the Russian censor that his cables should be halted and must pass through Soviet censorship. The Russians lifted censorship on American and British correspondents last Oct. 15. That was the first case of reimposition.

The Russian army publication accused Markham of making speeches at meeting

of the party opposed to the Romanian government, a charge that the Boston writer denied. Romanian newspapers reprinted the story in which Markham was quoted as saying "war between the United States and Russia is inevitable."

MOSCOW, MAY 22-(AP)-PRIME MINISTER STALIN SAID TODAY THE SOVIET UNION ALREADY WAS DOING WHAT IT COULD TO FEED THE HUNGRY WORLD OUT OF A CUPBOARD THAT WAS GETTING BARE AND COULD NOT ADD TO UNRRA'S SUPPLIES AT THIS TIME.

THE SOVIET LEADER'S STATEMENT, PUBLISHED IN SOVIET NEWSPAPERS AND BROADCAST ON THE RADIO, WAS THE FIRST IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT FROM THE KREMLIN ON THE WORLD FOOD SITUATION, AND CAME IN REPLY TO A LETTER FROM PRESIDENT TRUMAN.

STALIN SAID TRUMAN WAS THREE MONTHS LATE IN PROPOSING THAT THE SOVIET UNION SWELL UNRRA'S SUPPLIES AND JOIN IN A COORDINATED WORLD GRAIN DISTRIBUTION PLAN.

NINETY DAYS AGO, STALIN SAID, THE SOVIET UNION HAD MADE ITS OWN ARRANGEMENTS, ALLOTTING A QUANTITY OF GRAIN TO FRANCE AND SUPPLIES TO SOME OTHER COUNTRIES AND NOW RESOURCES OF THE SOVIET UNION ARE ABOUT TO RUN OUT.

WORLD GRAIN DISTRIBUTION COORDINATION, STALIN SAID, APPEARED TO BE A GOOD IDEA, ALTHOUGH IT REQUIRED SPECIAL DISCUSSION BEFORE THE SOVIET UNION COULD BE COUNTED ON AS A PARTICIPANT.

STALIN'S REPLY TO TRUMAN WAS PUBLISHED AS MILLIONS OF SOVIET FARMERS TOILED TO GET MAXIMUM CROPS IN 1946.

STALIN ONLY A FEW DAYS AGO APPROVED A SPECIAL DECREE OF THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS ORDERING THE PLOWING UP OF LAND WHERE WINTER WHEAT CROPS PERISHED AND ITS IMMEDIATE RESOWING WITH SPRING WHEAT.

THE UKRAINIAN COMMUNIST PARTY AT THE SAME TIME OFFICIALLY RECOGNIZED STALIN'S PERSONAL INTEREST IN PUSHING WORK ON THIS YEAR'S UKRAINIAN BREAD CROPS.

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THE SAME ISSUE OF PRAVDA WHICH PUBLISHED STALIN'S STATEMENT TODAY QUOTED A PROMINENT AGRICULTURAL EXPERT AS SAYING THAT THIS WEEK WAS A CRITICAL PERIOD FOR CROPS.

"OUR TASK," HE SAID, "IS TO FINISH SOWING SPRING WHEAT IN SIBERIA AND ELSEWHERE, SPEED UP OAT SOWING AND FINISH PLANTING POTATOES. THE CRITICAL DAYS HAVE ARRIVED."

A MOSCOW BROADCAST LAST SATURDAY SAID RUSSIA HAD PLEDGED TO DELIVER MORE THAN 1,100,000 TONS OF GRAIN TO FINLAND, FRANCE, POLAND AND ROMANIA DURING THE FIRST YEAR OF PEACE.

ELEVEN AMERICAN SHIPS LOADED WITH RUSSIAN WHEAT WERE REPORTED TO HAVE REACHED MARSEILLES LAST MONTH AS THE FIRST INSTALLMENT ON A TOTAL OF 500,000 TONS OF WHEAT WHICH THE SOVIET UNION HAD PROMISED TO DELIVER TO FRANCE IN APRIL, MAY AND JUNE.

RUSSIA ALSO AGREED TO SELL POLAND 200,000 TONS OF GRAIN FOR SOWING THIS YEAR'S HARVEST AND HAS PROMISED ANOTHER 100,000 TONS TO FINLAND. IN ADDITION, MOSCOW ANNOUNCED, RUSSIA LAST SEPTEMBER AGREED TO DELIVER 150,000 TONS OF WHEAT AND 150,000 TONS OF CORN TO ROMANIA, AND IS MAKING AN ADDITIONAL GRANT OF 20,000 CARLOADS OF WHEAT THIS YEAR.

THE MOSCOW BROADCAST DISCLOSING STALIN'S REPLY TO THE PRESIDENT'S PROPOSALS, AS RECORDED BY THE SOVIET MONITOR HERE, SAID:

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"SOME TIME AGO THE CHAIRMAN OF THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS OF THE U.S.S.R., J.V.STALIN, RECEIVED FROM PRESIDENT TRUMAN OF THE UNITED STATES A MESSAGE IN WHICH IT WAS STATED THAT AT THE PRESENT TIME THERE IS A FOOD CRISIS AND IN WHICH THE HOPE WAS EXPRESSED THAT THE SOVIET GOVERNMENT WOULD ASSIGN A CERTAIN QUANTITY OF GRAIN TO THE UNRRA.

"IN THE SAME LETTER MR.TRUMAN EXPRESSED THE HOPE ALSO THAT THE SOVIET UNION WOULD BE IN A POSITION TO COORDINATE HER ACTIONS WITH OTHER COUNTRIES EXPORTING GRAIN FOR THE PURPOSE OF A BETTER USE OF GRAIN RESERVES.

"STALIN, IN HIS ANSWER TO THE MESSAGE OF PRESIDENT TRUMAN, EXPRESSED HIS REGRET THAT MR.TRUMAN DID NOT ADDRESS THE SOVIET UNION ON THE ABOVE QUESTION THREE MONTHS AGO WHEN THE SOVIET UNION COULD HAVE DONE SOMETHING IN THIS RESPECT, BUT DID IT INSTEAD IN THE MIDDLE OF MAY AFTER THE SOVIET UNION HAD ALREADY ASSIGNED A CERTAIN QUANTITY OF FOODSTUFFS TO FRANCE AND OTHER COUNTRIES AND WHEN THE RESOURCES OF THE SOVIET UNION ALREADY ARE BEING EXHAUSTED.

"AS FAR AS THE COORDINATION OF THE WORK OF THE SOVIET UNION WITH OTHER COUNTRIES EXPORTING GRAIN IS CONCERNED, STALIN INFORMED PRESIDENT TRUMAN THE SOVIET GOVERNMENT HAS NO OBJECTION IN PRINCIPLE TO THIS PROPOSAL BUT THAT IT WILL REQUIRE, HOWEVER, A SPECIAL STUDY."

LONDON MAY 22-(AP)-COLONIAL SECRETARY GEORGE HALL ANNOUNCED TODAY THAT THE CESSION OF THE KINGDOM OF SARAWAK TO BRITAIN HAS BEEN COMPLETED.

THE RICH LITTLE NORTH BORNEO COUNTRY BECOMES A BRITISH CROWN COLONY UNDER THE AGREEMENT. IN RETURN BRITAIN WILL SET UP A TRUST FUND OF 1,000,000 POUNDS ($4,000,000) FOR THE WHITE RAJAH, SIR CHARLES VYNER BROOKE, AND HIS DEPENDENTS.

SRINAGAR, INDIA, MAY 22-(AP)-A 15-DAY CURFEW WAS IMPOSED BY THE KASHMIR GOVERNMENT TODAY FOLLOWING THE ARREST OF LEADERS OF THE KASHMIR NATIONAL CONFERENCE, WHOM THE GOVERNMENT ACCUSED OF ATTEMPTING A COUP D'ETAT.

AMONG THOSE ARRESTED WAS SHEIKH MOHAMED ABDULLAH, PRESIDENT OF THE CONFERENCE, WHO WAS CHARGED WITH MAKING SPEECHES INCITING THE POPULACE "TO DESTROY THE EXISTING GOVERNMENT, REPUDIATE ALLEGIANCE TO HIS HIGHNESS (THE MAHARAJA OF JAMMU AND KASHMIR) AND FORCE HIM TO LEAVE KASHMIR."

Amman, Transjordan, May 22-(AP)-Transjordan's legislators--some dressed in [redacted] and others in desert garb--convened today to amend the country's basic law preparatory to the announcement of independence and the enthronement of Abdullah as king.

Independence day is Saturday but the legislators are expected to take a full three days until then to prepare constitutional amendments in accordance with national aspirations and compliance with the general wish of the country.

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Meanwhile, Amman is preparing for possible the most significant event in its history which dates back to the Canaanites 5,000 years ago. The dusty little city is being bedecked with evergreen arches and flags of all the Arab nations, featuring Transjordan's green, white and black colors.
(Canadian)

30.24-2949

NIGHT LEAD CABINET (260)

TOKYO,MAY 22 (AP)-A NEW CABINET TOOK OFFICE IN JAPAN TODAY AND TURNED IMMEDIATELY TO THE SOLUTION OF PROBLEMS RANGING FROM THE CRITICAL FOOD SITUATION TO REVISION OF THE CONSTITUTION.

FRANKLY ADMITTING THE ROAD WOULD BE ROUGH, PREMIER SHIGERU YOSHIDA PLEADED FOR COOPERATION BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENT AND THE PEOPLE.

THE GOVERNMENT IS DETERMINED TO DISPOSE OF CRITICAL PROBLEMS CONFRONTING IT, YOSHIDA ASSERTED, AND WILL "BOLDLY PROCEED WITH THE EXECUTION OF POLICIES WHICH ARE TRULY THOROUGHGOING IN CHARACTER AND SCOPE."

IN THIS HE HOPED FOR THE COOPERATION OF ALL PARTIES BUT ACKNOWLEDGED THAT "UNFORTUNATELY" HE HAD NOT YET "BEEN ABLE TO OBTAIN THE POSITIVE SUPPORT OF OTHER PARTIES." NOT ONLY THE PREMIER PERSONALLY BUT SOME OF HIS APPOINTEES TO THE COALITION CABINET HAVE BEEN STUBBORNLY OPPOSED BY LEFTWING FACTIONS.

HUNGRY JAPAN HEARD THE PREMIER SAY THAT THE NATION WAS CONFRONTED WITH A "GRAVE CRISIS" IN THE FOOD SITUATION. ITS EARLY SOLUTION, HE ADDED, "IS THE KEY TO NATIONAL REHABILITATION" AND IT "DOES NOT PERMIT OF A MOMENT'S DELAY."

YOSHIDA LIKEWISE CLASSED AS URGENT THE PROPOSED REVISION OF THE CONSTITUTION TO OUTLAW WAR. HE SAID THIS NEW FOUNDATION FOR JAPANESE DEMOCRACY MUST TAKE INTO CONSIDERATION "GENERAL WORLD TRENDS" AND PAY "DUE REGARD TO THE GENERAL WILL OF THE PEOPLE."

IT APPEARED THAT FORMER PREMIER SHIDEHARA, WHO REMAINED IN THE NEW CABINET WITHOUT PORTFOLIO, WOULD CARRY THE LOAD FOR YOSHIDA IN THE DIET IN THE DRAFTING OF THE NEW CONSTITUTION. THE KYODO NEWS AGENCY SAID SOURCES CLOSE TO THE CABINET WERE RESPONSIBLE FOR THIS REPORT.

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EDUCATION: KOTARO TANAKA, 56, PROFESSOR, TOKYO IMPERIAL UNIVERSITY.

WELFARE AND COMMUNICATIONS: YOSHINARI KAWAI, 61, PROGRESSIVE, FORMER MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE, MEMBER OF HOUSE OF PEERS.

COMMERCE: JIRO HOSHIJIMA, 60, LIBERAL, DIET REPRESENTATIVE.

TRANSPORT: TSUNEJIRO HIRATSUKA, 65, LIBERAL, DIET REPRESENTATIVE, PRESIDENT OF A FISHERY COMPANY.

FOUR MINISTERS WITHOUT PORTFOLIO: BARON KIJURO SHIDEHARA, 73, PROGRESSIVE PARTY HEAD AND FORMER PREMIER; TAKAO SAITO, 76, PROGRESSIVE, FORMER PRESIDENT OF THE BOARD OF LEGISLATION; ETSUJIRO UEHARA, 69, LIBERAL, DIET REPRESENTATIVE AND FORMER SPEAKER; AND SADAKICHI HITOTSUMATSU, 71, DIET MEMBER, CHIEF SECRETARY OF PROGRESSIVE PARTY.

CHIEF SECRETARY OF THIS CABINET OF FIVE LIBERALS, FOUR PROGRESSIVES AND FOUR NON-PARTY MEN IS JOJI HAYASHI, 57, CAREER POLITICIAN, REPEATEDLY ELECTED TO THE DIET.

TOKYO,MAY 22-(AP)-THIS IS JAPAN'S NEW CABINET:

PREMIER: SHIGERU YOSHIDA, 61, FORMER FOREIGN MINISTER WHO MADE HIS NAME IN PRE-WAR POLITICS AND SINCE THE SURRENDER HAS BEEN ACTING AS LIAISON MAN FOR THE ALLIED FORCES AND THE JAPANESE GOVERNMENT. YOSHIDA ALSO WILL BE FOREIGN MINISTER AND RETAIN THE FIRST AND SECOND DEMOBILIZATION (FORMERLY ARMY AND NAVY) MINISTRIES.

AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY MINISTER: HIROWO WADA, 43, WHOSE LIBERALISM STIRRED ABORTIVE OPPOSITION IN YYOSHIDA'S OWN MIS-NAMED LIBERAL PARTY. (BOTH LIBERAL AND PROGRESSIVE PARTIES ARE CONSERVATIVE.)

JUSTICE: TOKUTARO KIMURA, 60, FORMER PROCURATOR GENERAL.

HOME: SEIICHI OMURA, 55, FORMER VICE-MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS AND OF EDUCATION.

FINANCE: TANZAN ISHIBASHI, 62, LIBERAL PARTY, PRESIDENT OF MAGAZINE OF ORIENTAL ECONOMIST.

TOKYO,MAY 22-(AP)-ALLIED HEADQUARTERS TODAY CHARGED KUNIICHI ARAKI, FORMER GUARD AT HAKODATE PRISONER OF WAR CAMP, WITH RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE DEATHS OF ERNEST GLOVER, 34 BEERNSLEY RD., HENSWORTH (OR BENDWORTH) YORK, ENGLAND, AND VAN DAALEN MEYERS, BATAVIA.

ARAKI ALLEGEDLY BEAT THEM AND REFUSED THEM MEDICAL AID.

TOKYO,MAY 22-(AP)-LT.COL.JOHN N.HOWELL OF 5201 WINCHESTER AVE., VENTNOR CITY,N.J., HAS BEEN APPOINTED SAFETY DIRECTOR OF THE PACIFIC THEATER. HE WILL CONCENTRATE ON A CAMPAIGN TO REDUCE TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS.

MANILA,MAY 22-(AP)-THE BULLETIN SAID TODAY THAT 16 FILIPINO STUDENTS WERE SLAIN AND MANY OTHERS WOUNDED WHEN UNIDENTIFIED MARAUDERS RAIDED A PROVINCIAL AGRICULTURAL SCHOOL AT MUNOZ EAST OF MANILA AND OPENED FIRE WITH MACHINEGUNS AND HAND GRENADES.

THE NEWSPAPER'S CORRESPONDENT IN NUEVA ECIJA PROVINCE SAID THE MARAUDERS SURROUNDED A DORMITORY IN WHICH THE STUDENTS HAD TAKEN REFUGE.

THE SHOOTINGS WERE THE LATEST IN A SERIES OF KIDNAPINGS AND SLAYINGS IN THE TROUBLED PROVINCES OF CENTRAL LUZON.

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THE BULLETIN SENT OUT A "FACT-FINDING" MISSION OF NEWSMEN NATIVE TO THE CENTRAL PROVINCES, WHO REPORTED TERRORISM WAS RAMPANT IN THE REGION.

THEY SAID THAT 50 PERCENT OF NUEVA ECIJA PROVINCE, RICHEST RICE GRANARY IN THE ISLANDS, WOULD REMAIN UNCULTIVATED THIS YEAR BECAUSE PEASANTS HAD FLED TO THE TOWNS FROM "GANGS WHO JUST TAKE THE CROPS AWAY."

MAJOR MAXIMIO NOCETE, PROVOST MARSHAL F NUEVA ECIJA, CHARGED THAT THE HUKBALAHAPS, LEFTIST WAR-TIME GUERRILLAS, HAD INCREASED THE SCOPE A

ND

SIZE OF THEIR RAIDS. HE SAID CIVIC LEADERS OF TWO VILLAGES HAD BEEN KIDNAPED AND SLAIN.

THE HUKBALAHAPS HAVE REFUSED TO GIVE UP THEIR ARMS TO THE GOVERNMENT UNTIL THE LANDLORDS AGREE TO GIVE THE PEASANTS A GREATER SHARE OF THE CROPS THEY RAISE. H

BY ELTON C. FAY

ABOARD USS MT. MCKINLEY, MAY 22-(AP)-THE BIGGEST GROUP OF TEST SHIPS YET TO LEAVE PEARL HARBOR SAILED TODAY FOR BIKINI LAGOON--SOON TO BE SWEPT BY ATOMIC-BOMB FIRE, BLAST AND "VERY HIGH WAVES."

TEN TARGET AND SUPPORT VESSELS HEADED BY THIS FLAGSHIP OF THE TASK FORCE COMMANDER, VICE ADM. WILLIAM H.P. BLANDY, WERE ORDERED ON THEIR WAY TODAY.

ONLY A HANDFUL OF THE LARGER TARGET SHIPS WERE LEFT IN PEARL HARBOR, INCLUDING THE VETERAN CARRIER SARATOGA AND THE FORMER GERMAN HEAVY CRUISER PRINZ EUGEN.

BLANDY TOLD NEWSMEN BEFORE BOARDING HIS FLAGSHIP THAT SCALE-MODEL EXPERIMENTS "INDICATED THAT VERY HIGH WAVES" COULD BE EXPECTED IN THE SECOND TEST AT BIKINI WHEN AN ATOMIC BOMB IS EXPLODED BY RADIO IMPULSE SOME 18 TO 180 (CQ) FEET BENEATH THE SURFACE

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THE FIRST TEST, AN AIR-DROPPED BOMB, IS SCHEDULED JULY 1; THE SECOND, AS SOON THEREAFTER AS POSSIBLE.

THE SUB-SURFACE BOMB WILL BE SUSPENDED IN A BATHYSPHERE-LIKE CONTAINER HUNG BENEATH A BARGE, AND WILL BE DETONATED BY RADIO IMPULSE FROM A SHIP 20 MILES AWAY. THE BOMB WILL BE AT LEAET 18 FEET BELOW THE SURFACE, HE SAID. GREATEST DEPTH OF THE LAGOON IS 180 FEET.

REAR ADM. W.S. PARSONS, BLANDY'S TECHNICAL DEPUTY, SAID THE NAVY'S SCALE-MODEL TEST AT THE CARDER ROCK, MD., TESTING BASIN, DEMONSTRATED THAT AN UNDERWATER BLAST WOULD PROVE MUCH MORE EFFECTIVE AGAINST SHIPS THAN AN AIR-DROP.

BLANDY SAID THAT ALL 77 TARGET SHIPS WOULD BE IN BIKINI FOR THE FIRST, AIR-DROP TEST; THAT ALL SURVIVORS WOULD REMAIN FOR THE SECOND BLAST; AND THAT ANY WORTH REPAIRING, AFTER THAT, WOULD BE TOWED BACK TO PEARL HARBOR.

INCLUDED IN TODAY'S DEPARTING FORCE WERE THE BATTLE-TESTED CARRIER INDEPENDENCE; FOUR SUBMARINES, THE DENTUDA, PARCHE, APAGON AND PILOTFISH; THE DESTROYERS C.P. CECIL AND FURSE; AND THE TRANSPORTS WHARTON AND KENNETH WHITING.

ALREADY ENROUTE WERE FOUR FAMED BATTLEWAGONS--THE ORANGE-PAINTED TARGET BULLSEYE, THE NEVADA; AND THE PENNSYLVANIA, ARKANSAS, AND NEW YORK.

THE TESTS MUST BE CONCLUDED BY SEPTEMBER, SO THAT CIVILIAN SCIENTISTS OBSERVING THE RESULTS CAN RETURN TO THEIR WORK IN THE UNITED STATES.

WEATHER ALONE WILL DETERMINE THE EXACT DATE OF THE FIRST TEST, SET FOR JULY 1 OR SOON THEREAFTER.

MH1128PPS

SIXTH LEAD U.N.

BY FRANCIS W. CARPENTER

NEW YORK, MAY 22-(AP)-THE UNITED NATIONS SECURITY COUNCIL DECIDED TODAY TO CONTINUE THE IRANIAN CASE INDEFINITELY AFTER HEARING IRANIAN AMBASSADOR HUSSEIN ALA EXPRESS DOUBT THAT ALL SOVIET TROOPS HAD LEFT HIS TROUBLED COUNTRY.

THE VOTE WAS UNANIMOUS EXCEPT FOR RUSSIA'S CONTINUED BOYCOTT.

ALA TOLD THE COUNCIL IN A 2 1/2-HOUR SESSION THAT HE BELIEVED IRAN'S CASE SHOULD STAY ON THE AGENDA.

HE VOICED THE OPINION THAT RUSSIA DID NOT TAKE ALL OF HER TROOPS OUT OF IRAN UNTIL LONG AFTER THE MAY 6 DEADLINE SET BY THE COUNCIL AND ADDED: "IF THEY ARE ACTUALLY OUT NOW."

THE COUNCIL THEN TOOK THIS ACTION:

1. VOTED UNANIMOUSLY TO KEEP THE CASE ON ITS BOOKS BUT TO ADJOURN DISCUSSION OF IT INDEFINITELY TO MEET DEMANDS OF SOME DELEGATES FOR CLARIFICATION OF THE SITUATION. THIS WOULD PERMIT THE CASE TO BE BROUGHT UP ANYTIME A MEMBER DESIRES.

2. REJECTED BY AN 8 TO 2 (CORRECT) VOTE A POLISH PROPOSAL TO SEND A TELEGRAM TO PREMIER QAVAM OF IRAN ASKING A STRAIGHT "YES OR NO" ANSWER TO WHETHER HE WAS SATISFIED WITH THE SOVIET EVACUATION. FRANCE AND POLAND WERE THE ONLY DELEGATIONS VOTING FOR THAT MOTION.

3. ADJOURNED SUBJECT TO THE CALL OF THE CHAIRMAN.

BY MAX HARRELSON

NEW YORK, MAY 22-(AP)-HUSSEIN ALA, THE SLIGHT, SOFT-SPOKEN IRANIAN AMBASSADOR, DEMONSTRATED BEFORE THE UNITED NATIONS SECURITY COUNCIL AGAIN TODAY THAT HE IS A MAN WHO DOESN'T MIND STICKING HIS NECK OUT.

HE HAS BECOME KNOWN IN U.N. CIRCLES AS THE MAN MOST LIKELY TO CONTRADICT HIS GOVERNMENT, OR TO BE CONTRADICTED BY IT. BUT HIS SUPERIORS SEEM WILLING TO RETAIN HIS SERVICES AND HE DOESN'T SEEM TO BE WORRIED ABOUT HIS JOB. ALA IS 62 YEARS OLD AND HAS BEEN AMBASSADOR IN WASHINGTON SINCE LAST NOVEMBER.

HIS AUTHORITY TO SPEAK FOR HIS GOVERNMENT WAS QUESTIONED BY SOVIET DELEGATE ANDREI A.GROMYKO IN MARCH, WHEN THE IRANIAN CASE FIRST CAME UP IN NEW YORK, BUT THE IRANIAN GOVERNMENT CONFIRMED HIS CREDENTIALS.

SINCE THEN HE HAS BEEN CALLED A "TRAITOR" BY THE PREMIER OF THE SEPARATIST GOVERNMENT OF AZERBAIJAN, DENOUNCED SEVERAL TIMES BY THE IRANIAN DIRECTOR OF PROPAGANDA AS EXPRESSING VIEWS CONTRARY TO GOVERNMENT POLICIES AND CALLED TO TASK BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL FOR GIVING THE COUNCIL AN UNAUTHORIZED REPORT.

ALEXANDRE PARODI, PRESIDENT OF THE COUNCIL, DECLARED AT TODAY'S SESSION THAT ALA'S LETTER TO THE COUNCIL MONDAY "CAME WITHOUT SPECIFIC ORDERS OF THE GOVERNMENT AND WAS SHORTLY AFTERWARDS CONTRADICTED BY THAT GOVERNMENT."

ALA RETORTED THAT HIS ACTION HAD BEEN "CORRECT," ADDED HE HAD "PUT FORWARD THE REAL FACTS WITH ALL MY RESPECT" BEFORE THE COUNCIL.

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"I HAVE ALWAYS SOUGHT TO TELL THE TRUTH AND WE HAVE BASED MY STATEMENTS ON OFFICIAL INFORMATION WHICH I RECEIVED FROM MY GOVERNMENT AT THE TIME WHEN I RECEIVED IT," HE DECLARED. "THE NEXT DAY, IF I RECEIVE ANOTHER COMMUNICATION, I AM BOUND TO COMMUNICATE IT TO THE COUNCIL, AND THAT IS WHAT I DID."

ALA APPEARS TO BE QUITE UNPERTURBED BY THE REPEATED DIFFERENCES BETWEEN WHAT HE SAYS AND WHAT THE GOVERNMENT SPOKESMAN IN TEHRAN SAYS. HE MERELY SMILES WHEN HE IS INFORMED THAT ONE OF HIS STATEMENTS HAS BEEN DENIED.

30.24-2951

AT THE COUNCIL TABLE, ALA IS A HIGHLY ACCOMPLISHED PERFORMER, WHO SPEAKS A VERY PRECISE ENGLISH. HE ALSO IS HARD TO REPRESS WHEN HE HAS SOMETHING HE WANTS TO SAY, AS HE HAD DEMONSTRATED SEVERAL TIMES.

TODAY HE WAS ASKED BY POLISH DELEGATE OSCAR LANGE TO ANSWER A QUESTION "YES" OR "NO". HIS REPLY WAS MORE THAN 750 WORDS.

DR. LANGE ALSO DREW A SHARP RETORT FROM ALA IN TODAY'S SESSION. NEEDLING ALA ON THE LATTER'S DOUBTS CONCERNING SOVIET EVACUATION OF IRAN, LANGE PLIED HIM WITH QUESTIONS ABOUT THE IRANIAN INVESTIGATION COMMISSION, WHICH REPORTED ALL RUSSIAN TROOPS HAD LEFT.

"DID THE COMMISSION MAKE ITS INVESTIGATIONS FROM AN AIRPLANE, BY TELESCOPE?" LANGE ASKED.

"AS REGARDS A TELESCOPE OR A MICROSCOPE," ALA RETORTED, "I DON'T KNOW ANYTHING ABOUT THAT. BUT I KNOW THEY WENT BY AIR AND THEY WENT BY SOVIET AIRPLANE."

WM630PED

MAY 23 1946

LISTING THE PRESENT STRENGTH OF THE SPANISH ARMY AT ABOUT 575,000 MEN, THE REPORT SAID THAT WHILE SPAIN PROBABLY COULD DEFEND HERSELF AGAINST HER NEIGHBORS, THE SPANISH ARMED FORCES WERE NOT DEPLOYED FOR OFFENSIVE OPERATIONS AND "AT PRESENT APPEAR TO LACK THE MATERIAL AND TRAINED PERSONNEL TO FIGHT A MODERN WAR."

IT SAID THE SPANISH WAR POTENTIAL WAS LIMITED BY INADEQUATE RAW MATERIALS, INDUSTRIAL FACILITIES AND POOR TRANSPORT, AND THAT LITTLE PROGRESS HAD BEEN MADE IN DEVELOPING HIGHLY TECHNICAL EQUIPMENT.

"CONSEQUENTLY, THE SPANIAH ARMED FORCES MUST DEPEND ON FAIRLY SIMPLE AND ORTHODOX TYPES OF MILITARY EQUIPMENT," THE REPORT CONCLUDED.

JP348AED

NEW YORK, MAY 22-(AP)-DR. OSCAR LANGE, POLISH DELEGATE TO THE UNITED NATIONS SECURITY COUNCIL, POKED FUN TODAY AT IRANIAN AMBASSADOR HUSSEIN ALA'S SKEPTICISM AND DREW A SHARP RETORT.

LANGE, NEEDLING ALA ON THE LATTER'S DOUBTS CONCERNING SOVIET EVACUATION OF IRAN, REPLIED HI WITH QUESTIONS ABOUT THE IRANIAN INVESTIGATION COMMISSION, WHICH REPORTED ALL RUSSIAN TROOPS HAD LEFT.

"DID THE COMMISSION MAKE ITS INVESTIGATIONS FROM AN AIRPLANE, BY TE-ESC LANGE ASKED.

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UNDATED BYRNES EDITORIAL COMMENT
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

NEWSPAPER EDITORIALS TODAY (WED.) GENERALLY APPROVED SECRETARY OF STATE BYRNES' STATEMENT THAT UNLESS RUSSIA AGREES TO A PEACE CONFERENCE THIS SUMMER HE WOULD SUBMIT THE ISSUE TO THE UNITED NATIONS ASSEMBLY.

THE LOS ANGELES TIMES SAID "THIS DOES NOT MEAN PEACE WILL OR CAN BE MADE OVER RUSSIAN OPPOSITION XXX" BUT IT "DOES MEAN THAT THE PRESSURE OF WORLD OPINION MIGHT FORCE THE KREMLIN TO REASONABLE COMPROMISE."

IN ATLANTA, THE CONSTITUTION COMMENTED, "SECRETARY BYRNES CONTINUES TO GROW IN STATURE XXX HE HAS COURAGEOUSLY AND OPENLY PRESENTED THE FOREIGN POLICY OF THIS COUNTRY," WHILE THE ATLANTA JOURNAL SAID OF BYRNES' THREAT:

"THIS IS A COGENT REMINDER TO RUSSIA THAT IF SHE PERSISTS IN BLOCKING CONSTRUCTIVE ACTION WITHIN THE 'BIG FOUR' COUNCIL, OUR GOVERNMENT WILL APPEAL TO THE COMMON INTELLIGENCE AND COMMON CONSCIENCE OF THE WORLD."

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THE CLEVELAND NEWS COMMENTED, "THE SECRETARY SERVED A WARNING THAT THE UNITED STATES WILL NOT PERMIT ITS HOPES FOR WORLD PEACE FOREVER TO BE SUBJECTED TO POSTPONEMENT."

THE NEWARK, N.J., EVENING NEWS SAID, "THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY WAS NOT INTENDED TO HANDLE PEACE TREATIES, AND THERE COULD BE NO COMPULSION UPON RUSSIA TO ACCEPT WHAT WAS DONE IN HER ABSENCE OR WITHOUT HER CONSENT XXX."

IN MEMPHIS, THE COMMERCIAL APPEAL SAID IF THE U.S.HEARS THE QUESTION, "SEPTEMBER WILL BE THE MONTH IN WHICH THE FATE AND FUTURE OF THE WHOLE UNITED NATIONS PLAN IS RESOLVED, FOR IT WILL EITHER HAVE TONTAKE THE AFFIRMATIVE ACTION OR ADMIT FAILURE."

THE ST.LOUIS POST-DISPATCH SAID "IT IS PLAIN THAT THE BOLD GAME THE RUSSIANS HAVE BEEN PLAYING ON A SCORE OF FRONTS NOW HAS BEEN MET WITH NEW FIRMNESS AND DETERMINATION ON THE PART OF THE UNITED STATES."

JOHN W.OWENS IN A SIGNED EDITORIAL IN THE BALTIMORE MORNING SUN SAID "XXX QUITE POSSIBLY DEBATE ON PEACE TREATIES IN THE GREATEST OF FORUMS WOULD BE USEFUL. BUT AS A MEANS OF COERCION OF RUSSIA, MR. BYRNES SUGGESTION WOULD BE OF DUBIOUS VALUE."

"THIS IS NOT A PROVOCATIVE STAND," SAID THE MILWAUKEE JOURNAL, "BUT IT IS FIRM AND IT DESERVES THE SUPPORT OF EVERY AMERICAN."

IN PORTLAND, THE OREGONIAN SAID, "THE FORTHRIGHT EXPLANATION BY MR.BYRNES IS HEARTENING AFTER THE FAILURE OF THE LONDON CONFERENCE," WHILE THE JOURNAL COMMENTED THAT PEACEMAKING BY ALL UNITED NATIONS MEMBERS "IS JUST ABOUT THE ONLY DETOUR PAST POWER POLITICS WHICH, WEAPONED WITH ATOMIC BOMBS, IS TODAY THE MOST OMINOUS THREAT TO THE SURVIVAL OF CIVILIZATION."

THE NEW ORLEANS ITEM SAID BYRNES' REMARK AMOUNTS TO TELLING RUSSIA, "UNLESS YOU STOP BLOCKING THE PATH TO PEACE THE UNITED STATES WILL GO TO THE UNITED NATIONS BY ITSELF AND ASK SEPARATE ACTION IN THAT DIRECTION WITHOUT YOU."

IN THE SAME CITY, THE TIMES-PICAYUNE SAID THE BEST HOPE OF PROGRESS WAS THE CHANCE THAT MOSCOW WOULD REALIZE THAT RUSSIA HAS BEEN PLACED IN AN UNTENABLE POSITION BEFORE THE BAR OF WORLD OPINION.

THE LOUISVILLE COURIER JOURNAL SAID BYRNES HAD "SOUNDED EXACTLY THE RIGHT NOTE OF DETERMINATION" AND ADDED THAT THE AMERICAN PEOPLE WOULD APPROVE HIS STAND OVERWHELMINGLY.

THE NEW YORK MIRROR TERMED BYRNES' STATEMENT "A CONCERETE POINT IN OUR FOREIGN POLICY" AND ASSERTED:

"EITHER WAY, IT WILL FORCE A HEALTHY SHOWDOWN AMONG THE BIG FOUR--OR A HEALTHY TEST OF THE UNITY OF THE UNITED NATIONS."

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THE SECRETARY'S THREATENED MOVE, THE WASHINGTON EVENING STAR SAID, "WOULD AT LEAST HAVE THE VALUE OF DEMONSTRATING TO THE SOVIET UNION HOW ITS PRESENT POLICIES ARE SERVING ONLY TO MAKE IT SEEM A LONE WOLF IN THE WORLD." #

30.24-2953

Undated Iranian Chronology

By The Associated Press

Jan. 19, 1946---Iran appeals to Security Council to investigate "interference of the Soviet Union through the medium of their officials and armed forces in the internal affairs of Iran."

Jan. 30---Security Council unanimously agrees to permit Iran and Russia to settle dispute by direct negotiation; council reserves right to request information on the progress of their negotiations at any time.

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Mar. 19---Iran defies Russian warning and files appeal to Council, charges(1) that Russian troops are in Iran beyond March 2, contrary to Soviet-British-Iranian traty of January, 1942, providing that foreign troops should be withdrawn six months after the end of the war, and (2) that Russia "is continuing to interfere in the Internal affairs of Iran through the medium of soviet agents, officials and armed forces."

Mar. 20---Russia asks that Council session be postponed until April 10 to permit preparation of discussion on iranian case.

Mar. 26---Soviet Delegate Andrei A. Gromyko tells Council agreement has been reached between Russia and Iran but Council keeps subject on agenda, refusing to postpone it until April 10.

Mar. 27---Council votes to hear Iranian ambassador Hussein Ala; soviet delegate Gromyko walks out of session.

Mar 29---Council asks Russia and Iran for report on status of case.

April 4---Council notes Russian assurances that troops will be out by May 6; defers further consideration until that date.

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April 5---Iranian-Russian pact calling for withdrawal of troops from Iran by May 6 announced in Tehran.

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April 6---Russia demands that Council drop case from Agenda immediately in view of agreement reported from Tehran.

April 15---Iran officially withdraws complaint.

April 23---Council rejects russian request to drop iranian matter immediately; Gromyko serves notice he will not take part in further discussions of the case in the Council.

May 8---Iran reports all provinces except Azerbaijan cleared of Russian troops; Russia ignores council request for information on status of withdrawal; Council extends case to May 20 for report from Iran; Gromyko boycotts meeting.

May 20---Ambassador Ala informs council soviet interference ~~[illegible]~~ in internal affairs of Iran has not ceased; cannot give complete report on Azerbaijan.

May 21---Iran propaganda minister says Azerbaijan completely clear of Russian troops; Ala receives new instructions in case.

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All-Spain Arms Move Against Russ Told

L. HAUCK

New York, May 23 (AP)—José Giral, Premier of the exiled Spanish Republican Government, told a United Nations subcommittee investigating Franco Spain today that the Franco regime has told every Spaniard he could arm himself to defend Spain "against an attack by Russia."

DAY

Giral, appearing before the United Nations Security Council subcommittee in its first public hearing in the month-long inquiry, said:

"Two months ago the Franco regime decreed that every citizen could arm himself to defend the fatherland against an attack by Russia." He did not explain his reference to "an attack by Russia."

Answering committee questions concerning the armed forces of Spain, Giral said: "It is difficult to set the armed strength since the whole population is entitled under law to be armed."

840,000 Estimate

Paul Hasluck, chairman of the subcommittee, had called attention to a voluminous report on Franco Spain submitted by Giral in which the armed forces of Franco were set at 840,000.

Giral said the 840,000 figure included colonial troops.

The five committee members and Giral sat at the translators' table in the Security Council conference room instead of at the horseshoe-shaped Council table. Giral spoke in Spanish, one of the five official languages of the United Nations. English and French are the working languages.

The subcommittee is inquiring into Poland's charges against Franco's regime, which include the contention that refugee Nazi scientists are conducting atomic research inside Spain.

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Atom-Research Charges

Giral, who has submitted almost 1,000 pages of written testimony against the Falangist Government, said he would present more evidence to back up the atomic-research report and to support charges that the Franco regime threatens world peace.

"It is an established and indisputable fact," he said in his first report, "that the Franco military forces are far in excess of the requirements of a peaceful foreign policy and of a healthy structure for a state."

Both these charges were somewhat at variance with a memorandum submitted by the United States Government, which set the present strength of the armed forces at over 600,000 and said the forces "at present appear to lack the material and trained personnel to fight a modern war." Regarding research, the United States Government said it "has no evidence confirming rumored activities in Spain relating to the production of atomic energy."

Report On Basques

The subcommittee, consisting of representatives of Australia, Poland, France, China and Brazil, also has before it a report from Jose Antonio Aguirre, exiled president of the Basque people of Spain, containing statements purporting to show the Franco regime is persecuting the "democratic Basque clergy." The report contended that fifteen priests had been executed and 500 imprisoned.

Andrei A. Gromyko, who again boycotted yesterday's Security Council meeting on the Iranian question, submitted documents to the committee setting forth that 47,000 Spaniards had fought on the Eastern front in the last war with the Blue Division with casualties totaling 41,500. Gromyko also reported that a Spanish air squadron of nine planes fought the Red Army.

Norwegian Message

Another communication to the committee from Oslo said the Norwegian people want to see a democratic regime established in Spain and that the Government was "prepared to take part in or support a new initiative in this respect, it being understood that an international action will be made, preferably through the United Nations, that can bring real results."

(AP)

House Supports UN Educational Setup

By Associated Press

The House passed by a 264-to-41 roll call vote yesterday a bill providing for American participation in the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO).

Plans for UNESCO were drawn up at a United Nations conference in London in November, 1945. Its purpose is to promote world peace and harmony by encouraging interest in educational and cultural matters.

British Radio Station In Iran Protested

London, May 23 (AP)—The Moscow radio said today that the Iranian Minister of Posts and Telegraph had confirmed reports that the British have not yet evacuated a wartime radio station which they established near the Iranian port of Bushire on the Persian Gulf.

The broadcast said the minister had informed the Iranian newspaper *Rasbar* that negotiations were under way with the British with respect to the station.

Moscow cited *Rasbar* as saying the British were violating the three-power treaty for evacuation of Iran and that the matter should be referred to the United Nations Security Council.

An authoritative source in London, commenting on the Moscow broadcast, declared that there are no British military personnel at Bushire "or anywhere else in Iran" and added that the Bushire radio station was not being operated as a military installation.

Second Protest Quoted

It was the second time in recent days that the Moscow radio had quoted the Iranian press as protesting against Britain's alleged failure to turn the station over to the Iranian Government.

The Russian broadcast also quoted *Rasbar* as re-emphasizing the Iranian claim to Bahrein Island in the Persian Gulf, which is under British protection, and demanding that telegraph tariffs between Bahrein and Bushire be returned to prewar domestic rates.

The paper was quoted as saying that during the war the British had set these tariffs at differing international tolls.

Commercial Cable Station

An official of Cable and Wireless, Ltd., the world-wide British communications system, said the company operates a commercial radio station at Bushire, which is also a terminus for three submarine cables to India and Iraq.

Richardson Protests UN Broadcast Ban

NEW YORK, May 23 (AP). Stanley Richardson, chairman of the standing committee of radio broadcasters accredited to the United Nations, today protested a decision by the security council subcommittee investigating Spain which prohibited radio broadcast coverage of the subcommittee's first open meeting.

Christopher Cross, United States radio liaison officer with the United Nations, to whom Richardson telegraphed his protest, said the only prohibition was against broadcast of the actual proceedings.

He said that radio reporters were in the committee chamber, they could take notes and then go on the air. He added they had the same access to the meeting that newspapermen had.

The official said he believed the staff was composed of Iranians, but "you may be sure" it is managed by a Briton.

The radio station there is the point through which news correspondents' copy is transmitted to the outside world, the official explained, saying that their dispatches come by land lines to Bushire and then are relayed by radio to Aden, Iraq, for further relay.

SAYS U. S. WILL AID BRITISH IN REICH

London, May 23 (A. P.).—The United States and Canada have guaranteed "substantial" shipments of wheat to Germany and exports to India at "a very much higher rate than in any previous year," Herbert Morrison reported today to the House of Commons.

When he refused to divulge specific figures on the grounds that "it might be embarrassing to our interests," Opposition Leader Winston Churchill retorted that Morrison's report was "a rigamarole" and "officialese, which is not meant to give any information at all."

Morrison said also that the United States had agreed to keep rations in the British zone of occupied Germany up to the same standard as in the United States zone and that it was "understood" the French zone would be similarly treated.

In Oslo, meanwhile, the Norwegian Government announced plans to contribute $2,000,000 worth of food to UNRRA above Norway's commitments and said it would also propose offering interest-free ten-year credits totaling $3,000,000 to hungry nations.

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U. S. Gives D. S. M. To Adm. Cunningham

London, May 23 (A. P.).—Admiral Lord Cunningham of Hyndhope was presented the United States Navy's Distinguished Service Medal today by Admiral H. Kent Hewitt, commander of United States naval forces in Europe.

The Briton was cited for "exceptionally meritorious service to the Government of the United States as First Sea Lord of the Admiralty and chief of the naval staff."

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British Send Formal Protest to Albania

London, May 23 (A. P.).—The British Government has sent a formal protest to Albania concerning an incident in which two British cruisers were fired on last week by Albanian shore batteries, according to a Foreign Office spokesman. He said the two cruisers, the Superb and the Orion, which were on a lawful mission in the Adriatic, were undamaged and no one was injured.

Churchill Pleads He Must Rest

London, May 23 (A. P.).—Winston Churchill declined an invitation today to ceremonies to accept the freedom of Eastbourne, explaining: "I have been advised by my doctor to rest as much as possible."

Churchill wrote Mayor E. C. Martin that "my commitments have reached what the late Lord Keynes called 'the saturation point.'"

POLES DECRY DEMOBILIZING

Anders' Troops in Italy Accept British Plan Disappointedly

LONDON, May 23 (AP)—The Polish Forces press bureau reported today that men with Gen. Wladislaw Anders' Army in Italy "accept with disappointment the British plan to demobilize them in the United Kingdom.

A mimeographed statement of the bureau said Poles abroad had desired to retain a military status under Polish colors until final settlement of state problems in Poland "after the holding of genuinely free elections and the removal of Soviet influence there."

Petiot Denied New Trial

Paris, May 23 (AP)—An appeal for retrial of Dr. Marcel Petiot, condemned to the guillotine for the slaying of 27 persons, was denied yesterday by a French examining commission, leaving only the possibility of presidential clemency to save the 55-year-old physician.

Caffery Protests Cuts in Allowances

PARIS, May 23 (AP)—U. S. Ambassador Jefferson Caffery prepared today a "final protest" to the State Department against cuts in living allowances of embassy personnel, a highly-placed American source said. This source, who declined to be quoted by name, said the protest was contained in a four-page telegram, the third sent on the matter since the department's announcement of the cuts in a telegram which was received in Paris May 8.

Berlin May 23 (AP)—United States authorities, stepping up their campaign to stamp out Hitler Youth elements here, revealed that American public safety officers and German police yesterday rounded up 375 youths in the borough of Neudoelin. Elements of five subversive gangs were found among those detained, authorities said.

Nazi Says Book Ford Denies Influenced Him Against Jews

Nuernberg, May 23 (AP)—Baldur von Schirach, 39-year-old former führer of Hitler Youth, informed increasingly impatient members of the International Military Tribunal today that a book he said had been written by Henry Ford was influential in converting him to anti-Semitism.

"We regarded Henry Ford as a symbol, as a successful man and a person whose views should be taken seriously," Schirach said as he opened his defense against war-crime charges. He said the book was entitled "The International Jew."

[On January 6, 1937, the non-sectarian Anti-Nazi League to Champion Human Rights announced in New York that it had received a letter authorized by Henry Ford stating that steps would be taken to "prevent the continued misuse of Mr. Ford's name" on the book, "The International Jew."

Samuel Untermyer, president of the league, said the book was printed in Germany and the auto magnate's name was carried as its author because it was largely a collection of articles once printed in Ford's *Dearborn Independent*.

[E. G. Liebold, general secretary for Ford, informed the league in his letter that "this publication contains material which was neither collected, compiled nor ever published by Mr. Ford and consequently he cannot be credited with its authorship without misrepresentation of the facts. Accordingly, steps will be taken to prevent the continued misuse of Mr. Ford's name in this manner."]

Sir Geofrey Lawrence, the presiding justice, interrupted the witness with the tart observation that he was not interested in how Schirach became anti-Semitic.

Brings Up Hoover

Schirach was halted again by the restless tribunal in the middle of a sentence in which he asserted that Herbert Hoover, "as a great benefactor," was another American influence on his own younger years.

Schirach, natty in a tan gabardine suit and a blue tie, talked out of the side of his mouth as he told the tribunal he was the father of four children and described his 21 years in the Nazi party and his rise from prodigy to Gauleiter of Vienna. He attributed his love of military discipline for youth to the fact that he was the son of a professional officer.

He said he borrowed from Goethe, French humanitarians and the British-sponsored Boy Scouts ideas on how to educate young Germans.

"My principles came not from Hitler and the party," he said, "but from the results of experiences in my youth."

Schirach defended the Hitler Jugend uniform as the "symbol of a community without classes."

He flatly denied he ever conspired for the Nazis to seize power or wage aggressive war, adding:

"I don't believe a conspiracy existed because it is contrary to the ideal of dictatorship. A dictator does not conspire, he demands."

He boasted that 97 per cent of German youth had volunteered for the Hitler Jugend by 1933, when legal compulsion was announced, and minimized discrimination by Nazi officials against boys who failed to volunteer.

Deposition By Nimitz

Meanwhile, Admiral of the Fleet Chester W. Nimitz, American war-time commander in the Pacific, stated in a deposition introduced at the trial that the United States ordered unrestricted submarine and air warfare against Japan on December 7, 1941.

His answers were sought by counsel for Grand Admiral Karl Doenitz, who sought to show parallels between American undersea warfare in the Pacific and that of Germany in the Atlantic, where Doenitz issued "sink on sight" directives.

Nimitz said the American order "was justified by Japanese attacks on that date on United States bases and on both armed and unarmed ships and nationals without warning or declaration of war." The order was issued on the day of the Pearl Harbor attack.

"On general principles the United States submarines did not rescue enemy survivors if undue additional hazard to the submarine resulted or if the submarine would thereby be prevented from accomplishing its further mission," Nimitz replied to another query.

"United States submarines were limited in rescue measures by small passenger-carrying facilities, combined with the known desperate and suicidal character of the enemy. Therefore it was unsafe to pick up many survivors. Frequently survivors were given rubber boats and/or provisions. Almost invariably survivors did not come aboard the submarine voluntarily and it was necessary to take them prisoner by force."

Nimitz said no further orders to American submarines were based on reprisal after December 7, 1941, "although specific instances of Japanese submarines committing atrocities toward United States merchant marine survivors became known and would have justified such a course."

Haughtily, Schirach challenged the accuracy of extracts from the book "Education for Death," by Gregor Ziemer, Michigan-born headmaster of the American colony school in Berlin until 1939. The book accused him of devising militaristic slogans for Hitler youth and erasing Heidelberg students for destroying a synagogue.

NIMITZ REPLIES TO NAZI QUERY

Says U. S. Submarine War on Japs Was Unrestricted.

Nuernberg, May 23 (A. P.).—Fleet Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, American war-time commander in the Pacific, stated in a deposition introduced before the International Military Tribunal today that the United States ordered unrestricted submarine and air warfare against Japan on December 7, 1941, the day of the Pearl Harbor attack.

His answers were sought by counsel for Grand Admiral Karl Doenitz of the German Navy, who sought to show there were many parallels between American undersea warfare in the Pacific and that of Germany in the Atlantic, where Doenitz issued "sink-on-sight" orders to his U-boat pack[illegible]

Nimitz said that the American order "was justified by Japanese attacks on that date on United States bases and on both armed and unarmed ships and nationals without warning or declaration of war."

No Perilous Rescues.

"On general principles the United States submarines did not rescue enemy survivors if undue additional hazard to the submarine resulted or if the submarine would thereby be prevented from accomplishing its further mission," Nimitz replied to another query. "United States submarines were limited to rescue measures by small passenger-carrying facilities, combined with the known desperate and suicidal character of the enemy. Therefore it was unsafe to pick up many survivors. Frequently survivors were given rubber boats and/or provisions. Almost invariably survivors did not come aboard the submarine voluntarily and it was necessary to take them prisoner by force."

Nimitz said that no further orders to American submarines were based on reprisal after December 7, 1941, "although specific instances of Japanese submarines committing atrocities toward United States Merchant Marine survivors became known and would have justified such a course."

S. S. Man Says Nazis Practiced On G. I. Targets

German Also Tells of Being Told to Kill 2 Americans on an Errand of Mercy

C. Lowry

DACHAU, Germany, May 23 (AP).—Gustav A. Sprenger, a twenty-year-old private in the S. S. (Elite Guard), said in a statement today he had shot two Americans who helped a wounded German and that Nazi troops used captured American soldiers for target practice during the Battle of the Bulge in Belgium.

Sprenger's statement, read to a United States Army court trying seventy-four S. S. officers and men on charges of massacring captured Americans, declared he was ordered to shoot men "still turning and twisting in their own blood" at the Malmedy slaughter of at least seventy-one prisoners.

He said he fired thirty-two rounds at five Americans. "All of them showed signs of life before I fired, but when I finished they showed no signs whatever," he said.

Two days later, on Dec. 19, 1944, at Stoumont, Sprenger said he was ordered by two men, now on trial with him, to "knock off" two Americans who had brought a wounded German in for treatment.

"They were walking ahead of me. They were unarmed and had their arms upraised. As one of the two American prisoners was half turned toward me, I shot him in the chest with a burst of three or four shots from my machine pistol," he said. "Thereupon the other prisoner turned toward me and I shot him in the chest with a similar burst."

Sprenger said that American prisoners were used for target shooting as they walked toward the rear of an armored column thrusting west to the Meuse River.

Nazi Details Bulge Murders

C. Lowry

DACHAU, Germany, May 23 (AP)—George Fleps, identified as the SS private who fired the first shots in the Malmedy massacre of American prisoners of war, said in a statement today that he raised his pistol after "we received orders from up ahead to bump off the Americans."

In the document read to the seven-man court trying 74 former SS men and officers for wanton murder of unarmed American prisoners and Belgian civilians, Fleps asserted:

"I fired one shot at one of the Americans and saw him fall over. As far as I know, I fired the first shot into the field."

Then, Fleps said, machine guns in the surrounding tanks of the column started spraying the Americans who had been herded into the field at the Malmedy crossroads during the early stages of the Battle of the Ardennes Bulge.

Throughout the reading of the document, Fleps, a Romanian, stared expressionless in front of him. He had been identified in court Tuesday by Virgil P. Lary, of Winchester Ky., former first lieutenant who escaped from the field from which 71 bodies were recovered a month later.

Sgt. Hans Siptrott, another of the accused, said he was in the tank with Fleps and saw that Fleps was eager to shoot. He said he gave the order to Fleps because he had been ordered by his company commander before the start of the offensive to shoot prisoners.

Five Army Prisoners Flee

Break Regensburg Jail, Take Jeep and Escape

FRANKFURT AM MAIN, May 23 (AP).—Five American soldiers, armed with submachine guns and pistols, broke out of a United States Army prison stockade at Regensburg last night and fled in a stolen jeep, the Army provost marshal's office here announced today.

Road blocks were set up and military police were alerted throughout the Munich area.

The Army named the fugitives as Eugene McMasters and Williams J. Pearce, serving court-martial sentences, and Robert J. Bone, Raymond Riley and Alfred Marino, held on unspecified charges. Their home towns were not given.

232 Seized By GI's In Danube Raids

Frankfurt, Germany, May 23 (AP). The United States Army Intelligence Division said today that 232 persons, including "Admiral Trunkwalter, commander of the Hungarian Navy on the Danube River," were arrested in dawn raids Tuesday.

A total of 297 boats were searched in the campaign by American troops to break a smuggling and gun-running ring suspected of providing an underground escape route for SS fugitives.

The announcement said quantities of arms and other contraband were found on the boats, plus "counterfeiting equipment capable of forging various documents and producing specially processed paper."

Noyes Chief Surgeon in Europe

FRANKFORT ON THE MAIN, Germany, May 23 (AP)—Brig. Gen. Edward A. Noyes, a veteran Army medical officer, has been appointed chief surgeon of the United States Army forces in Europe. He succeeds Maj. Gen. Albert W. Kenner, now on the staff of the Secretary of War.

Britain Arming Newsmen In Germany

Herford, Germany, May 23 (AP)—Correspondents in the British zone of Germany are receiving army pistols, mainly as protection against lawless gangs of displaced persons roaming the countryside.

An official announcement last February said it was "advisable" for correspondents to carry arms and the Army's public relations service has now received a consignment of army pistols which are issued to correspondents on request.

U.S. Sees No Danger

Frankfurt, Germany, May 23 (AP). Brig. Gen. George S. Eyster, United States Army public relations chief in Europe, said today he could "see no reason whatsoever why American correspondents should carry pistols."

Informed that newsmen in the British zone were being armed, he said American correspondents faced no physical danger "that I know of—and certainly no more than I do."

Standing army instructions forbid all American personnel—except those specifically authorized—to carry weapons.

Sees Publishers.

"While here I have been conferring with Soviet publishers," Browder continued. "It has been agreed in principle that I will take up the task of representation of Soviet publishers in New York. My first job will be to arrange through various American publishers for publication of Soviet general popular literature.

"The most important problem in the world is the future relations between the Soviet Union and America. I think all basic long-term factors demand and will produce friendship and cooperative working conditions between our countries. Great leaders have declared there is no reason why a socialist country and capitalistic countries cannot exist side by side."

"I make my approach entirely as an individual to try to strengthen the agencies of contact. An American citizen, I have been well received by the Russians whose friendship has been warmed by the wartime common struggle against the enemy and who have always had admiration for American technical achievements.

Browder Bares Purpose of Trip

Says He Is in Russia to Arrange Details for U. S. Agency for Soviet Publishers.

Moscow, May 23 (A. P.).—Earl Browder, describing Soviet-American relations as the most important thing in the world, told correspondents today he was in Moscow to arrange details for opening a New York office as the American representative for Soviet book publishers.

"The trip was entirely my own idea—a perfect example of private enterprise," said the former leader of the American Communist party. "I am out of political life and I came here as a writer. They seemed to know me. I had no trouble with the visa."

Browder said Foreign Minister Molotov had received him and that Deputy Foreign Minister S. A. Lozovsky was helping him see the book publishers he wished to meet.

"My visit with Mr. Molotov was just a brief courtesy call," Browder said. "Mr. Lozovsky has been very kind in facilitating my contacts, but he is a very busy man and has not too much time for me."

"I have been received as an old and trusted friend of the Soviet Union. I expect to maintain my contacts with the Soviet Union in an active form."

Doubts If He'll See Stalin.

Asked if he expected to see Prime Minister Stalin, Browder said:

"I rather doubt it. I am not making any attempts on my own initiative to see prominent people here."

He said Molotov received him at his office outside the Kremlin and that in the interview Browder passed a few incidental remarks on current American comment and opinion, but did not know if they interested Molotov.

"I saw Moscow first twenty-five years ago," he said in explaining his visit here. "My last visit was more than seven years ago. I decided it was time to renew my old habits and visit the Soviet Union and renew my contacts. I always have been a worker in the cause of friendly American and Soviet relations. I wanted to see what it is possible for an individual writer to do.

Bought Own Ticket.

"I bought my own ticket—through Thomas Cook—and had no trouble of any kind except the usual transportation waits en route. I arrived in Moscow May 6."

Browder is living in a suite in the Hotel Moscow, best hotel in the Soviet capital. He said he expected to remain two or three weeks more, but that the exact time of his departure and route of travel were not decided.

Asked about his writing status, he said it was that of a free lancer interested in the social aspects of economics.

"Any American who has been in the Soviet Union for two weeks practically has to write a book," he added smilingly. "I guess I will have to do it too."

Byrnes Talk As Reported By Russians

Moscow, May 23 (AP)—The text of *Izvestia's* account yesterday of United States Secretary of State Byrnes's address:

New York, May 20 (*Tass*)—Late this evening, Secretary of the United States Brynes made a speech over the radio regarding the results of the Paris Foreign Ministers' Conference. In the words of Byrnes, the progress achieved at the Paris meeting of the Foreign Ministers' Council was insignificant in comparison with the expectations put in it last December when it was decided that the Council would renew its work after the failure of the London meeting in September, 1945.

"Byrnes added that the progress achieved in Paris was, however, appreciably greater than expected at the time when it was proposed to hold the meeting of the Council in Paris.

"In his further interpretation, Byrnes gave the reasons for and justified the position taken by the American delegation at the Paris Council of Foreign Ministers."

POOR GOODS FOUND IN RUSSIAN SHOPS

Moscow, May 23 (A. P.).—Two Izvestia correspondents reported today from Frunze, the capital of the Kirgizian republic, that they had discovered 2,000,000 rubles worth of defective consumers goods in shops there.

There were bed springs which came apart the first time they were used, iron stools which crumbled the first time anybody sat on them and expensive handbags which fell apart the first time they were exposed to the rain, the writers said.

The correspondents, P. Annenkov and I. Novikov, reported that they found new pots, pans and spoons made from the lowest quality of rusty metal.

OCCUPIED HUNGARY BARS U.S. AIR LINES

Budapest, May 21 (Delayed) (A. P.).—United States Legation officials said today that the Hungarian Government had refused an American request for commercial aircraft privileges in Hungary, thereby giving a recently formed Russo-Hungarian company a complete monoply. As a result, it was said, the Civil Air Division of the State Department is planning to recommend that American air line companies contemplating international flights from New York to India ignore Hungary in plotting their routes.

Foreign Minister Janos Gyoengyoesi conveyed Hungary's formal refusal in a note to H. F. Arthur Schoenfeld, the American Minister. The note said that no commerciak air operations could be permitted while Hungary was under occupation. (Russian troops now occupy Hungary).

Once 'Executed' Greek Monarchist Seized

Athens, May 23 (AP)—Evanghelos Manganas, leader of a Monarchist band, on whose head the Gree Government has placed a price of $2,000, was captured yesterday near Navarino and is being brought to Athens, it was announced today.

The announcement said Manganas was seized by chance when he made the mistake of hailing a bus loaded with gendarmes.

He is accused of being the leader of a band which staged an armed insurrection on the Peloponnesus last January.

In 1944, a people's tribunal of the ELAS — recently outlawed armed forces of the left-wing parties—convicted Manganas of joining a German occupation battalion and sentenced him to death. He was shot and—apparently dead—thrown into a large well with a heap of bodies.

Although wounded in the chest and stomach, Manganas survived and escaped.

U. S. S. Houston at Norway.

Bergen, Norway, May 23 (A. P.).—The United States light cruiser Houston arrived here today for a good will visit of a week. She was preceded into the harbor by the escorting destroyers Cone and Glennon.

Egypt Rejects Guarantees Request

Cairo, May 23 (AP)—A high Egyptian source says the British have asked guarantees of Egypt in talks on revision of the 1936 treaty of alliance which "in some respects would be worse than occupation."

This source, commenting following an announcement last night that the revision talks had been suspended temporarily for reference of certain points to British Foreign Secretary Ernest Bevin in London, said a series of military clauses in the new alliance proposed by Britain were "too onerous for the Egyptian delegation to accept."

The British have promised to withdraw all their forces from Egypt by a date to be determined in the current negotiations.

Prior to the announcement that the talks had been recessed temporarily, a member of the Egyptian delegation, Makram Ebade Pasha, leader of the Wafdist bloc, said the negotiations had nearly been disrupted.

"We cannot accept incomplete independence," he said.

'Army' Reported Poised To Aid Palestine Arabs

Jerusalem, May 23 (AP)—Jamal Husseini, chairman of the Arab Higher Committee, said today that an "underground army" was being organized throughout Syria and Lebanon to help Palestine Arabs.

"Considerable forces are ready to cross the borden into Palestine," he said. "They will go into Palestine even against the wishes of their own governments."

Husseini said the reaffirmation by the United States of the proposed immigration of 100,000 Jews into Palestine was "one good reason why the Arabs will refuse to participate in any further consultations."

CHANGCHUN TAKEN FROM CHINESE REDS IN AN EASY VICTORY

Communists Are Fleeing From Central Government Forces Eastward Toward Kirin

PUSH AT HARBIN INDICATED

Nationalist Position Stronger Following Repair of Railway and Arrival of Supplies

By The Associated Press.

MUKDEN, Manchuria, May 23—A Chinese Government communiqué announced today the recapture of Changchun, Manchurian capital. Defending Communist forces withdrew eastward after putting up only weak and scattered resistance within the city.

The Nationalists took Changchun on April 18 after a four-day battle. This was strikingly contrasted by today's Government announcement of easy reconquest at 11 A. M., four hours after the first Goverament troops entered.

No Communist report on the situation had been received here, and there was no immediate indication what the Government success would mean to the pacification efforts of Gen. George C. Marshall, special United States envoy in Nanking.

As if to remove any suspicion that Changchun might have changed hands in a "deal," the communiqué from the Government military headquarters in Mukden said that Communists seized within the city bore orders from their commander, Gen. Lin Piao, to defend the capital "by all means."

The communiqué, issued by Gen. Tu Li-ming, Government commander for the northeast, added that the populace lined the streets to cheer the entry of the Government forces. The Communists similarly had claimed public support when they took the city.

Reds on Way to Kirin

Government dispatches reported the Communists were retreating toward Kirin, sixty miles eastward. This is in the swampy headwaters of the Sungari River, with rugged country still farther eastward, terrain that is much more easily defended than the plains around Changchun.

The principal battle for Changchun was fought seventy miles southeast of the capital, at Szepingkai, which Government forces seized Sunday after a thirty-two-day siege.

On the Jehol Province front, according to Chinese papers in Peiping, large Communist forces are besieging Chaoyang, on the Peiping-Changchun railway. They said the Government commander there had urgently asked reinforcements. Government reports also said Communists were within fifteen miles of Tsinan, Shantung provincial capital.

In response to General Marshall's sharp attack Monday on hate propaganda put out by both factions, the Nanking paper Ta Kang Pao, organ of the extreme right wing, said it "unconditionally" supported General Marshall's views and that on him alone depended China's hope for peace, "no matter how slight." Ta Kang Pao—not to be confused with the independent daily, Ta Kung Pao—admitted that propaganda warfare had "undermined efforts exerted for peace."

Nationals Announce Taking Of Changchun

Mukden, May 23 (AP)—The Government today announced that National troops formally recaptured Changchun at 11 A.M. after having engaged "Communist remnants remaining in the city in sporadic fighting."

"The resistance soon was overcome," said the communiqué, from the headquarters of Gen. Tu Li-ming, Government commander for Northeast China (Manchuria).

It reported that advancing elements of Gen. Cheng Tung-kuo's new 1st Army entered Changchun, capital of Manchuria, at 7 A.M.

Reported Leaving

Earlier Government dispatches said Communists were seen withdrawing from Changchun yesterday, presumably headed for Yungki (Kirin), 60 miles to the east.

There was no immediate indication what effect the capture of Changchun might have on Sino-American negotiations for peace in Manchuria. Possession of Changchun had given the Communists an advantage at the truce conferences.

Chiang Kai-shek's Kuomintang party had refused to negotiate while the Communists held Changchun. The Democratic League, a minor party, yesterday suggested that the Communists withdraw from the city and the Government refrain from entering until a truce had been agreed upon.

Six Of Nine Provinces

[Loss of Changchun was a severe blow to the Communists, but they claim they still control, directly or indirectly, six of Manchuria's nine provinces and more than half its population.]

In contrast to the mild skirmishing which preceded Cheng's entry into Changchun today, the Communists were forced to wage a stubborn four-day battle to seize the city in mid-April from a far inferior Government force, made up chiefly of ill-equipped volunteers.

Although Tu on Tuesday had appealed to the Communists, through General Marshall's truce commission at Nanking, to evacuate Changchun to prevent further destruction of the city, there was no immediate indication why the Reds had left.

Previously, the Communists had reported they were well prepared to defend both Kungchuling, 35 miles to the south, and Changchun. But Goernment forces easily took both places—Kungchuling fell Tuesday—after having overcome Communist forces at Szepingkai, 70 miles south of Changchun, in a 32-day battle.

People Line Streets

Tu's communiqué today reported that, despite the fighting in the city, the people of Changchun lined the streets to welcome Cheng's troops.

It further reported that an order of Gen. Lin Piao, commander of the Communists' Northeast Democratic Union Army, found on captured Red soldiers, demanded that the Reds hold both Kuochiatien, 20 miles north of Szepingkai, and Kungchuling at any cost. The order said it was vital that those cities be held to prevent Government troops from reaching Changchun.

Cheng's army made a surprisingly fast advance to Changchun once it had overcome the Communists' stubborn resistance at Szepingkai. Front-line dispatches said the troops averaged more than 20 miles a day to reach the capital from Szepingkai since Sunday. Although they were American-trained and American-equipped, they had to travel much of the way over rough mountain roads. Lacking motorized equipment, they advanced afoot, with horses drawing their supply and ammunition vehicles.

In Outskirts Yesterday

They captured Fankiatun, 16 miles south of Changchun, shortly after noon yesterday and reached the outskirts of the capital a few hours later.

Meanwhile, other elements, advancing from the east and west, pushed within 17 miles of Changchun to complete a semi-circle around it.

Tu said in Szepingkai last night that Government casualties there were only 300—one tenth the number the Communists had claimed they inflicted.

Nationalist Gen. Pai Chung-hsi, meantime, flew from Mukden to Peiping, en route to Nanking for conferences. It was reported unofficially that he may head the new Ministry of National Defense.

Red Attack In Jehol

[Meantime, the independent Peiping newspaper, *Shih Chieh Jih Pao*, reported that in southeastern Jehol province reinforced Communist troops were attacking the suburbs of Chaoyang. It said the commander of National troops there had asked reinforcements.

A Central News (Government) Agency dispatch received in Peiping said Communist troops which had captured Pehpiao, 20 miles northeast of Chaoyang, had withdrawn after a special cease-fire team arrived yesterday. A Government representaive on the team accused the Communist member of having delayed mediation by refusing to attend meeting because he had no interpreter or any radio for communications. The dispatch said the Communist refused an offer of the American member, Lieut. Col. Robert Drake, of Greenburg, Pa., to use his interpreter and radio.

Shih Chieh Jih Pao, in a Tsinan dispatch, reported heavy fighting 15 miles north of that city as Communists continued a three-pronged drive toward it. Tsinan is the capital of Shantung province.

U.S. GENERALS DENY RAID IN MANCHURIA

Peiping, May 23 (A. P.).—United States Army and Marine Corps leaders today firmly denied a Moscow report that seven American planes piloted by Americans had been shot down in Manchuria while bombing Chinese Communist forces.

"The United States Army has no tactical air force in China," Brig.-Gen. Henry A. Byroade, director of the Army Executive Headquarters here, asserted.

"The only planes the United States Army has here are unarmed transports which are used for logistic support of Executive Headquarters. No American planes have been reported missing, either in China or Manchuria.

Major-Gen. Keller E. Rockey, commander of United States Marines in China, declared in a telephone interview that "the Marines have no planes in Manchuria."

Chinese News Agency To Be Private Firm

Nanking, May 23 (AP)—The Information Ministry announced today that the Government-controlled Central News Agency would soon be reorganized as a privately capitalized corporation, completely divorced from the Government or Kuomintang (National party).

Peng Hsueh-pei, Minister of Information, said there was no reason for the transfer except that the Government preferred it. He said he did not believe the Government would organize another agency to replace it.

There was no indication how long the transfer had been contemplated. Only three days ago General Marshall demanded that all factions ceased their "reckless propaganda of hate and suspicion." Central News Agency frequently carried editorials bitterly condemning the Communists.

China's Largest News Agency

The agency is China's largest and most powerful. It has 80,000 employes throughout China and the world. It was founded in 1924.

Peng said it would be owned primarily by Chinese publishers, who would control its stock and buy its services.

Ta Kung Pao, an independent Nanking daily newspaper, meantime announced it would support Marshall's demand for an end of the propaganda war. Stating that "all party-affiliated magazines and newspapers have been tinged deeply with enmity and hostility during recent months" and "the intensity of war is in proportion to the depth of hatred," it said:

"Hope for peace, no matter how slight, is pinned to General Marshall. It is no exaggeration that if General Marshall fails to mediate the conflict, nobody else in the world can succeed."

Propaganda Decreases

Other Nanking newspapers urged a peaceful approach to the nation's problems. Propaganda already appears to have lessened in intensity.

Meanwhile, drawing on lessons of the American Civil War, Marshall counseled patience and generosity among China's rival factions and promised to continue his efforts to settle civil strife in Manchuria.

His statement was made yesterday to five Kuomintang (Government party) delegates to the constitutional convention who called at his home for an hour-and-a-half conference.

One of the delegates said the special United States envoy talked frankly of China's internal strife, comparing it with that of his own land in another century and emphasizing that unity could be reached despite all difficulties.

U.S. Constitution Not Easy

When delegates expressed impatience over delay in calling the National Assembly to consider a new constitution, Marshall reminded them that the United States Constitution had to be revised repeatedly before it was accepted by all the people.

Gen. Chou En-lai, chief Communist negotiator, conferred earlier with Marshall for more than two hours, but there was no mention of any progress toward a settlement.

SLIGHT GAIN IN RICE SEEN

Killearn Reports on Prospects of Supply From Southeast Asia

SINGAPORE, May 23 (AP)—Southeast Asia will supply the world food pool with 220,000 tons of rice—65,000 tons less than anticipated, but a gain over recent low prospects—for the three-month period ending June 30, Lord Killearn, Britain's special food commissioner for the area, said today.

During the three months ending Sept. 30, the rice growers of southeast Asia are expected to put 330,000 tons into the pool.

Back To Normal, Says Kashmir Regime

Bombay, May 23 (AP)—The Kashmir government reported today that the country is "returning to normal" after an obortive attempt to overthrow the rule of the Hindu Prince which ended in the death of six persons.

A Government statement said four were killed by pickets protecting communication lines and two others by police, who opened fire on a mob which attacked a police station in an effort to free some of their confederates.

Renewal Of Korea Talks Predicted

Seoul, May 23 (AP)—Col. M. Preston Goodfellow, political adviser to the United States Command in Southern Korea, declared today "it's my guess" that Russians will ask resumption of American-Soviet negotiations aimed at a self-governed, unified Korea.

Goodfellow, ending a five-month mission as adviser to Lieut. Gen. John R. Hodge, said the Russians "can't afford not to, in the eyes of the world."

Negotiations ended May 6 after the Soviet delegation refused to consult with Koreans of the Democratic Council of South Korea. Only alternative to resumption of the joint conferences here, he added, would be "a new Moscow decision."

Country Now Divided

[Allied foreign ministers in Moscow last December agreed on a trusteeship over Korea for up to five years, with a provisional Korean government to be set up.]

"If the Russians don't come back," Goodfellow declared, "all we can do is set up a separate government in South Korea."

Americans now govern the southern zone; Russians North Korea.

Goodfellow spent his first seventeen nights in Korea in consecutive nightly conferences with Korean political leaders—at frigid, secret mountain rendezvous.

Out of such conferences grew the representative Democratic Council, embracing all groups except the Communists, who formed their own front.

Members Begin Tour

Maj. Gen. Archibald V. Arnold, chief of the American delegation to the Russo-American Commission, reiterated his willingness to resume the conferences as the delegation began a tour of southern Korea to acquaint the members with conditions.

Arnold said the delegation would return to Seoul at once if notified the Russians were ready to resume negotiations.

Pauley Will Confer With Gen. Marshall

SEOUL, Korea, May 23 (AP). U. S. Reparations Commissioner Edwin W. Pauley will fly tomorrow to Nanking to confer with Gen. Marshall concerning a reparations inspection mission into Manchuria.

Pauley expects to return to Korea Tuesday, he told a press conference.

14 Jap Princes Lose Rights

MacArthur Decree Strips Them of Pay, Tax Exemption and All Special Privileges.

Tokyo, May 23 (A. P.).—Japan's top royalty—save only the Emperor himself and his immediate family—lost by Allied decree today its [illegible] munity, its special privileges and its customary 2,000,000 yen ($133,333) a year from public funds.

Fourteen families were hit by the new order, including those of Hirohito's three brothers, the princes Chichibu, Takamatsu and Mikasa; and Prince Higashi-Kuni, the former Premier whose son married Hirohito's eldest daughter.

Gen. MacArthur's decree barred the Imperial Household from providing any further grants or loans of money or property to the fourteen princes and princesses or their households, and prohibited Imperial Household employees from working for them. Hence forth, the order specified, their property—valued at more than 50,000,000 yen ($3,333,333) will be taxed the same as that of commoners.

Get Back Cash—Taxed.

Lieut.-Col. D. H. Jennings of the economic section at headquarters revealed also that 8,000,000 yen in securities owned by the fourteen families but deposited in the Imperial Household Treasury will be returned to them—and taxed. Jennings said that the affected families had deposited these securities in the Imperial Treasury obviously to protect them from seizure as the Allied forces moved into Japan last September. The Imperial Household budgeted 2,000,000 yen a year for them, Jennings said, and it was paid as salaries for honorary jobs the princes held.

"It was felt advisable to remove them from the public pay roll," he added.

Hirohito On Air Tomorrow For Second Time

Tokyo, May 23 (AP)—Emperor Hirohito, perhaps moved by a growing clamor for food, will broadcast tomorrow for the second time in his reign.

Japan heard his voice the first

time last August 15 when a recording carried the reading of his imperial rescript announcing the empire's capitulation.

The imperial household ministry declined to say in advance what the Emperor would say, but the message's importance was indicated by arrangements for three broadcasts.

DAY

Possible Plea

There was reason to believe that he would call upon Japan to tighten its belt, cast aside partisan disputes and work together for reconstruction.

Recently, huge Labor-Communist groups have gone to the Palace grounds to demand increased rations. Their leaders sought, futilely, to see the Emperor himself.

Tomorrow's broadcast will reach the Japanese at a time they are restless politically also, and a newly installed Cabinet is preparing to meet food, housing, unemployment and other critical problems.

Held A Coincidence

Tomorrow is British Empire Day, but the fact the Emperor chose it for his broadcast is considered coincidental.

That he decided to speak showed clearly his concern over conditions. General MacArthur's recent admonition to "undisciplined elements" against "mass violence and intimidation under organized leadership" is reported to have been the final determining factor.

2 JAPS DECLARED TOO ILL FOR TRIAL

Tokyo, May 23 (A. P.).—Shumei Okawa, war crimes defendant who was rushed out of the court room because he gleefully slapped ex-Premier Tojo's bald head, is too ill to be tried.

A medical board reported today that both Okawa and Yosuke Matsuoka, former Foreign Minister, are sick and unable to stand trial. Okawa was reported suffering from a brain disease. The tribunal ordered continued treatment for both men at an Army hospital "until further ruling."

Meanwhile, Allied headquarters announced Seihin Ikeda and Ginjiro Fujiwara, Japanese industrialists, have been released from house arrest, after investigators said their trial on war crimes charges was not warranted.

Ikeda, 79 years old, was governor of the Bank of Japan in 1937 and was made chairman of the great Mitsui holding company in 1944. Fujiwara, 77 years old, formerly was president of the Oji Paper Company and other commercial enterprises. He likewise was connected with Mitsui. Both had held several Cabinet posts in the last decade.

SPEAKER OF DIET QUITS

Withdraws Without Taking Office as Japan Spurs Purge

TOKYO, May 23 (AP)—Spurred by recent purges of its political leaders, the Government tightened today its investigation of newly elected representatives.

Kunikichi Miki, elected last week to be Speaker of the House of Representatives, withdrew without having taken office because of widespread speculation that he might not be acceptable to General Douglas MacArthur.

The House thereupon seated Senzo Higai, Liberal party member who had received the second highest vote, as Speaker. Kozaemon Kimura, elected Vice Speaker, was cleared by General MacArthur.

With its officers installed, the Diet recessed until June 10. The House of Peers chose its officers last week. (10D)

Jap Officials, Industry Blamed In Coal Lack

Tokyo, May 23 (AP)—The Japanese Government and the coal industry were blamed by an occupation official today for an "economic crisis which threatens to grind rehabilitation to a standstill."

Miners, mine owners and government officials were all taken to task by R. C. Becker, occupation fuel expert, who said hardly more than six days' supply was on hand and production was decreasing steadily.

Becker accused miners of work slowdowns, rioting and seizure of colliery control. He blamed mine owners for an "unsympathetic attitude." He charged Japanese officials concerned with production had shown "lack of courage" in assisting the industry.

JAP POWDER BLAST

Tokyo, May 23 (A. P.).—Nine persons were killed, thirteen were injured and fifty are missing as the result of a powder magazine explosion near Fukuoka, Kyushu Island, Kyodo News Agency reported today. There was no indication that any Americans were involved. The news agency said the blast was believed to have been set off by a cigarette dropped by a workman.

War-Crimes Aide Killed in Crash

TOKYO, May 23 (AP)—Theodore Halabach, secretary to the legal adviser of the international war-crimes tribunal, was fatally injured when thrown from a jeep that collided with a motorcycle on Monday, the tribunal announced today. He was buried in the Yokohoma military cemetery.

THESE HOMES ARE SUPERCHARGED

Manila, May 23 (A. P.).—There are 159 happy ex-house-hunters here whose homes rock gently at moorings in Manila Bay.

At a bargain price of $1,000 and with a stipulation against commercial use or resale within a year, the Foreign Liquidation Commission sold them high-powered P. T. boats to live in.

Yanks Beheaded for Jap Festival

So Testifies Witness at Guam Trial—Death of Nine Marines Was to Honor Heroes.

Guam, May 23 (A. P.).—Nine United States Marines—all of the famed "Carlson's Raiders"—were beheaded to celebrate a Japanese holiday, a war crimes trial witness has testified here.

The witness gave his testimony yesterday at proceedings against three Japanese naval officers charged with the beheadings. He said the date of October 16, 1942, was selected for the executions because it was Yasukuni Shrine Festival Day "which honors departed heroes."

The victims were among fourteen United States Marines stranded on Makin during the sortie of August 17 and 18, 1942, on that island in the northern Gilberts. The raid was led by Lieut.-Col. Evans F. Carlson and Major James Roosevelt, both later promoted, and occurred about fifteen months before the American invasion of the Gilberts.

The witness, Capt. Joichi Hiashi, former chief of staff to Vice-Admiral Koso Abe, said October 16 was chosen "to honor the American prisoners in the same way they honor departed heroes in Japan.

He testified that Abe and his two aids, Capt. Yoshi Obara and Lieut.-Commander Hisakichi Naiki, remained to bury the bodies, plant flowers, and pray for the souls of the executed men.

The men were executed on Kwajalein Island, in the Marshalls. Abe and the two aids are charged jointly with the beheadings.

Another Convicted In Canada

Ottawa, May 23 (AP)—Sentence will be imposed May 31 upon Edward Mazerall, 30, National Research Council engineer, who was found guilty yesterday of conspiring to furnish secret information to representatives of the Soviet Union here.

Rio de Janeiro Police Fire on Red Meeting

RIO DE JANEIRO, May 23 (AP)—Mounted police today fired into a crowd of several thousand persons assembled for a Communist mass meeting in Largo Carioca Plaza. Whether there were any casualties was not immediately learned.

U.S. Has Weapon Far More Deadly Than Atomic Bomb, House Is Told

Thomas of Texas Is Corroborated by Sheppard of California—Navy Bureau of Medicine Linked to Development

WASHINGTON, May 23 (AP)—A new American weapon described by a Representative as "far more deadly than the atomic bomb" played a brief and guarded part in House debate on naval appropriations today, then was snatched back behind secrecy curtains faster than it came out.

Representative Albert Thomas, Democrat, of Texas, told the House about it with no detail.

Chairman Sheppard, Democrat, of California, of the Appropriations Subcommittee which wrote the bill under discussion, corroborated him but gave even less detail.

The Navy said nothing.

Mr. Thomas, a member of the subcommittee which heard testimony from high Naval officers in secret for weeks before it turned out the bill, wouldn't even answer the questions of reporters who suggested that something like a death ray or germ warfare might be involved.

The newspaper men took their cue from one tip which Mr. Thomas did let out—an indication that the Navy's Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, headed by Vice Admiral Ross T. McIntire, had much to do with the development.

Funds for Navy scientific research were under discussion when Mr. Thomas startled the House with the declaration:

"We have something far more deadly than the atomic bomb today—not tomorrow—and, furthermore, it's in usable shape." Asked by reporters later if the weapon is in the nature of a death ray, Mr. Thomas' only reply was, "I guess I've said too much already."

Mr. Sheppard, even more close-mouthed, at first would tell reporters only that "this nation is in possession of scientific factors which place it in an enviable position."

Asked directly about the deadliness of the new weapon, Mr. Sheppard said its devastating effects were equal, if not superior, to those of the atomic bomb. He would not hint at the nature of those effects.

A "combination of interests" developed the weapon, Mr. Sheppard said, and Admiral McIntire "contributed his scientific knowledge."

The Navy is known to be conducting germ warfare research at the University of California, but has said practically nothing beyond revelation of the fact itself.

The principal disease under study was not identified when the existence of the program was reported, but it was described as "centuries old and one of the greatest of killers."

The announcement said the study was a cooperative one involving Army, Navy and civilians. It was originally undertaken as a measure for defense against possible enemy use of the disease.

More orthodox but still secret weapons and developments just ready for use when the war ended were discussed tonight by Rear Admiral Schoeffel, assistant chief of the Bureau of Ordnance.

In an address prepared for the Maryland Academy of Science, Admiral Schoeffel described a new automatic eight-inch triple-turret for heavy cruisers; a three-inch 70-caliber twin automatic anti-aircraft gun and a new bomb-loading method which concentrates the explosive effect of a bomb in one direction.

"The so-called push-button warfare that seems to be the inevitable form of some phases of future conflicts is a job that requires the active help of our top-ranking civilian scientists," the admiral said.

"It will never again be possible for us to depend upon dusting off the weapons of a previous conflict when war breaks out. We must have the knowledge and facilities to produce the newest and best weapons."

PEARL HARBOR END MARKED BY DISPUTE

Formal Closing of the Inquiry Draws Objections on Facts From Ferguson, Brewster

By WILLIAM S. WHITE

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WASHINGTON, May 23—The Congressional Pearl Harbor investigating committee formally closed its record today, six months and eight days after beginning the inquiry.

Although Chairman Barkley, Democrat, of Kentucky, declared that the decision to seal the transcript today had been taken in an executive meeting last week and was "well understood," Senators Ferguson of Michigan and Brewster of Maine, the only Republicans present, asserted in effect that the Republican minority was being foreclosed.

Attacking as inadequate the final written reports of Cordell Hull and Henry L. Stimson, the Secretaries of State and War in the Roosevelt Administration, Senator Ferguson argued that the committee was "not getting all the facts." Mr. Hull and Mr. Stimson, because of poor health, had submitted in writing answers to supplemental questions submitted to them by Senator Ferguson, 237 in the case of the latter and 169 in the case of Mr. Hull.

Not all of these were answered. Mr. Stimson in particular frequently replied by referring to a statement previously given to the committee. At some points he declared himself without recollection of the fact at issue. As did Mr. Hull, he often answered a series of questions en bloc.

Senator Brewster, contending that the Democratic majority were "making clear their desire to keep certain dark places unexplored," demanded a separate vote on three motions, either of which would have had the effect of keeping the inquiry open. By this time, Senator Ferguson had left the room and Senator Brewster alone voted "aye" on each of the three as Chairman Barkley and Representatives Cooper of Tennessee and Murphy of Pennsylvania, Democrats, voted "no."

Answering Mr. Brewster, Mr. Barkley asserted that the committee had made an "exhaustive, meticulous, careful investigation," and had "discharged its duty to the full extent." Much matter not relevant to Pearl Harbor had in fact been admitted, he contended, lest there be no question of thoroughness. He was willing, he said, to stand on the committee's record.

Mr. Brewster successively made defeated motions as follows:

That the committee "further explore the occurrences" in the Philippines at the outset of the Pacific war.

That it demand the presentation of the thirteen volumes of the diary of Joseph Grew, which the former Ambassador to Tokyo had declined to present during his testimony on the dual grounds that much of it was "wholly personal" and that to give it up would endanger the confidential contacts of American diplomatic agents with their colleagues abroad.

That it demand the presentation of Mr. Stimson's diary, from which the former Secretary had drawn in his written statements to the committee, but which he declared, Senator Barkley announced, contained "nothing relevant that had not been already disclosed."

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Pearl Harbor Inquiry Ended; Republicans See Gap in Data

Committee Closes Books After Voting Down Proposal to Scan Messages of Roosevelt and Churchill.

MAY 24 1946

Washington, May 23 (A. P.).—The Pearl Harbor committee rejected today, 3 to 1, a demand by Senator Brewster (R.-Me.) that it look into State Department files which he contended might contain information on 1,200 to 1,500 pre-war messages exchanged by President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill.

Voting down a series of proposals by Brewster for further inquiries, the committee closed at 12:18 P. M., Eastern standard time, the voluminous record it began compiling November 15 last on the Pearl Harbor attack.

Committee attaches said the record, including 181 exhibits, will fill thirty-six printed volumes of 800 pages each, totaling approximately 8, 500,000 words.

The windup came after Brewster and Senator Ferguson (R.-Mich.) had made repeated demands that further investigation be undertaken to fill in what they described as "gaps" in the inquiry.

Vote Is on Party Lines.

Brewster charged that by its action, taken on a strict party vote, the committee had left dark recesses in which he said some of the actions of the higher echelons of Government officials were not disclosed.

He demanded that committee counsel be permitted to examine the State Department files of the case of Tyler Kent, code clerk in the London embassy, who was convicted of violation of the British official secrets act in the theft of documents.

Brewster told the committee he had reason to believe these documents included 1,200 to 1,500 messages exchanged between the late President Roosevelt and Churchill, which he said might have a bearing on "the preliminaries to our becoming involved in the war."

Stimson's Statement Read.

Before the congressional investigation ended former Secretary of War Stimson said in a statement that President Roosevelt "was undoubtedly considering" an attack on Japanese forces threatening southern Asia late in 1941.

But to his recollection, Stimson advised the committee in written rdesponses to a series of questions submitted by Ferguson the late President never formally announced any decision of this kind to top military advisers. Nor would he have acted without the consent of Congress, the former Cabinet member added.

Stimson's answers went into the committee's record along with replies by former Secretary of State Hull to 169 additional questions, mostly about reputed agreements with the British for parallel action before the December 7, 1941, attack. Hull denied knowledge of any such agreements.

Also included in the record, now closed to further evidence, was a copy of the memoirs of Prince Konoye, Japanese Premier whose Cabinet fell in October, 1941.

By Konoye's account, he pressed peace negotiations with the United States in good faith. However, the Prince quoted Foreign Minister Matsuoka of his second Cabinet as expressing conviction in May, 1941, that Mr. Roosevelt "was apparently determined to enter" the European war.

Chairman Barkley (D.-Ky.) called the committee together today to receive these documents formally and to act on a suggestion that it request an additional thirty days to complete its report. The current deadline set by Congress is June ... The investigation began last November 15.

The committee last March received a 20,000-word statement from Stimson covering his recollection of events preceding Pearl Harbor. In it, Stimson said that the President's "War Cabinet" reached the conclusion at a meeting on November 28—ten days before Pearl Harbor—that the United States should intervene with force if Japan moved against British or Dutch territory in South Asia. The so-called War Cabinet was composed of Hull, Stimson, Secretary of the Navy Knox, Gen. George C. Marshall, and Admiral Harold R. Stark.

Drafted Sixty-one Questions.

Stimson, in ill health, did not appear before the committee in person, so Ferguson drafted sixty-one questions in the nature of a cross-examination. On the point of the November 28 meeting, the Michigan Senator asked whether the War Cabinet's advice was "accepted and did it become our Government policy prior to the Pearl Harbor attack?"

Stimson wrote in reply that "it has always been the fixed and permanent policy of the United States Government to defend itself and its possessions." (The military view was that a southward Japanese movement would flank the Philippine Islands.)

Saying that Congress had affirmed that view through passage of the draft and lend-lease acts, he added that the President was preparing a "further warning" to Japan after the November 28 War Cabinet meeting and was considering a special telegram to the Emperor of Japan. Stimson continued:

"I do not recollect that the President, prior to December 7, formally announced any decision on his part to fight if the Japanese passed the point in question, but he was undoubtedly considering such a decision most seriously because it was the advice of his best qualified advisers.

Stimson said, too, that in his opinion Mr. Roosevelt intended to go to Congress before ordering any attack on the Japanese.

SOVIET REVIVES SUGGESTION OF BILLION LOAN

Washington Reports New Note Looking Toward Negotiatory Talks.

ANSWER IS IN PREPARATION

However, the two Governments have yet to reach an understanding on the topics to be embraced in the conversations, as well as an actual date for beginning discussions. As a result, it is expected there will be considerable delay before negotiations will be possible. Any hope, as expressed some time ago, of having the talks begin this month has been abandoned.

A reply now is being prepared in the State Department to the latest Russian note, which was received over the last week-end in the form of a response to one the United States sent to Moscow in late April.

Our April note is understood to have required that, in so far as possible under the system of State trading, the Soviet Government subscribe to our principles of nondiscrimination in international commerce and that the Bretton Woods principles or their basic trade principles be accepted.

It has been indicated that the United States also would like to examine economic conditions in eastern Europe, especially in Hungary, Rumania and Bulgaria, where the Soviet Union has special trade relations, as a condition of the negotiations with Moscow for the proposed credit.

The fact that the exchanges are to be continued is regarded as indicating that Moscow has found our conditions inacceptable in their present form. The further fact that months are expected to pass before negotiations will be possible is taken as signifying that the State Department's forthcoming reply is not expected to bridge the gap.

Soviet Renews Bid for U.S. Loan; Hitch on Terms Presages Delay

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WASHINGTON, May 23 — The Soviet Government has expressed renewed interest, through a note received by the State Department, in beginning negotiations for a credit of $1,000,000,000 from the United States, it was learned today.

Topics to Be Discussed Still Not Agreed On—U. S. Wants Economic Studies.

Washington, May 23 (A. P.).—Government officials reported today that Russia has informed the United States that it still is interested in beginning negotiations looking toward a $1,000,000,000 American loan.

These officials told reporters a new Russian note was received over the weekend. The United States is preparing an answer, they said, the third to be sent to Russia on the subject.

Although they declined to disclose the contents of the Russian note, officials made known that the United States and the Soviet still have not been able to agree on topics to be included in loan conversations.

American officials previously had disclosed that the United States had indicated a desire to examine economic conditions in eastern Europe, especially in Hungary, Romania and Bulgaria.

In its last note, sent about six weeks ago, the United States Government had suggested that actual negotiations could begin in Washington about mid-May.

Russia's failure to reply until the past week end aroused speculation that Moscow had abandoned hope of getting American financial assistance.

Preparation of a third American note eliminated any hope of starting talks this month. Russia will be expected to reply first in order to determine whether both sides can agree on topics and a suitable date to begin talking. This exchange may take several additional months.

'Lost' Note Recalled.

The first American note to the Russians went out last December when the State Department announced it had "discovered" a lost Russian application submitted to the Foreign Economic Administration about four months earlier.

Moscow replied about six weeks later, saying it still was interested and suggesting a list of topics for discussion which did not quite meet American desires. The last American note outlined the subjects it thought should be discussed, including the trade tieup Russia has with the former enemy Balkan States.

American Government officials then told a reporter that Russia would be asked to revamp its "treaties of economic collaboration," ith Romania and Hungary. These are five-year agreements whereby Russia is allowed to develop and operate jointly with each country certain major basic industries like shipping aviation and oil.

The Export-Import Bank once had earmarked about a billion dollars of its funds for a loan to Russia. But because Moscow and Washington have not been able to agree on the beginning of any negotiations, most of these funds are now being used to grant loans to France and to China. This will make it necessary for Congress to replenish the Export-Import Banks treasury prior to any sizable advance to the Soviet Union.

British Loan Aid To Free Trade, Banker Says

Washington, May 23 (AP)—Charles S. Dewey, of New York, vice president of the Chase National Bank and former congressman, today advocated passage of the British loan bill to "arrest the world-wide movement toward state-controlled trading."

He said the $3,750,000,000 credit would help shift Britain and affiliated trading nations back toward the free enterprise system which the United States pursues. Denial of the loan, he added, would incline them toward state-control systems like Russia.

"There are three business ideologies existent in the world today, the Soviet system, our own free enterprise system, and a third which is neither one nor the other," Dewey said in a statement prepared for a House Banking Committee hearing.

"A Smart Gamble"

"This third system of bilateral agreements between England and her colonies and dominions and a number of independent states is a defense mechanism due almost entirely to the distressing economic condition they are facing as a result of the war. . . .

"Are we going to let this third group abandon the policy of free enterprise and open competition and become state trading nations or are we going to make a smart gamble and back our own future by advancing funds that may tide them over their difficult period and permit them to play the game under the rules we adhere to?

"Don't Become Hermit Nation"

"If we don't we may become a hermit nation, trying to keep at peace and maintain full employment on our farms and in our factories in a world made unfriendly by obstacles to the free flow of trade. . . .

"I do not believe that this country can live alone, a free enterprise state, in a world of state-controlled economies. I feel sure that no matter what may be the political color of the Administration, it would be forced to make, foreign treaty arrangements in contradiction to our concept of free competitive enterprise."

On Governmental Controls

Dewey, who as a Republican representative from Illinois was an adviser to the United State delegation at the 1944 Bretton Woods monetary conference, referred to the current domestic "desire to get rid of governmental controls" manifested in pending price control legislation. Then he added:

"How deluded we would be if, while believing we will shortly be released from domestic controls, we one day awaken to the realization that, due to our short-sightedness, we have slipped into a position of requiring controls on our foreign business.

"If these new controls were applied, it follows that the Government would necessarily take a hand in selection, price and allocation among domestic producers of the items to be exported, which is a direct step back to domestic control and leads to a state-controlled economy."

FAO HEAD PROPOSES WORLD FOOD BODY

Sir John Boyd Orr Would Give Permanent Council Power to Fix Flow of Surpluses

PLAN IS TOLD COMMITTEE

1943

Strong Opposition Is Forecast —Nations Failing to Conserve Food May Be Punished

By WALTER H. WAGGONER

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WASHINGTON, May 23 — Sir John Boyd Orr, Director General of the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization, today proposed the formation of a permanent international food council equipped with the executive authority to put into effect such actions as the FAO might recommend for a world food program.

The proposal was set forth in general terms before a committee of the special emergency conference called by the FAO for determining ways of meeting the present food crisis. Sir John was reported to have made it plain that the food council which he suggested would in no way interfere with the committee's effort to set up an international emergency food council for coordinating the activities of the Combined Food Board and other agencies dealing with the current severe shortages.

The FAO is not empowered by the constitution which its members ratified in Quebec in October to take action in regard to its recommendations. Its charter limits it to collecting and disseminating information and recommending actions which could be set into motion either by individual governments or some other executive agency of the United Nations.

Proposal May Bring Fight

It is generally felt that Sir John's proposal for a food council with power to issue as directives certain FAO recommendations will run into strong opposition. His project would also include, it is understood, commodity boards for dealing with surplus foods moving in world trade, which is substantially the recommendation made by F. H. La Guardia, Director General of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, on Tuesday.

A memorandum outlining Sir John's proposal stated that the food council "would be able to contribute toward the stabilization of prices in periods of scarcity or in the handling of surpluses so that farmers would be assured of adequate returns."

Such an organization, which is popular in general with consuming countries, has been opposed by producers, and by governments representing commodity traders, such as the United Kingdom and the United States.

Herbert Broadley, delegate from the United Kingdom, said on Tuesday that his Government could not support a food agency with executive power, and members of the United States representation have taken a similar stand, both here and at Quebec.

Meanwhile the possibility of economic sanctions against uncooperative countries receiving foods through allocation arose suddenly today as members of another committee discussed ways of conserving and expanding food supplies during the present emergency. A high official revealed that the group considered imposing some form of sanction, perhaps the reduction of food shipments, against governments which did not act upon recommendations of the International Food Authority to the fullest extent possible.

By Monday this committee is expected to have prepared a list of recommendations for conserving and expanding food supplies.

Hoover Heads South Saturday

Two announcements by the White House today had a direct bearing on the international food situation. At the request of President Truman, Herbert Hoover, honorary chairman of the United States Famine Emergency Committee, and five assistants will leave Saturday for a tour of about a month through the Central and South American republics.

With Mr. Hoover will be Hugh Gibson, formerly Ambassador to Brazil, Belgium and Poland; Dr Julius Klein, formerly Assistant Secretary of Commerce; Dr. D. A Fitzgerald of the Department of Agriculture, Maurice Pate of the International Red Cross, and Frank Mason, press assistant.

In each of the countries he visits Mr. Hoover will discuss ways in which they can participate "in alleviating the critical famine conditions prevalent in large areas of the world," the announcement stated.

The second announcement reported that the President had asked Secretary of State Byrnes and Secretary of Agriculture Anderson to appoint a committee on voluntary foreign aid "to recommend measures to promote the efficiency of American voluntary aid to people in foreign countries." Charles P. Taft has been asked to serve as chairman.

The committee will attempt to coordinate voluntary relief programs with those officially sponsored by the Government, and will be available to advise on new projects as well as help existing private relief agencies.

On behalf of 114 labor, consumer, women's and other organizations, Mrs. Dwight Morrow called at the White House and urged President Truman to do "everything that humanly can be done" to relieve hunger abroad. In a letter she outlined a six-point program which proposed that food shipments be increased; that an international food commission be set up under the FAO; that the UNRRA or a similar agency be utilized until the emergency is over; that measures to increase production be taken during the emergency; that price and other controls be retained, and that rationing be restored as soon as possible.

Food Board May Be Enlarged, Extended

Washington, May 23 (AP)—The international food conference veered today in the direction of enlarging the Combined Food Board and then keeping it alive an extra year to battle hunger throughout the world.

That has been proposed by America, Britain and Canada—the countries that founded the board and are its only members. The plan is only in the discussion stage in a conference committee, and is still subject to change, but many delegates have said they liked it.

Would Have FAO Take Over

The United States, Britain and Canada propose that the board operate only as long as the present famine emergency exists. After that the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization would provide the long-range machinery for handling the world's food problem. To make the changeover smooth, the FAO would work closely with the food board.

France and Czechoslovakia have suggested an even longer life for whatever new food agency the present conference recommends. France has proposed that this agency be created by the United Nations.

Board Plan Seen Faster

But that would require legislative sanction by prospective member nations—possibly a lengthy process. Consequently some delegates believe it would be more feasible to use the Combined Food Board as the basis for the new organization.

This board is already operating, trying to line up surplus food and parcel it out among famished peoples. It could easily be enlarged. All that would be needed would be invitations and acceptances.

The Combined Food Board was a wartime agency and was not created to tackle postwar famine. Since it fell heir to that task, the three parent nations agreed to keep it going to next December 31. Now they feel that the worst of the emergency should be over by the end of next year and that the FAO could take over.

The Board's Powers

The plan to extend the size and life of the food board contemplates no broad expansion of its powers. It could recommend to individual countries methods for the "most effective use of food resources"—which could cover rationing and other control measures—but it would have no power to enforce its suggestions.

About fifteen nations have worked with the food board. These might be invited to become members. Russia is not among them, but a conference official said Russia "would certainly be invited to join any enlarged board."

Zionists Protest Delay in Entry Of 100,000 Jews

U. S. Leaders Critical of State Department for Approving Consultations

From the Herald Tribune Bureau

WASHINGTON, May 23.—American Zionists are "outraged" that immediate admission of 100,000 Jews into Palestine is to be delayed, an emergency meeting of Zionist leaders declared here tonight.

The group objected vigorously to such delay "while another time-consuming series of consultations is launched" by the British government and the State Department. It suggested that the Zionist Emergency Council and the Jewish Agency for Palestine refuse to "become involved in procedures which will spell further unconscionable delay" in admitting the 100,000.

Meanwhile, a State Department spokesman, when asked to clarify a statement issued by the department on the subject last night, said that Arab protests against proposed admission of the Jews had not been rejected. He said that no decision would be made until pending consultations with both Arabs and Jews have been completed. On May 21 the department announced it had asked comment from both Jews and Arabs within thirty days.

The Zionist leaders, who met at the Hotel Statler under the auspices of the American Zionist Emergency Council, represented 400 communities, the council said. They heard reports from Dr. Abba Hilli Silver, joint chairman of the council and president of the Zionist Organization of America, and Emmanuel Neumann, vice-president of the organization.

Their declaration noted that President Truman had urged admission of 100,000 Jews last summer, that the joint Anglo-American committee of inquiry had unanimously urged this move, that the President had indorsed this part of the report, and that the State Department last night said the President's statement was controlling on all departments.

"Therefore, the President's position on the immediate transfer of 100,000 Jews to Palestine is now the fixed policy of our government," the declaration said. "However, while accepting this position, the Department of State is nevertheless continuing in practice a procedure of consultations, which may delay indefinitely the attainment of the immediate objective to which our government is already fully committed."

Dean Acheson, Acting Secretary of State, had announced previously that recommendations of the committee cannot be put into effect until views of both Arabs and Jews are obtained under commitments of both the United States and British governments.

DENIES PRESIDENT IS TO SEE STALIN

Washington, May 23 (A. P.).—White House Secretary Charles G. Ross said today there was no truth to a report that President Truman might meet Prime Minister Stalin in Vienna early in June.

Ross gave this response when asked about an article in the Paris newspaper Samedi Soir that the meeting might be held about June 10 for the purpose of signing a twenty-year treaty of friendship between Russia and the United States.

HOOVER TO LEAVE ON TRIP SATURDAY

Washington, May 23 (A. P.).—Herbert Hoover plans to leave on Saturday for Mexico City on the first stage of his South American tour as President Truman's special food emissary.

The White House announced today that the former President expects to arrive in the Mexican capital on Sunday and remain there several days before going to Panama, where he is due May 29.

From there, a White House statement said, Hoover's itinerary in quest of food to help alleviate the critical conditions prevalent in large areas of the world will depend on weather conditions, the progress of his discussions, and other factors.

The party tentatively plans to proceed by plane down the west coast of South America and return along the east coast. It will include Hugh Gibson, former Ambassador to Brazil, Belgium and Poland; Dr. Julius Klein, former Assistant Secretary of Commerce; Dr. D. A. Fitzgerald, Agriculture Department food expert; Maurice Pate, Red Cross executive,and Frank Mason, press assistant. They expect to return to Washington about June 22.

The group will review import requirements of each country visited and where surpluses are found available, "Mr. Hoover will offer each nation an opportunity to make its full contribution to the relief of world distress."

"The program that Mr. Hoover will discuss is a broad one," the statement said, "and he is confident that each of the other American republics will want to share in all ways that are available to them."

Swiss Right To Nazi Gold Disputed

Washington, May 23 (AP)—French officials registered sharp dissatisfaction today over an Allied agreement that will let neutral Switzerland keep about $88,000,000 in German gold.

France was a party to the agreement, along with the United States and Britain, but the French emphasized that they concurred only for the sake of harmony and because the American and British negotiators desired a quick settlement.

Under the agreement, Switzerland will turn over about $58,140,000 in Swiss money to the Allies, who in return waive claims to the remainder of Switzerland-cached gold which the Germans allegedly looted from conquered nations during the war.

Switzerland also will keep half of all other German assets there, valued by Allied experts at upward of $750,000,000. In addition, a Swiss agency, with advice from the Allies, will determine what is—and what is not—a German asset.

"No Right," French Say

The French express resentment at the arrangement on the gold.

"We tried right to the end of the negotiations to insist that Switzerland had no right to this gold which the Nazis looted from Allied countries," said one official. "It was just that we couldn't hold out indefinitely when the Americans and British wanted to settle."

American officials, who had demanded at the start of the negotiations that Switzerland turn over all the German assets to the Allies, acknowledged today that they had never expected to achieve that goal. "We got more than we expected to get," said one official.

He added, however, that France had a good case on the gold question because it had reimbursed Belgium for about $130,000,000 in Belgian gold deposited in French banks, and later taken by Germany.

The official said he believed the Allies might have got all the German assets if the United States had used "frozen" Swiss assets in this country as an outright bargaining weapon.

The United States, however, was reluctant to do this, he said, because that would amount to virtual economic warfare against Switzerland.

"We all want good relations with the Swiss," he explained. "Several European countries whose economies were wrecked by the war need Swiss goods to help them get back on their feet."

U. S. to Help War Refugees

"Nansen Passports" Approved by State Department

WASHINGTON, May 23 (AP).—Representative Clare Boothe Luce, Republican, of Connecticut, disclosed today that the State Department has approved a resolution to air war refugees unable

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to return to their homes because of political or other difficulties.

A letter from Dean Acheson, Acting Secretary of State, advised Mrs. Luce and Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg, Republican, of Michigan, who joined in introducing the resolution, that the State Department has instructed its representative on the Inter-Governmental Committee on Refugees to favor issuance of papers similar to the "Nansen passport" used after the first World War.

These "Nansen passports" served as identification papers for displaced persons, legitimatized their civil status and their right to become self-sustaining persons.

Both Mrs. Luce and Mr. Vandenberg say such passoptrs are more necessary now than after the last war.

'Most Better' U.S. Answers Plea Of Lonely Oriental

Washington, May 23 (AP)—The Government today completed a deal with a fellow over in India who thinks the Secretary of Interior is a pretty wonderful guy in a pretty wonderful country.

This fellow, M. P. Sharma, wrote the Secretary a letter with this snappy introduction:

Dear Sir: Kind-hearted and philanthropic, gentle - minded, great, honourable and big, respectable Secretary of the United States Department of Interior, an immence helper friend of mine and past and coming future.

With this off his chest, Sharma reached into his copious supply of adjectives, and really went to work.

"My Lonesome Living"

He pointed out that he was a poor man who lived in Harral, a village in the Narsinghpur district.

Apparetnly Harral is no Shangri La, for Sharmar complained of "this badly rural surroundings where I passing the days of my life in this solitary place of my lonesome living."

Now he had heard of the United States, "where heaven had bestowed the blessings of health, wealth, prosperity, wisdom and of happy living on the persons of your nation."

And he had heard of its "most better" government, which turned out "useful literature, reading material and magazines." These, he had been informed, could be had "free of charges."

Longs For Maps, Pictures

That's why he was writing, he shyly admitted at last.

He yearned for literature which would "give all about different parts and countries." Also, how about a "big colored map of each country and pictures of all interesting places and wonderlands of great wonders?"

"I have in me," Sharma confessed, "immense longings to get such kind of useful literature and books."

And so pamphlets and maps were bundled up today and sent to the persuasive correspondent in far off India, who really can make with the language.

P.S.—Sahis Sharma: Yes, they were sent free of charges.

First G. I. Families to Japan

WASHINGTON, May 23 (AP).—The first group of 1,000 wives and children to join soldiers stationed in Japan will leave about the second week in June, the War Department announced today. Others will be transported later to the Philippines, Korea and to the Ryukyus.

SPAATZ WARNS U. S.

Washington, May 23 (A. P.).—Gen. Carl Spaatz said yesterday that post-war bombers with a range of thousands of miles and 600-miles-an-hour fighter planes made it imperative in the atomic age for the United States to maintain ready and efficient air defenses.

Spaatz, Army Air Forces Commanding General, told a group of air reservists at the War Department that the Army's new B-36 bomber could carry an atom bomb 10,000 miles.

Detailing plans for a 500,000-man regular Air Force supported by National Guard and air reservists, Spaatz said "the degree of efficiency of this organization will determine the American security."

1,079-Ship Navy 'Nice' But 965 'Practical'

Washington, May 23 (AP)—The House cleared its decks today for a battle over the size of the postwar Navy.

Members chose sides over these issues:

1. A Naval Committee recommendation that the fleet contain 1,079 ships—319 in active operation, 73 in a ready reserve, and 687 in an inactive reserve. The House last year unanimously passed a bill favoring such a Navy, and the Navy Department asked the Budget Bureau for $6,375,000,000 to finance it. The Budget Bureau reduced the figure to $4,224,000,000.

2. An Appropriations Committee recommendation that the fleet contain 965 ships—291 active, 42 reserve, and 632 inactive. The committee added $374,260,000 in cash to the Budget Bureau's figure but lopped approximately $422,000,000 from the Navy's contractual authority. The new cash was earmarked largely for increased naval reserve training and for research.

Says "Stay Within Reason"

Representative Sheppard (D., Cal)., chairman of the Appropriations subcommittee that wrote the bill, commented:

"While it would be a nice thing to have a much bigger navy, we have got to stay within reason and keep national finance in mind. Our plan is practical and economical."

Chairman Vinson (D., Ga.) of the Naval Committee has announced that he will seek to restore approximately $122,000,000 in cash and $275,000,000 in contractual authority. His committee directed him to do that at a closed session yesterday, he told reporters.

No Compromise In Sight

The extra cash, Vinson said, will permit retention in the fleet of the 114 ships the appropriations committee proposes to knock out. Unless this is done, he claimed, the ships will be scrapped.

All the ships involved are either in operation now or under construction.

Both the naval and appropriations committees were unanimous in their recommendations. Thus, with no compromise in sight, the House itself must settle the fight during debate today and tomorrow.

"We'll fight this out on the floor," Sheppard declared.

"This is a fight the House itself must settle," Vinson agreed.

Navy Shows New Firepower

Washington, May 23 (AP)—The Navy took the wraps off its newest shooting irons today in a demonstration of terrific firepower directed by electronic brains.

The array of guns and rocket launchers put through their paces at the Navy Ordnance Proving Ground in near-by Dahlgren, Va., ranged from weapons that saw their first action toward the end of the war to newly developed models still largely in the hush-hush stage.

Other Impressive Weapons

Pride of the proving ground appeared to be a 3-inch automatic-loading anti-aircraft gun that threw a shell every second, or twice as fast as a hand-loaded gun. Officers said it will be used in both twin and single mounts on shipboard, with radar supplying its firing directions. No photographs of this gun were permitted.

An even more impressive gun, still in the experimental stage and discussed only guardedly by the ordnance officers, was the three-inch 70-caliber anti-aircraft gun. It was not fired.

"Its accuracy, rate of fire, effective range and damage effect will be many times greater than that of any anti-aircraft machine gun now known to be in existence," the Bureau of Ordnance said.

Automatic Turret Included

Only ships designed for this gun can mount it, as it will be fed automatically from below decks and have a radar fire-control system which will spot enemy planes or missiles, track them, compute corrections and open fire, also automatically.

Discussed but not demonstrated was a new rapid-fire turret, claimed to make all present turrets obsolete. It houses three 8-inch guns which are automatically loaded, directed and fired, without a man in the turret.

Walsh-Vinson Merger Note Assailed By Hill, Sparkman

Washington, May 23 (AP)—Democratic House and Senate whips said today that it was "presumptuous" of the two naval committee chairmen to advise Secretary of the Navy Forrestal against a merger "compromise."

Senator Hill and Representative Sparkman, the party deputies from Alabama, declared that in effect Senator Walsh (D., Mass.) and Representative Vinson (D., Ga.) were telling Forrestal to disregard President Truman's views on army-navy unification.

And they added that the two chairmen were presumptuous, too, in their assertion that Congress would pass no merger bill.

Enactment Predicted

Both Hill and Sparkman expressed emphatic belief that unification legislation would be enacted this year. They are members of the military committees of their respective chambers.

The congressional tempest was touched off by the letter, made public last Sunday, which Walsh and Vinson sent Forrestal on the merger issue. The letter asserted that no such legislation would be passed by Congress and advised Forrestal to avoid "any compromise" on the subject with Secretary of War Robert Patterson.

President Truman has directed the two Secretaries to compromise their differences and agree on merger legislation.

Hill is coauthor of the merger bill now on the Senate calendar, calling for an overall defense secretary and a separate under secretary for each of the three services. It won approval of the Senate Military Committee, 13-2, and Hill predicted it could be passed.

"I think they (Walsh and Vinson) were presumptuous," Sparkman said. "I don't think they or any other two members can speak for the whole Congress.

"It seems to me, too, that the President's orders should take precedent over those of congressional committee chairmen. After all, the President is commander-in-chief of the armed forces."

Hill's Reaction

Hill chided Walsh and Vinson in similar words.

"It was presumptuous of them to attempt to speak for Congress, when they are only two out of 531 (members)," he said.

"I also think it was presumptuous of them to tell a member of the President's official family he should not comply with the President's directions as Secretary of the Navy to get together with the Secretary of War and compromise differences.

"I think legislation for the unification of the armed forces will very definitely pass this Congress."

Despite this flare-up, there was no assurance just when the Senate might reach the merger bill.

The chamber must first dispose of such controversial items as labor disputes legislation, extension of the draft and continuation of the OPA.

Forrestal Comments

Denver, May 23 (AP)—Navy Secretary Forrestal, here today to pin ten medals on a Denver naval air hero and address the Rotary Club, expressed confidence in an early solution of the Army-Navy merger question.

The Secretary was asked to comment on the Navy Department's present attitude on the proposed merger.

"The Army," he said, "is a wonderful organization and I'm sure the question will be settled soon to the satisfaction of all concerned."

135,000 Loans Made to Veterans

WASHINGTON, May 23 (AP)—About one per cent of the veterans of the second World War have obtained loans under the G. I. bill for homes, farms and business purposes. The Veterans Administration reported today that 121,000 loans had been made for homes, more than 4,000 for farms, and nearly 10,000 for businesses. So far 12,000,000 have been discharged from the services.

Lenders advanced more than $613,000,000 for veterans' loans, of which VA guaranteed $271,000,000.

TRUMAN APPEALS TO SENATE ON OPA

He Repeats Demand for Full Year Extension of Controls—Assails House Amendments

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WASHINGTON, May 23—President Truman appealed to the Senate today for prompt renewal of price-control legislation for another year without amendments "that would jeopardize economic stability."

The letter, which was read to the Senate, arrived just before the Senate Banking and Currency Committee went into executive session to frame a price-control bill.

The committee has thirty-two amendments, which range from immediate abolition of the price agency to a proposal by Senator Taft setting a formula for price increases after Sept. 1.

The members reacted to the President's letter along party lines. Senator Hickenlooper of Iowa said he did not believe the letter would have any effect upon the committee's action.

Senator Wagner, committee chairman, said he believed the President's message would be effective while Senators Taft and Milliken expressed doubt that it would carry any influence.

Warns Against 'Disaster'

In his letter addressed to Senator Wagner, the President said that the most important issue now before Congress is whether to protect the country from the imminent danger of inflation.

All the gains made so far in production and trade, he added, "could be swept away by inflation in a few short months." Prompt renewal of the stabilization laws in effective form for one year he said is essential to avoid such a disaster. The letter continued:

"For fifteen weeks, the Congress has been considering the extension of the stabilization laws. The House of Representatives has passed a bill which I would not be able to approve because, although purporting to extend price control, it would actually mean a quick end to price control.

"I am disturbed by reports of proposals in your committee of many amendments that would impair effective price control. As a result of spreading uncertainty about prices and growing fear of inflation the country is already experiencing a creeping economic paralysis from speculation and withholding of goods.

Wants Amendments Dropped

"I earnestly repeat my earlier request that the Congress quickly re-enact the stabilization laws without amendments that would jeopardize economic stability.

"I ask, too, that as President I do not be handicapped by amendments destroying my authority to vast responsibility for effective coordinated administration of the laws in those departments and agencies of the Government which I believe can best carry out the stabilization policies."

Chester Bowles, Director of Economic Stabilization, also wrote Senator Wagner and renewed his plea that controls be imposed on comercial rents to combat "increases which in many sections of the country were already soaring to dangerous levels."

The stabilization director asked the committee to add an amendment to the pending bill enabling the OPA to control comercial rents in particularly serious areas. He contended that such controls would offer business men the protection of stable costs and aid the whole stabilization program.

P.-T.A. Urges Rationing

Denver, May 23 (AP)—The National Congress of Parents and Teachers came out today in favor of requisitioning and rationing of foodstuffs.

A resolution adopted at the clos-

ing session of the congress' annual meeting—addressed to "President Truman and other officials concerned"—urged:

1. Requisitioning of foodstuffs by the Government if necessary to make available "a much larger proportion of our abundant food supply" for purchase by other Governments and UNRRA.

2. Rationing to American consumers to assure "fair distribution at home of any food made scarce by this action."

The resolution, declaring the United States has not sent abroad food shipments "proportionate to needs or to what we could have provided," urged the Government to double its famine emergency program and to act to increase production.

EXTEND GRAIN BONUS PLAN

Additional Time Permitted Where Elevators Are Filled

WASHINGTON, May 23 (AP)—The Agriculture Department announced today that farmers in areas where country grain elevators are filled will be permitted additional time beyond May 25 to collect the 30 cent a bushel bonus being offered for wheat for export.

The bonus offer will expire May 25 but in areas where local elevators are blocked farmers will be permitted to sign contracts through that date for sale of their grain to the Government, with delivery deferred until elevators are open. Local elevators are acting as buying agencies for the Government. No specific terminal date for the time extension was announced by the department.

Control Of Price Margins Is Due Senate Airing

Washington, May 23 (AP)—The Senate Banking Committee, in agreement on three major provisions of the price-control extension bill, pointed today toward a decision on the fourth and last.

Thus far, the committee has decided to:

1. Extend the life of the OPA to June 30, 1947.

2. Provide for systematic removal of price controls in the interval.

3. End subsidy payments May 1, 1947, with $1,100,000,000 provided for the payments until that time. These are designed to hold down retail prices.

The remaining big question is that of price margins.

More Lenient Attitude

The committee in general has shown a more lenient attitude toward the OPA than did the House which wrote in a provision that ceiling prices must reflect cost plus "a reasonable profit" to producers, processors and distributors, including retailers.

Several suggestions for handling the margin problem are before the committee. Senator Taft (R., Ohio), calling signals for a Republican group, has proposed that after September 1 no maximum price shall be established or maintained which does not give the manufacturer his 1941 cost plus the average unit cost increase within the industry since that time.

For wholesalers and retailers, he has proposed that the base period markups and discounts be made mandatory in figuring ceilings.

Proposals Being Written

The committee reached its decision on subsidies late yesterday, then recessed until this afternoon to give subcommittees time to put the subsidy and decontrol proposals into legal language.

The subsidy amendment, adopted 14 to 2, provides $900,000,000 for food subsidies, with the balance going for similar payments on lead, zinc, copper, rubber and petroleum.

Senator Murdock (D., Utah) said there was "a distinct understanding" in the committee that the copper, lead and zinc subsidies are to be continued until June 30, 1947, even though the cutoff date on the food payments was set for next May 1.

OPA INCREASES PRICES ON CARS BY 4 TO 8 P. C.

Action Seen Routing Chance of Ceiling Cuts as the Output Rises.

Washington, May 23 (A. P.).—OPA, slapping 4 to 8 per cent price hikes on top of previous increases for new automobiles, kept the door open today for a possible further boost. At the same time chances virtually disappeared for any OPA-ordered cut in ceiling prices when the industry achieves full scale production.

A high OPA official said that the agency "does not plan to try to reduce prices" after cars begin to roll from assembly lines at the pre-war rate. Manufacturing costs usually decline as production goes up.

Asserting that car makers "have had a pretty tough time of it" and that a price cut by OPA would be out of the question, the official said that there could be another increase. Three already have been piled on 1942 auto prices.

Present ceilings will stand, the official said, until the industry has been operating at the 1941 production rate for three months. It may take some time to hit that stride. The Civilian Production Administration reported last week that, due mainly to strikes, only 433,766 passenger cars were produced in the ten months through April. It said this was just about a normal pre-war figure for one month.

Average Rise $75.

When the 1941 rate is achieved and maintained for three months OPA will take another look at prices and grant additional increases for which manufacturers may qualify under the agency's peacetime pricing standards.

The increases announced yesterday range from $33 to $167, averaging about $75 for sixteen makes of cars built by Chrysler, Ford, General Motors, Hudson, Nash, Packard and Studebaker.

For the latter two companies the increases compensate for both wage boosts and higher prices for materials, principally steel, and parts. The other five firms received increases for parts and materials. Their wage boosts were offset earlier by price hikes of from $1 to $60 a car.

The full amount of the fresh increases will be paid by the public. Dealers were required to absorb part of the previous two, but OPA has announced that their pre-war profit margins will be cut no more. The retail increase is effective on cars shipped beginning yesterday. Previous ceilings were continued on all other cars.

Far From 1942 Ceilings.

Last night's announcement took OPA further away from its 1945 goal of 1942 ceilings on new cars. With part of the increase due to "improvements" and "design changes" in virtually every case, here are a few examples of how present ceilings stack up against 1942 OPA prices on four-door sedans:

Plymouth Deluxe, $1,069 now as compared with $882 in 1942, up $187; Ford Deluxe Eight, $995 and $931, up $64; Chevrolet Stylemaster Sport Sedan, $936 and $833, up $103; Chrysler Royal, $1,353 and $1,264, up $89; Mercury Town Sedan, $1,241 and $1,162, up $79; Pontiac Series 6 La Torpedo 6, $1,127 and $978, up $149; Oldsmobile Series 66, $1,163 and $998, up $165; Buick Series 40, $1,250 and $1,110, up $140; Cadillac Series 61, $1,794 and $1,520, up $274; Hudson Series 51 Super 6, $1,240 and $1,147, up $93; Nash Series 600, $1,119 and $1,041, up $78; Packard Six, $1,510 and $1,408, up $102; Dodge Deluxe, $1,176 and $991, up $185; De Soto Deluxe, $1,251 and $1,168, up $83.

Here is the range of increases granted yesterday over previous ceilings for the various makes of cars:

Plymouth from $64 to $81; Dodge, $83 to $89; De Soto, $76 to $86; Chrysler Six, $82 to $96; Ford, $42 to $62; Mercury, $49 to $72; Lincoln, $92 to $167; Chevrolet, $33 to $52; Pontiac, $38 to $63; Oldsmobile, $39 to $72; Buick, $51 to $83; Cadillac, $68 to $148; Hudson, $73 to $94; Packard, $98 to $162; Nash $66 to $74.

OPA also set prices for 1947 model Studebakers but did not compare them with previous ceilings. The agency said the design and engineering of these cars had been changed entensively. Ceilings for the new Studebaker models are: Champion Deluxe, $1,158; Regal Deluxe, $1,221; Commander Deluxe, $1,370; Commander Regal Deluxe, $1,477.

Presbyterians Told U. S. Has Vital World Role

Dr. F. W. Evans, of Troy, Is Elected as Moderator to Succeed Dr. Lampe

Special to the Herald Tribune

ATLANTIC CITY, May 23.—American democracy must provide leadership and example to the rootless millions of Europe and Asia "who will go in one of two directions," Dr. William Blakeman Lampe, retiring moderator of the Presbyterian Church in the United States, told the 158th General Assembly here today. "Russia," he added, "is bidding for them."

Elected to succeed Dr. Lampe was Dr. Frederick W. Evans, minister of the Second Presbyterian Church of Troy, N. Y., who defeated Dr. Raymon M. Kistler, president of Beaver College, Jenkintown, Pa., and minister of the First Presbyterian Church of Haddonfield, N. J. Dr. Lampe is minister of the West Presbyterian Church of St. Louis.

Describing the unsettled plight of 300,000,000 people in Europe and 500,000,000 in Asia, Dr. Lampe said: "All these people look with longing for the secret of that which is the greatness of America and they wonder if in that secret they might find the answer to their hopes."

Dr. Lampe said that as leader of the Presbyterian Church in the United States he had been asked frequently if there were any danger that the church would become controlled by the spirit of isolationism.

"We better face it frankly," he said. "There is a danger that we will yield to such a spirit. We must make sure that as an assembly we take actions that cannot be misunderstood or misinterpreted."

The moderator told the 880 commissioners, both clergy and laymen, to advance the church's plans for evangelism if they hoped to achieve the goal of 1,000,000 new members to be added to the present roster of 2,160,000.

The ministers of the church were challenged tonight to make their pulpits "a sounding board for applying the principles of Christianity to vital problems of the day," in an address by Wilbur La Roe jr., Washington attorney and lay member of the Assembly's General Council.

"If I were a minister," he said, "I could not remain silent on the situation in Spain or in Argentina. . . . I would not remain silent about such social evils as the liquor traffic and gambling." . . .

He told the convention that "such charging of the metals could only be to the extent of creating therapeutic dentifrice without harming the tissues."

Dr. W. I. L. McGonigle of Freehold, chairman of the society's Committee on Dental Science and Literature, said in his annual report that much of women's denture trouble was mental. "Women are shopping around for the best fashions in teeth," he said. Nowadays dentists must not only fit their mouths but also their minds."

GI Baby Death Toll On 2 Ships Reaches 6

New York, May 23 (AP)—The death toll of babies stricken aboard GI brideships mounted to six today when a 5-year-old girl, in this country only four days, died in Pittsburgh.

The child, Vivian Smith, arrived here with her mother, Mrs. Howard Smith, whose husband lives in Burbank, Cal., on the S.S. Brazil last Sunday.

Five On Other Ship Die

Five infants who traveled on the brideship Zebulon Vance have died from a mysterious ailment which struck them as they crossed the Atlantic.

A Federal investigation was begun after mothers complained of overcrowding and unsanitary conditions aboard the Vance.

The ship docked here Monday after a thirteen-day voyage from Le Havre. Four deaths occurred at the Fort Hamilton Hospital—where fifteen other babies originally were taken—and one at Paris, Ill. Several ailing infants have been transferred from the army hospital to other hospitals or their homes.

Latest reported death was that of Robert Ball, 9-week-old son of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Ball, who died Tuesday night at Paris of what a physician diagnosed as "malnutrition developing into pneumonia."

The child's mother said he had refused a food formula prescribed shortly before sailing and took no nourishment after the ship sailed.

One of the GI wives, Mrs. John Aliberti, formerly of Keerbergen, Belgium, said that "in the cabin in which I came over there were eighteen women and ten babies."

"Skin And Bones"

Her 2-month-old son, Anthony, is seriously ill.

"The baby is skin and bones, like the victims of the horror camps at Dachau," said the infant's father, a former staff sergeant, of Portland, Maine.

Mrs. Aliberti said the baby was healthy when she boarded the ship and added that although the baby became ill there was no medical examination except a perfunctory scrutiny of the child's hair.

Another GI bride, Mrs. Jeannie Battenfield, 20, said sanitary conditions aboard the vessel were "deplorable." Her child, Myriam, 6 months, is ill.

Sees Atom as Guard for the Teeth

Dr. Ribble Tells New Jersey Dentists' Group of Possible Use Against Mouth Infection.

Atlantic City, May 23 (A. P.).—Possible future use of atomic energy to control tooth decay and mouth infection was described today by Dr. Roy D. Ribble, secreary of the New York Academy of Dentistry.

Addressing the 76th annual meeting of the New Jersey State Dental Society, he said:

"It may be possible to charge metal inlays and fillings within the mouth with atomic energy with the resulting radioactivity tending to make the mouth germ free and infection free."

Stating that 60 per cent of diseases of the body came from germs entering through the mouth, he said "If we sterilize this entry way for germs, the body will be protected against disease through making radioactive the metals in the mouth."

The death, which physicians diagnosed as acute diarrhea and malnutrition, was the first reported among the Brazil's passengers.

One Improving

Another baby on the Brazil hospitalized here, 7-months-old Jacques Pierre Herter, was reported slightly improved. His father, George Herter, of Wasega, Minn., was expected to arrive here soon from the west.

Mrs. Smith and Mrs. Herter, who sailed from France, said army doctors had switched their babies' feeding to a prepared milk formula.

The mothers protested that the babies were kept in a large nursery during the crossing. They said they were allowed to see them "only one hour a day."

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A-Bomb Radioactivity Spreads Over Huge Areas After Blasts

NEW YORK, May 23 (AP). The Times says research by Eastman Kodak Co. scientists has revealed that radioactive effects of atom bomb explosions spread in the course of a few days over an area about the size of Australia.

The findings, disclosed yesterday, were based on several months of investigation into the source of radioactivity detected last fall in strawboard stiffeners used between photographic films.

A routine test of strawboard in the fall of 1945 showed that material made three to eight weeks after the bomb blast in New Mexico showed radioactivity sufficient to fog film. The two plants making the strawboard were in the Middle West, 400 to 500 miles apart.

The scientists concluded that radioactive particles from the New Mexico explosion probably were spread by stratospheric winds and precipitated into the Middle West by rain.

The two plants making strawboard are supplied by different watersheds, but sediment taken from the river water used in both plants showed contamination, while the straw, fresh from the fields, did not.

Atom scientists believe that one bomb apparently doubles radioactivity over a wide area. Scientists of the International Protection Commission have said that radiations equal to about 10,000 times those of normal air are the maximum daily safe load for the human body.

3,671 Veterans Reaching U.S.

[By the Associated Press]

Nearly 600 troops are due to arrive today at New York aboard one transport while 3,071 more are due aboard eight vessels at Seattle, Wash., and San Francisco.

Ships and units arriving:

At New York—Texarkana Victory, from Le Havre: 578 miscellaneous troops.

Other Arrivals

At San Francisco—Miscellaneous personnel on following vessels: Ascella, from Guam, 32 navy; Thomas Jefferson, from Pearl Harbor, 363 navy, 219 Marines, 261 civilians; Sumner, from Pearl Harbor, 59 navy; Little Hales, from Pearl Harbor, 14 navy; Marine Dragon, from Pearl Harbor, 1,144 navy, 316 Marines, 558 army, 417 civilians.

At Seattle — Miscellaneous on following: U.S.S. Caleum, from Guam, 79 navy; U.S.S. Beaver, from Yokosuka, 79 navy; Henry Failing, from Alaska, 208 army.

PRECEDE LONDON IRANIAN

BY FRANCIS W. CARPENTER

NEW YORK MAY 23-(AP)-RUSSIA ANNOUNCED TONIGHT THAT THE RED ARMY EVACUATION OF IRAN WAS COMPLETED MAY 9, THREE DAYS AFTER THE DEADLINE SET BY THE UNITED NATIONS SECURITY COUNCIL.

THE BRIEF SOVIET ANNOUNCEMENT LEFT UP IN THE AIR REITERATED CHARGES BY IRAN'S AMBASSADOR, HUSSEIN ALA, THAT RUSSIA STILL IS INTERFERING IN THE AFFAIRS OF HIS COUNTRY.

BOTH THE ASSOCIATED PRESS AND THE OFFICIAL SOVIET MONITOR IN LONDON RECORDED THE FOLLOWING BRIEF ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE MOSCOW RADIO:

"THE FULL EVACUATION OF SOVIET TROOPS FROM IRAN WAS COMPLETED ON MAY 9, ACCORDING TO INFORMATION IN POSSESSION OF THE GENERAL STAFF OF THE TRANS-CAUCASIAN MILITARY DISTRICT.

"THE CONCLUSION OF THE EVACUATION BY THIS DATE CORRESPONDS TO THE EVACUATION PLAN OF THE TRANS-CAUCASIAN MILITARY DISTRICT ANNOUNCED AT THE END OF MARCH."

THOSE TWO PARAGRAPHS CONSTITUTED THE FIRST WORD ON THE IRANIAN EVACUATION FROM RUSSIA SINCE MAY 6, WHEN THE SOVIETS IGNORED THE SECURITY COUNCIL'S REQUEST FOR A REPORT WHETHER THE WITHDRAWAL HAD BEEN COMPLETED.

THE BROADCAST CAME A DAY AFTER THE COUNCIL IN SPIRITED DEBATE DECIDED TO KEEP THE IRANIAN CASE ON ITS AGENDA FOR A COMPLETE REPORT. A REPORT FROM PREMIER AHMED QAVAM, OF IRAN, TUESDAY THAT HIS INFORMATION SHOWED THE SOVIETS HAD LEFT MAY 6 WAS TERMED "INCONCLUSIVE" BY THE UNITED STATES AND BRITISH DELEGATES.

IT WAS PROBABLE THAT THE BROADCAST WOULD CONSTITUTE THE ONLY WORD RUSSIA WOULD HAVE ON THE EVACUATION. SOVIET DELEGATE ANDREI A. GROMYKO HAS CONSISTENTLY BOYCOTTED ALL IRANIAN MATTERS IN THE COUNCIL SINCE HE FAILED LAST MONTH TO GET THE COUNCIL TO DROP THE ENTIRE MATTER ON THE GROUNDS THAT AN AGREEMENT HAD BEEN REACHED BETWEEN IRAN AND RUSSIA.

UNITED NATIONS OBSERVERS POINTED OUT THAT THE MAY 9 DATE COULD BE WELL WITHIN THE TIME LIMIT SET BY THE RUSSIANS IN MARCH WHEN THE CASE WAS BROUGHT UP AS SOON AS THE SECURITY COUNCIL MET IN NEW YORK.

ON MARCH 27, GROMYKO TOLD THE COUNCIL THAT THE EVACUATION HAD BEGUN MARCH 24 AND WOULD PROBABLY END "WITHIN FIVE OR SIX WEEKS UNLESS UNFORESEEN CIRCUMSTANCES ARISE."

ON APRIL 5, THE IRANIAN GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCED THE RUSSIAN-IRANIAN AGREEMENT WHICH SAID THAT RED ARMY TROOPS WOULD EVACUATE ALL IRANIAN TERRITORY WITHIN ONE AND ONE-HALF MONTHS FROM MARCH 24.

THE SECURITY COUNCIL IN CALCULATING THE TIME FOR ITS REQUESTED REPORT APPARENTLY NOTED THAT SIX WEEKS FROM MARCH 24 WOULD BE UP ON THE WEEK-END OF MAY 5. HOWEVER, IT WAS NOTED TODAY THAT A MONTH AND A HALF, COUNTING A 31-DAY MONTH AND 15 DAYS FOR A HALF-MONTH, WOULD MAKE THE PERIOD EXPIRE MAY 9--WHICH IS THE DATE THE RUSSIANS SAY THEY CLEARED ALL OF IRAN.

IT WAS RECALLED ALSO THAT MOSCOW NEVER HAD FORMALLY PROMISED TO HAVE RUSSIAN TROOPS OUT BY MAY 6--THE RUSSIANS HAD CONSISTENTLY SAID "FIVE OR SIX WEEKS" AND FINALLY "A MONTH AND A HALF."

IN WASHINGTON, AMBASSADOR ALA SAID HE DID NOT DESIRE TO COMMENT ON THE RUSSIAN BROADCAST SINCE HE HAD NO FURTHER INFORMATION BEFORE HIS STATEMENT TO THE SECURITY COUNCIL WEDNESDAY.

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LONDON—MAY 23—(AP)—THE MOSCOW NIGHT LEAD RADIO NEWSPAPER PRAVDA TODAY QUOTED THE IRANIAN FOREIGN NEWS DISPATCHES FROM TEHRAN THAT THE BRITISH WERE VIOLATING THE THREE-POWER TREATY FOR EVACUATION OF IRAN BY CONTINUING TO OPERATE A MILITARY RADIO STATION NEAR BUSHIRE ON THE NORTH COAST OF THE PERSIAN GULF.

AUTHORITATIVE BRITISH SOURCES DENIED THAT THE STATION WAS A MILITARY INSTALLATION. AN OFFICIAL OF CABLE AND WIRELESS, WORLDWIDE BRITISH COMMUNICATIONS SYSTEM, SAID IT OPERATED A STATION AT BUSHIRE THAT WAS SERVING AS THE KEY POINT THROUGH WHICH FOREIGN NEWS DISPATCHES FLOWED FROM IRAN TO THE OUTSIDE WORLD.

THE MOSCOW BROADCAST SAID THAT THE IRANIAN MINISTER OF POSTS AND TELEGRAPH HAD CONFIRMED A REPORT IN BASRA THAT THE BRITISH HAD NOT YET EVACUATED THE STATION, AND QUOTED THE NEWSPAPER AS SAYING THAT THE MATTER SHOULD BE BROUGHT BEFORE THE UNITED NATIONS SECURITY COUNCIL.

THE CABLE AND WIRELESS OFFICIAL SAID THAT THE COMPANY RECEIVES FOREIGN NEWS DISPATCHES FROM TEHRAN AT BUSHIRE OVER LAND LINES, THEN TRANSMITS THEM BY RADIO TO ADEN, IRAQ, FOR ADDITIONAL RELAY. BUSHIRE IS ALSO A TERMINUS FOR THREE SUBMARINE CABLES TO INDIA AND IRAQ.

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THE OFFICIAL SAID HE BELIEVED THAT THE BUSHIRE STAFF WAS MADE UP OF IRANIANS BUT ADDED "YOU MAY BE SURE" THAT THE STATION WAS MANAGED BY AN ENGLISHMAN.

THE SOVIET BROADCAST ALSO QUOTED THE NEWSPAPER RASBAR AS REEMPHASIZING IRAN'S CLAIM TO BRITISH-PROTECTED BAHREIN ISLAND ACROSS THE PERSIAN GULF OFF THE COAST OF SAUDI ARABIA. THE NEWSPAPER DEMANDED THAT TELEGRAPH TARIFFS BETWEEN BUSHIRE AND BAHREIN BE RETURNED TO PREWAR DOMESTIC RATES, EXPLAINING THAT DURING THE WAR THE BRITISH SET THE TARIFFS AT DIFFERING INTERNATIONAL TOLLS, THE BROADCAST SAID.

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BROADCASTS

LONDON, MAY 23--EDMUND STEVENS, CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR AND AMERICAN BROADCASTING CO. CORRESPONDENT, SAID IN A MOSCOW BROADCAST TODAY THAT EARL BROWDER IS IN RUSSIA TO ARRANGE FOR THE PUBLICATION OF SOVIET BOOKS IN THE UNITED STATES.

REPORTING A PRESS CONFERENCE WITH THE DEPOSED LEADER OF THE AMERICAN COMMUNIST PARTY; STEVENS SAID BROWDER INSISTED HIS PRESENT VISIT HAD NO POLITICAL SIGNIFICANCE.

BROWDER SAID HE WAS "INTERESTED IN DOING ALL HE COULD AS AN INDIVIDUAL TO STRENGTHEN MUTUAL UNDERSTANDING BETWEEN THE WORLD'S TWO GREATEST COUNTRIES, WHICH HE CONSIDERED THE MOST IMPORTANT TASK IN THE WORLD TODAY."

STEVENS SAID BROWDER CONFIRMED HE HAD BEEN IN RUSSIA SINCE MAY 6, HAD PAID A COURTESY CALL ON FOREIGN MINISTER V.M. MOLOTOV, AND "HAD OBSERVED A GENERAL FEELING OF FRIENDSHIP TOWARDS AMERICA."

BROWDER, THE BROADCAST DECLARED, "STRESSED HIS CONVICTION THAT ALL THE BASIC LONG-TERM FACTORSS" IN SOVIET-AMERICAN RELATIONS "DEMAND AND WILL PRODUCE FRIENDSHIP AND COOPERATION."

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LONDON, MAY 23-(AP)-EXCHANGE TELEGRAPH REPORTED FROM NAIROBI TODAY THAT KENYA SETTLERS HAVE DEMANDED RETURN TO KENYA OF A STRIP OF ITALIAN SOMALILAND ABOUT 400 MILES LONG AND FROM 100 TO 150 MILES WIDE.

THE AREA, LYING WEST OF THE JUBA RIVER, WAS CEDED TO ITALY BY BRITAIN UNDER A 1924 TREATY.

JP833AED

LONDON, MAY 23-(AP)-THE HOUSE OF LORDS GAVE THE LABOR GOVERNMENT ITS FIRST TOKEN SETBACK TODAY WHEN IT VOTED 65 TO 13 TO LIMIT TO FIVE YEARS THE OPERATION OF A GOVERNMENT BILL TO CONTROL THE INVESTMENT OF BORROWED CAPITAL.

ONLY A FEW OF THE 809 LORDS WERE PRESENT FOR THE VOTE. THE BILL ORIGINALLY CONTAINED NO TIME LIMIT.

AFTER THE UPPER HOUSE COMPLETES ACTION ON THE BILL, IT MUST BE RETURNED TO THE HOUSE OF COMMONS, WHICH ALREADY HAD PASSED IT, FOR ACCEPTANCE OR REJECTION OF THE AMENDMENT. THE HOUSE OF COMMONS CAN OVERRIDE THE LORDS BY PASSING THE BILL IN ITS ORIGINAL FORM TWO MORE TIMES.

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LONDON, MAY 23--(AP)--[redacted]A REUTERS DISPATCH FROM TEHRAN SAID TONIGHT THAT THERE WERE UNCONFIRMED REPORTS IN THE IRANIAN CAPITAL THAT A REVOLT HAD BEEN STARTED IN SOME PARTS OF [redacted]

AZERBAIJAN BY ELEMENTS OPPOSED TO THE PROVINCE'S RULING DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

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LONDON MAY 23-(AP)-TWO SOVIET VESSELS SAILED FOR RUSSIAN PORTS TODAY WITH SURPLUS HEAVY ENGINEERING EQUIPMENT, PURCHASED BY [redacted] UNRRA FROM THE UNITED STATES ARMY. THE EQUIPMENT WILL BE DELIVERED TO THE UKRAINE AND BYELO-RUSSIA. THESE SOVIET REPUBLICS WITH SHARE WITH POLAND, CZECHOSLOVAKIA, GREECE, ALBANIA AND YUGOSLAVIA A TOTAL OF $7,500,000 IN MACHINERY ALLOCATED BY UNRRA.

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BB1212P...MACKLINS 01646

London, May 23--(ap)-- Six American motion picture theater managers who won a London-Paris tour for selling the highest percentage of war [redacted] saving stamps during the war were entertained yesterday by the Association of British Cinemas.

They were Tom Maine of Lafayette, La.; E.M. Jackson of Plentywood, Mont.; George [redacted] Pappas of Indianapolis; Lewis Pizor

30.24-1965

of Philadelphia; and M. Brown of New Haven, Conn., and JOSEPH GOLDSTEIN OF ST. LOUIS, MO.

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FROM SINGAPORE, HOWEVER, CAME WORD THAT SOUTHEAST ASIA WOULD BE ABLE TO SUPPLY THE WORLD FOOD POOL WITH 220,000 TONS OF RICE FOR THE THREE MONTHS PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30, OR 65,000 TONS LESS THAN ANTICIPATED. ADD LDN (FOOD) YYX NATIONS

IN AN ADDRESS BEFORE A CHURCH OF ENGLAND CONVOCATION, THE ARCHBISHOP OF YORK APPEALED TO THE UNITED STATES TO MAKE FOOD AVAILABLE TO THE HUNGRY AREAS OF THE WORLD "ON A VERY MUCH LARGER SCALE THAN THAT GREAT COUNTRY HAS HITHERTO GIVEN."

THE ARCHBISHOP, DR. CYRIL GARBETT, SAID THAT THE UNITED STATES HAD BOTH THE FOOD AND THE "SYMPATHY," BUT "SOMEHOW THEIR SYMPATHY HAS NOT YET BEEN COMPLETELY TRANSLATED INTO ACTION."

G225PED

PARIS, MAY 23-(AP)-THE WEEKLY PARIS NEWSPAPER SAMEDI SOIR (SATURDAY EVENING) ASSERTED IN ITS LEADING ARTICLE TODAY THAT PRESIDENT TRUMAN AND PRIME MINISTER STALIN MIGHT MEET IN VIENNA ABOUT JUNE 10 TO SIGN A 20-YEAR TREATY OF FRIENDSHIP AND NON-AGGRESSION BETWEEN RUSSIA AND THE UNITED STATES.

THE ARTICLE SAID THE WHITE HOUSE MADE THE ADVANCES AND THAT THE QUICK TRIP TO PARIS BY LT. GEN. WALTER BEDELL SMITH, U.S. AMBASSADOR TO MOSCOW, DURING THE FOREIGN MINISTERS CONFERENCE HERE HELPED FURTHER THE PLANS FOR THE MEETING.

SAMEDI SOIR SAID STALIN RULED OUT STOCKHOLM AND PARIS FOR A MEETING, DECIDING NOT TO GO OUTSIDE TERRITORY OCCUPIED BY RED ARMY TROOPS.

Z909AED

PARIS, MAY 23-(AP)-CAPT. DONALD J. REAP, PUBLIC RELATIONS OFFICER OF THE WESTERN BASE SECTION, SAID TODAY THE BRIDE SHIP ZEBULON VANCE HAD A PASSENGER LIST 40 BELOW CAPACITY WHEN SHE SAILED FROM LE HAVRE AND HAD BEEN PRONOUNCED IN "EXCELLENT CONDITION" BY THE PORT COMMANDER.

THE OFFICER SAID THAT NO FOOD WAS TAKEN ABOARD THE CONVERTED LIBERTY SHIP IN FRANCE AND THAT THERE HAD NEVER BEFORE BEEN ANY COMPLAINTS ABOUT OVERCORUDING THE SHIP.

FH319PED

PARIS MAY 23-(AP)-THE INDEPENDENT NEWSPAPER L'ORDRE SAID TODAY THAT IT HAD A COPY OF A LETTER WRITTEN BY LAURENCE A. STEINHARDT, U. S. AMBASSADOR TO CZECHOSLOVAKIA, WHICH IT SAID PROVED THAT HE WAS SUPPORTING THE MODERATES IN THE CZECHOSLOVAK ELECTIONS.

THE LETTER, THE NEWSPAPER SAID, WAS ADDRESSED TO HAROLD F. SHEETS, CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD OF THE SOCONY-VACUUM OIL COMPANY OF NEW YORK.

(IN PRAGUE STEINHARDT SAID IT WAS "PREPOSTEROUS TO SAY THAT I OR THE EMBASSY IS SUPPORTING ANYONE IN THIS ELECTION. WE ARE HERE AS INTERESTED SPECTATORS, BUT IT IS NONE OF OUR BUSINESS WHAT THE CZECHOSLOVAKS VOTE."

(AS TO THE LETTER, THE AMBASSADOR SAID HE COULDN'T REMEMBER THE DETAILS OF THE THOUSANDS OF LETTERS HE HAS WRITTEN, BUT HE SAID HE SUSPECTED A MISTRANSLATION--THAT HIS GUESS AS TO HOW THE ELECTIONS WOULD TURN OUT HAD BEEN JUGGLED INTO A MISSTATEMENT THAT HE IS PERSONALLY ACTIVE IN THE CAMPAIGN.)

L'ORDRE SAID THE LETTER CONTAINED ASSURANCES THAT STEINHARDT EXPECTED THE RELATIVELY CONSERVATIVE MODERATES TO GAIN 151 OUT OF 300 SEATS AND THAT THE RESULT WOULD PERMIT THE START OF AMERICAN FINANCIAL MEASURES.

THE NEWSPAPER SAID THAT SIMILAR LETTERS FROM STEINHARDT, SEEKING TO IMPRESS CONSERVATIVE CIRCLES IN PARIS, WERE CIRCULATING IN THE CITY AND ACCUSED HIM OF TRYING TO REALIZE THE HOPE "OF WHICH HE HAS DREAMED A LONG TIME, TO BECOME THE UNITED STATES AMBASSADOR TO PARIS."

IN NEW YORK, SHEETS SAID HE HAD RECEIVED NO LETTER FROM STEINHARDT INDICATING HE WAS SUPPORTING ANY FACTION IN THE CZECHOSLOVAK ELECTIONS.

"I KNOW MR. STEINHARDT WELL AND I WOULD BE VERY MUCH SURPRISED IF HE WERE TO WRITE SUCH A LETTER," SHEETS SAID. "HE HAS OFTEN TOLD ME THAT HE NEVER INTERFERES IN THE INTERNAL AFFAIRS OF COUNTRIES WHERE HE GOES."

JT1233AED

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BY JAMES DEVLIN

(ADVANCE) PRAGUE, MAY 23-(AP)-CZECHOSLOVAK POLITICAL PARTIES ARE CAMPAIGNING SPIRITEDLY FOR PARLIAMENTARY ELECTIONS SUNDAY--THE FIRST IN 11 YEARS--TO DETERMINE WHETHER RADICALS OR MODERATES WILL CONTROL THE GOVERNMENT.

WITH NO RIGHTIST OR EVEN STRONGLY CONSERVATIVE PARTIES ON THE TICKET, VOTERS FACE A CHOICE RANGING FROM CENTER TO THE FAR LEFT.

THE CHIEF CONTEST APPEARS TO BE BETWEEN THE COMMUNISTS AND MODERATE NATIONAL SOCIALISTS, BUT OTHER PARTIES ARE MAKING DETERMINED BIDS.

THE SENSATION OF THE CAMPAIGN WAS THE ANNOUNCEMENT TUESDAY THAT RUSSIAN TROOPS WOULD MOVE THROUGH THE LITTLE DEMOCRACY ENROUTE TO GERMANY DURING THE ELECTION AND THE SUDDEN POSTPONEMENT OF THE PLAN THE NEXT DAY WHEN THE MOVE WAS INTERPRETED IN SOME QUARTERS AS AN ATTEMPT TO INFLUENCE VOTERS.

NO SIGNS OF INTIMIDATION HAVE BEEN REPORTED IN THE CEVVT

ATTEMPT TO INFLUENCE VOTERS.

NO SIGNS OF INTIMIDATION HAVE BEEN REPORTED IN THE CAMPAIGN THUS FAR.

THE COMMUNIST PRESS CHARGES THE NATIONAL SOCIALISTS HARBORED REACTIONARIES AND COLLABORATORS AND THE NATIONAL SOCIALISTS ASSERT A COMMUNIST VICTORY WOULD MEAN A TOTALITARIAN REGIME.

THE NATIONALIST SOCIALISTS PURSUE A RATHER MODERATE SOCIALIST COURSE, WHILE THE COMMUNISTS WOULD BROADEN CZECHOSLOVAKIA'S PRESENT NATIONALIZATION OF INDUSTRY.

THE MOST CONSERVATIVE PARTY IN THE CZECH LANDS OF BOHEMIA AND MORAVIA IS THE PEOPLE'S DEMOCRATIC PARTY, SOMETIMES CALLED THE CATHOLIC PARTY, WHICH ALSO SUPPORTS NATIONALIZATION OF LARGE INDUSTRY. NEUTRAL OBSERVERS SAY THEY EXPECT THE PEOPLE'S PARTY TO MAKE A STRONG SHOWING, CORRALLING A LARGE SHARE OF THE CONSERVATIVE VOLE.

THE FOURTH CZECH PARTY CONTENDER IS THE SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY, WHOSE LEFTIST LEANINGS ARE CLOSE TO THOSE OF THE COMMUNISTS.

IN SLOVAKIA, WHICH HAS ITS OWN FOUR PARTIES, THE LINE-UP IS SIMILAR---THE COMMUNISTS, SIMILAR TO BUT INDEPENDENT OF THE CZECH COMMUNISTS; THE LABOR PARTY, AKIN TO THE SOCIAL DEMOCRATS; THE DEMOCRATS, AND THE CHRISTIAN DEMOCRATS. SLOVAKIA WILL CAST ABOUT ONE-FOURTH OF CZECHOSLOVAKIA'S TOTAL VOTE.

BERLIN, MAY 23--(AP)---ACCOUNTS OF THE NUERNBERG WAR CRIMES TRIALS, PREPARED BY GERMANS, ARE TO BE STUDIED IN GERMAN SCHOOLS, INCLUDING TEACHER TRAINING INSTITUTES, TO PROMOTE DEMOCRACY AND "BUILD UP A HATRED OF NAZISM," THE ALLIED CONTROL AUTHORITY'S COORDINATING COMMITTEE ANNOUNCED TONIGHT.

MAY 24 1948

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NIGHT LEAD WAR CRIMES

BY DANIEL DE LUCE

NUERNBERG, MAY 23-(AP)-BALDUR VON SCHIRACH, FORMER NAZI BOY WONDER, ADMITTED SULKILY TO THE INTERNATIONAL MILITARY TRIBUNAL TODAY THAT HITLER APPOINTED HIM GAULEITER OF VIENNA TO GERMANIZE THE CITY BY DRIVING OUT JEWS AND CZECHS.

VON SCHIRACH TRIED TO PICTURE HIMSELF AS A CHRISTIAN PATRIOT WHOSE IDEAS HAD BEEN INFLUENCED BY SUCH FIGURES AS HENRY FORD, HERBERT HOOVER AND GOETHE. HE SAID THAT, AS HITLER YOUTH LEADER, HE TRIED TO "INCULCATE THE PRINCIPLE OF 'LOVE THEY NEIGHBOR'" IN 8,000,000 GERMAN YOUTHS.

TESTIFYING IN HIS OWN DEFENSE AGAINST WAR CRIMES CHARGES, VON SCHIRACH SAID HITLER TOLD HIM IN 1940 THAT "VIENNA HAD TO BECOME A GERMAN CITY BY REMOVAL OF JEWS."

"HE EVEN SPOKE OF EVICTION OF THE CZECH POPULATION," THE DEFENDANT SAID.

DURING HIS FIVE-HOUR RECITAL, VON SCHIRACH SAID THAT, AFTER HE GAVE UP THE LEADERSHIP OF GERMAN YOUTH TO GOVERN VIENNA, HE NEVER WAS AWARE OF GESTAPO PERSECUTION OF JEWS OR MALTREATMENT OF FOREIGN WORKERS IN HIS DISTRICT.

WHILE FORMER LABOR CZAR FRITZ SAUCKEL BEAMED IN THE PRISONERS' BOX, VON SCHIRACH CREDITED HIM WITH "FLOODING OUR OFFICES WITH DIRECTIVES FOR HUMANE, HONEST, DECENT TREATMENT OF FOREIGN WORKERS."

VON SCHIRACH, THE 14TH DEFENDANT TO PRESENT HIS DEFENSE, DENIED ANY RESPONSIBILITY FOR MISDEEDS OF THE NAZI REGIME.

HE SAID THAT A BOOK, "THE INTERNATIONAL JEW," WHICH HE SAID WAS WRITTEN BY HENRY FORD, WAS INFLUENTIAL IN CONVERTING HIM TO ANTI-SEMITISM BECAUSE "WE REGARDED HENRY FORD AS A SYMBOL, AS A SUCCESSFUL MAN AND A PERSON WHOSE VIEWS SHOULD BE TAKEN SERIOUSLY."

(THE NON-SECTARIAN ANTI-NAZI LEAGUE TO CHAMPION HUMAN RIGHTS ANNOUNCED IN NEW YORK JAN.6, 1937, THAT IT HAD RECEIVED A LETTER FROM FORD'S GENERAL SECRETARY DECLARING STEPS WOULD BE TAKEN "TO PREVENT THE CONTINUED MISUSE OF MR.FORD'S NAME" ON THE BOOK.

(SAMUEL UNTERMYER, LEAGUE PRESIDENT, SAID THE BOOK WAS PRINTED IN GERMANY AND THAT FORD'S NAME WAS CARRIED AS ITS AUTHOR BECAUSE IT WAS LARGELY A COLLECTION OF ARTICLES ONCE PRINTED IN FORD'S "DEARBORN INDEPENDENT.")

PRESIDING JUSTICE SIR GEOFFREY LAWRENCE CUT OFF VON SCHIRACH'S COMMENTS, SAYING THE TRIBUNAL WAS NOT INTERESTED IN HOW HE BECAME AN ANTI-SEMITIC, AND HALTED HIM AGAIN WHEN THE DEFENDANT SAID HERBERT HOOVER, "AS A GREAT BENEFACTOR," WAS ANOTHER AMERICAN INFLUENCE UPON HIS YOUNGER YEARS.

VON SCHIRACH SAID HE BORROWED IDEAS ON EDUCATING GERMAN YOUTH FROM GOETHE, FRENCH HUMANITARIANS AND THE BRITISH-SPONSORED BOY SCOUTS.

G211PED

AT HONSFELD, BELGIUM, ON DEC.17, HE SAID, HE SAW 15 OR 20 DEAD AMERICANS AND TWO MEN OF HIS UNIT STANDING NEARBY TOLD HIM LATER THEY HAD KILLED THE AMERICANS, AS WELL AS SIX OR EIGHT MORE.

A STATEMENT BY S.S. PVT.GEORG FLEPS, 23, IDENTIFIED AS THE MAN WHO FIRED THE FIRST SHOTS AT THE MALMEDY SLAUGHTER, SAID "WE RECEIVED ORDERS FROM UP AHEAD TO BUMP OFF THE AMERICANS."

SGT.HANS SIPTROTT, ANOTHER OF THE ACCUSED, SAID HE WAS IN A TANK WITH FLEPS, AND THAT FLEPS WAS EAGER TO SHOOT. HE SAID HE GAVE THE ORDER TO FLEPS BECAUSE HE HAD BEEN TOLD BY HIS COMPANY COMMANDER BEFORE THE START OF THE BATTLE TO SHOOT PRISONERS.

ADD DACHAU (WL MASSACRE) XXX River G317PED (Lowry)

NIGHT LEAD BROWDER

BY REMBERT JAMES

MOSCOW, MAY 23-(AP)-EARL BROWDER, REMARKING THAT "THEY SEEMED TO KNOW ME," SAID TODAY HE HAD COME TO MOSCOW TO ARRANGE TO REPRESENT SOVIET BOOK PUBLISHERS IN NEW YORK AS A WAY OF AIDING SOVIET-AMERICAN RELATIONS.

THE FORMER NATIONAL CHAIRMAN OF THE AMERICAN COMMUNIST PARTY, WHO WAS EXPELLED BY THE PARTY'S NATIONAL COMMITTEE FEB.13 ON GROUNDS HE HAD "DESERTED COMMUNIST DUTIES AND RESPONSIBILITIES," TOLD NEWSMEN "I HAVE BEEN RECEIVED AS AN OLD AND TRUSTED FRIEND OF THE SOVIET UNION. I EXPECT TO MAINTAIN MY CONTACT WITH THE SOVIET UNION IN AN ACTIVE FORM."

BROWDER DECLARED THAT "THE MOST IMPOTANT PROBLEM IN THE WORLD IS THE FUTURE OF RELATIONS BETWEEN THE SOVIET UNION AND AMERICA. I THINK ALL THE BASIC LONG TERM FACTORS DEMAND AND WILL PRODUCE FRIENDSHIP AND COOPERATIVE WORKING CONDITIONS BETWEEN OUGVRMVUUGV

THINK ALL THE BASIC LONG TERM FACTORS DEMAND AND WILL PRODUCE FRIENDSHIP AND COOPERATIVE WORKING CONDITIONS BETWEEN OUR COUNTRIES.

"GREAT LEADERS HAVE DECLARED THERE IS NO REASON WHY A SOCIALIST COUNTRY AND CAPITALIST COUNTRIES CANNOT EXIST SIDE BY SIDE."

30.24-2967

BROWDER, WHO SAID HE ARRIVED IN MOSCOW MAY 6, WAS NOT REACHED BY FOREIGN CORRESPONDENTS UNTIL YESTERDAY, WHEN HE PROMISED TO HOLD THE NEWS CONFERENCE TODAY.

HE IS LIVING IN A SUITE AT THE HOTEL MOSCOW, THE BEST HOTEL IN THE SOVIET CAPITAL. HE SAID HE EXPECTED TO REMAIN TWO OR THREE WEEKS MORE.

HE SAID THAT "THE TRIP HERE WAS ENTIRELY MY OWN IDEA--A PERFECT EXAMPLE OF PRIVATE ENTERPRISE. I AM OUT OF POLITICAL LIFE AND I CAME HERE AS A WRITER. THEY SEEMED TO KNOW ME. I HAD NO TROUBLE WITH A VISA." #

~~ROME, MAY 23-(AP)-THE FOREIGN~~ MINISTRY SAID TODAY THE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT HAD ASKED THE UNITED STATES AND GREAT BRITAIN TO INVESTIGATE, THROUGH THEIR EMBASSIES IN BELGRADE, REPORTS THAT YUGOSLAVIA HAD SEIZED ITALIAN FISHING BOATS IN THE ADRIATIC.

THE SPOKESMAN DESCRIBED AS "CORRECT" REPORTS FROM FANO AND ANCONA THAT AT LEAST 12 BOATS HAVE BEEN SEIZED AND MORE THAN 100 CREW MEMBERS INTERNED.

THE ITALIAN FISHING ASSOCIATION INFORMED THE MINISTRY OF THE INTERIOR THAT FISHING BOATS IN THE ADRIATIC WERE UNABLE TO RESUME WORK FOR FEAR OF SEIZURE.

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21152AED

madrid, may 23-(ap)-generalissimo franco will leave tomorrow for sevilla and a tour of andalusia, where he is scheduled to make seven speeches in four days, it was announced tonight.

the trip, coming after his visit to asturia, where he made seven speeches in six different cities, has aroused speculation among observers that his travels may be something of a "campaign" prelude to the long-predicted referendum.

however, in the asturia speeches, the generalissimo made no reference to the future [redacted] his regime. on the contrary, his emphasis on present and future social legislation, more work and more production for labor and unity of the people [redacted] seemed to indicate he has no plans for a change in his regime.

as on previous trips franco will be accompanied by the foreign press corps in [redacted] madrid.

wb/450p [illegible]

bern, switzerland, may 23-(ap)-crown princess juliana and her consort, prince bernhard of the netherlands, left bern today after a four day semi-official visit to thank switzerland for its aid to the dutch during and after the war.

de wattevilles 00915 apr th 640es

ISTANBUL, MAY 22 (DELAYED) -(AP)-- THE TURKISH PRESS MAY 4 1946 GAVE PROMINENCE TODAY TO STORIES QUOTING PREMIER KIMON GEORGIEV OF BUGGARIA AS SAYING THAT TURKISH THRACE SHOULD BE RETURNED TO BULGARIA AS A CONDITION FOR FRIENDLY RELATIONS BETWEEN THE TWO COUNTRIES.

UNOFFICIAL QUARTERS SAID THE TURKISH GOVERNMENT [redacted]

[redacted] HAD DIRECTED ITS MINISTER IN SOFIA TO ASK THE BULGARIAN GOVERNMENT

FOR AN EXPLANATION.

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APL GREENWALDS --01130--JA-- 337A

WITHOUT STATING ANY CONNECTION BETWEEN THE EVENT AND MARSHALL'S CHARGES, THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION ANNOUNCED THAT THE GOVERNMENT'S CENTRAL NEWS AGENCY SOON WOULD BE COMPLETELY SEVERED FROM THE GOVERNMENT AND THE KUOMINTANG (NATIONAL PARTY) AND WOULD BECOME AN INDEPENDENT INSTITUTION OWNED AND OPERATED BY THE NEWSPAPER PUBLISHERS IT SERVES. ADD MUKDEN (NL Chinese) XXXPEACE (

JW157PCS

NEW DELHI, MAY 23-(AP)-THE INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS WORKING COMMITTEE HELD A FOUR-HOUR MEETING TODAY TO DISCUSS BRITISH PROPOS

LS FOR THE FORMATION OF A PROVISIONAL INDIAN GOVERNMENT.

THE MEETING FOLLOWED A 90-MINUTE CONFERENCE BETWEEN FIELD MARSHAL LORD WAVELL, THE VICEROY; MAULANA ABUL KALAM AZAD, CONGRESS PRESIDENT, AND PANDIT JAWAHARL OAUFPK CONGRE

DENT, AND PANDIT JAWAHARAL NEHRU, CONGRESS PRESIDENT ELECT.

AZAD WAS REPORTED TO HAVE OBTAINED AN OATH OF SECRECY FROM WORKING COMMITTEE MEMBERS ABOUT THEIR MEETING. HOWEVER, THEY WERE UNDERSTOOD TO HAVE CONSIDERED NAMES OF PERSONS LIKELY TO BE INCLUDED IN A PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT.

FH3AAPED

CANBERRA, MAY 23-(AP)-- A SPECIAL BRITISH MISSION, WHICH HAS BEEN CONDUCTING A SURVEY OF VAST UINHABITED AREAS IN CENTRAL AUSTRALIA, WAS REPORTED TODAY TO HAVE ADVISED THE COMMONWEALTH GOVERNMENT THAT

THE REGION WOULD PROVE A SATISFACTORY ROCKET TESTING GROUND.

THE MISSION, USING BOTH JEEPS AND PLANES, [redacted] BEGAN ITS INVESTIGATION A MONTH AGO UNDER THE LEADERSHIP OF MAJ.GEN.J.EVETTS.

THE GREATEST SECRECY HAS BEEN ATTACHED TO THE OPERATIONS.

[redacted] MCLENNANS 01635--JA-- 343A

NIGHT LEAD JAPANESE

TOKYO, FRIDAY, MAY 24-(AP)-EMPEROR HIROHITO TODAY DECLARED HIS GOVERNMENT SHOULD ACT IMMEDIATELY TO ALLEVIATE JAPAN'S FOOD CRISIS, BUT HE CHARTED NO COURSE AND OFFERED HIS PEOPLE NO HOPE OF QUICK RELIEF.

IN A 10-MINUTE RECORDED BROADCAST--THE SECOND HE HAS MADE--HE ALSO URGED HIS 73,000,000 SUBJECTS TO TRANSCEND INDIVIDUAL INTERESTS AND WORK AS THE "FAMILY NATION" OF OLD TO SOLVE JAPAN'S PRESSING PROBLEMS BY HER OWN INITIATIVE.

EXPRESSING CONCERN OVER WHAT HE TERMED THE UNPRECEDENTLY CRITICAL FOOD SITUATION, HIROHITO DECLARED THE GOVERNMENT SHOULD "IMMEDIATELY TAKE DUE MEASURES."

HIROHITO ASKED HIS PEOPLE TO DO THEIR PART BY SHARING FOOD AND TO "FIND A WAY OUT OF THIS PLIGHT BY MUTUAL HELP OF THEIR COUNTRYMEN."

IN HIS HIGH-PITCHED VOICE, THE EMPEROR ADDED THAT IT WAS "UNBEARABLE" FOR HIM TO ASK THIS OF A PEOPLE WHO HAVE NOT RECOVERED FROM THE "VARIOUS SUFFERINGS OF WAR."

THE EMPEROR'S FIRST BROADCAST, MADE LAST AUG.15, ANNOUNCED THE SURRENDER TO THE ALLIES.

TODAY IN LANGUAGE THAT ALL JAPANESE COULD UNDERSTAND, THE EMPEROR SAID:

"IF WE DO NOT SURVIVE THIS CRITICAL SITUATION, ALL THAT THE PEOPLE HAVE DONE SINCE CESSATION OF WAR WILL BE IN VAIN."

HE SPOKE OF JAPAN'S GOAL AS THE RECONSTRUCTION OF A "PEACEFUL, CULTURAL NATION TO CONTRIBUTE TOWARD WORLD DEVELOPMENT," AND DECLARED THAT HIS PEOPLE SHOULD KEEP ALIVE "THE FINE TRADITION OF A FAMILY NATION."

JQ1049PCS

TOKYO, MAY 24-(AP)-JUST ONE YEAR AGO TODAY B-29S MADE ONE OF THE GREAT INCENDIARY RAIDS OF THE WAR ON TOKYO.

ONE STRING OF BOMBS LANDED SQUARELY ON THE WORLD FAMOUS IMPERIAL HOTEL, CRASHING INTO ITS GREAT BANQUET HALL AND THE 150-ROOM SOUTH WING.

TODAY, AS HE WATCHED THE RECONSTRUCTION, MANAGER T.INUMARU OBSERVED WITH A FATALISTIC CHEERFULNESS "EVERYTHING BURNED, EXCEPT THE BASEMENT"

30.24-2969

IN THE CENTRAL SECTION AND SOUTH WING.

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS ORDERED THE WRECKED SECTION REPAIRED.

MEANTIME, THE IMPERIAL AGAIN IS HEADQUARTERS FOR "VIPS" (VERY IMPORTANT PERSONS) VISITING TOKYO. AND THE VIPS, AS IN THE PAST, ARE MORE IMPRESSED WITH THE ELEGANCE OF THE HOSTELRY THAN THE IMPERIAL IS WITH THEM.

REGISTRATION CARDS CARRY THIS OCCIDENTAL NOTATION:

"GUESTS WITHOUT LUGGAGE, PLEASE PAY IN ADVANCE."

"GUESTS WITHOUT LUGGAGE, PLEASE PAY IN ADVANCE."

DS403APS

TOKYO, MAY 23-(AP)-A JOINT TRIAL IN MANILA WAS ORDERED TODAY BY ALLIED HEADQUARTERS FOR SGT.MAJ.TOMIZO HIRAKAWA AND INTERPRETER SHIRO KAJIYAMA ON CHARGES OF SLAYING A FILIPINO CIVILIAN AND TORTURING OTHER

LT.JAMES H.ROSS, PELOHATCHIE, MISS., AND LT.FELIX L.FINLEY OF PICKEN S.C., WERE NAMED PROSECUTORS.

FJ502ACS

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TOKYO, MAY 23-(AP)-BRITISH COMMONWEALTH OCCUPATION FORCES WILL STAGE THEIR LARGEST ORIENTAL REVIEW HERE TOMORROW IN THE IMPERIAL PALACE PLAZA AS THEY OBSERVE EMPIRE DAY, THE ANNIVERSARY OF THE BIRTH OF QUEEN VICTORIA.

LT.GEN.JOHN NORTHCOTT, COMMANDER OF COMMONWEALTH FORCES, WILL REVIEW ENGLISH, SCOTCH, AUSTRALIAN, NEW ZEALAND AND INDIAN UNITS, WHIC WILL BE PACED BY THE MUSIC OF SCOTTISH BAGPIPE BANDS.

THE DAY'S CELEBRATION WILL INCLUDE DIVINE SERVICES, THE REVIEW, A MILITARY BAND CONCERT AND A RECEPTION AT THE BRITISH EMBASSY.

FJ457ACS

TOKYO, MAY 23-(AP)-MAJ.GEN.CHIN WANG, WHO SERVED WITH GENERAL MACARTHUR ON BATAAN AND IN THE PHILIPPINES CAMPAIGN, TODAY WAS AWARDED THE MEDAL OF FREEDOM WITH SILVER PALM "FOR MERITORIOUS SERVICE WHICH AIDED THE UNITED STATES IN PROSECUTION OF WAR AGAINST THE ENEMY FROM DEC. 7, 1941, TO MARCH 2, 1946."

CHIN, NOW CHIEF LIAISON OFFICER OF THE CHINESE MISSION TO ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, WAS CHIANG KAI-SHEK'S PERSONAL REPRESENTATIVE AT MACARTHUR'S WAR HEADQUARTERS. HE ESCAPED FROM BATAAN BEFORE ITS FALL AND MADE HIS WAY TO AUSTRALIA.

FJ456AC

TOKYO, MAY 23-(AP)-OUTSTANDING SERVICE IN AFRICA AND DURING THE 1941 CAMPAIGNS IN GREECE AND CRETE HAVE WON FOR LT.COL.DONALD R.JACKSON, OF SYDNEY, AUSTRALIA, THE DISTINGUISHED SERVICE ORDER OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

LT.GEN.JOHN NORTHCOTT WILL PRESENT THE MEDAL TO JACKSON, COMMANDER OF THE AUSTRALIAN BATTALION IN TOKYO, TOMORROW DURING THE OBSERVANCE OF DAY.

FJ501ACS

MAY 24 1946

NEWSPAPERS REPORTED THAT JOJI NAYASHI, NEWLY-APPOINTED CHIEF CABINET SECRETARY, WAS UNDER INVESTIGATION. THEY SAID ICHIRO KONO, SECRETARY GENERAL OF PREMIER YOSHIDA'S LIBERAL PARTY AND OTHER PARLIAMENTARIANS ALSO WERE UNDER CLOSE SCRUTINY. ADD TOKYO (DIET) 4TH WEEK

KIJURO SHIDEHARA, YOSHIDA'S PREDECESSOR AS PREMIER, FORMALLY CALLED ON LIBERAL PARTY LEADERS TO URGE FORMATION OF A "CONSERVATIVE COMMON FRONT" WITH HIS PROGRESSIVE PARTY. BOTH GROUPS ARE CONSERVATIVE.

DS634APS

YOKOHAMA, MAY 23-(AP)-SHOICHIRO AOKI, FORMER OSAKA PRISON CAMP GUARD, WILL GO ON TRIAL TOMORROW BEFORE AN EIGTH ARMY TRIBUNAL.

HE IS CHARGED WITH MISTREATMENT OF THE FOLLOWING PRISONERS:

MOTOR MACHINIST KEITH C.TURNER, WATERLOO, IOWA; SIGNAL EDWARD L. HARVELL, BOLIVIA, N.C., AND CHIEF RADIOMAN JOHN T.NICHOLSON, LYNN BROOK, N.Y.

LT.PAUL VON BERGEN, WYANDOTTE, MICH., IS ONE OF THE PROSECUTORS. CAPT.WILLIAM T.MARTIN, 372 WEST MOUNT AIRY AVE., PHILADELPHIA, AND LT. ERA W.LEVITAS, 165 WEST 91 ST ST., NEW YORK, WILL HANDLE THE DEFENSE.

FJ505ACS

YOKOHAMA, MAY 23-(AP)-LT.GEN.ROBERT EICHELBERGER, COMMANDER OF THE EIGHTH ARMY, REPORTED TODAY THAT BRITISH OCCUPATION FORCES FACE "A LONG AND DIFFICULT TASK" IN FERRETING OUT AND DESTROYING JAPANESE WAR MATERIEL STILL REMAINING AROUND THE GIANT KURE NAVAL BASE.

EICHELBERGER MADE HIS STATEMENT AFTER A THREE-DAY INSPECTION OF THE BRITISH OCCUPATION ZONE.

HE SAID THE WORK OF DESTROYING WAR POTENTIAL IN THE AREA WAS PROGRESSING WELL BUT IT WOULD TAKE CONSIDERABLE TIME TO DISPOSE OF MUNITIONS AND OTHER WAR MATERIEL STORED ON THE COUNTLESS INLAND SEA ISLANDS IN THE KURE VICINITY.

(130) WASHINGTON, MAY 23-(AP)-THE UNITED STATES HAS NOTIFIED THE FAR EASTERN COMMISSION IT HOPES TO SHIP 141,500 TONS OF GRAIN AND FLOUR TO JAPAN DURING MAY TO HELP GEN.DOUGLAS MACARTHUR KEEP DOWN DISEASE AND UNREST AMONG THE JAPANESE.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE JOHN H.HILLDRING, IN A LETTER TO THE 11-NATION COMMISSION, GAVE ASSURANCES THAT THE UNITED STATES WOULD COMPLY WITH A RECENT DIRECTIVE ASKING THIS COUNTRY TO GUARD AGAINST GIVING THE JAPANESE ANY FOOD PRIORITY OVER NEEDY ALLIED NATIONS.

THE COMMISSION TODAY ADDED THE JAPANESE SULPHURIC ACID, SHIP-BUILDING AND MACHINE TOOL INDUSTRIES TO THOSE AVAILABLE FOR INTERIM REPARATIONS FOR THE ALLIES.

IN ADDITION, THE COMMISSION VOTED UNANIMOUSLY TO ASK ITS CHAIRMAN, MAJ.GEN.FRANK R.MCCOY, THE U.S. REPRESENTATIVE, TO GET INFORMATION FROM GEN.MACARTHUR ON THE EXTENT TO WHICH CERTAIN ALLIED POLICY DIRECTIVES PROTECTING JAPANESE CIVIL LIBERTIES HAD BEEN CARRIED OUT.

VX640PES NM

NIGHT LEAD FOOD

(ADVANCE) WASHINGTON, MAY 23-(AP)-PRESIDENT TRUMAN'S FAMINE COMMITTEE APPEALED TO RESTAURANTS AND OTHER PUBLIC EATING PLACES TODAY TO SERVE BREAD AND OTHER WHEAT FOODS ONLY WHEN A CUSTOMER SPECIFICALLY ASKS FOR THEM.

IN MAKING THE REQUEST--DESIGNED TO PROVIDE MORE WHEAT FOR FOREIGN RELIEF--THE COMMITTEE SAID THAT CONSERVATION MEASURES TAKEN THUS FAR BY RESTAURANTS HAVE "NOT BEEN AS SUCCESSFUL AS MIGHT BE EXPECTED."

THE COMMITTEE'S ACTION COINCIDED WITH THESE OTHER DEVELOPMENTS ON THE FOOD FRONT:

1. DISCLOSURE THAT THE GOVERNMENT MAY HIKE PRICES HOUSEWIVES PAY FOR BUTTER, MILK AND CHEESE.

2. OPA AUTHORIZED HIGHER PRICES FOR FRESH PEACES.

3. THE AGRICULTURE DEPARTMENT GAVE SOME FARMERS ADDITIONAL TIME TO TAKE ADVANTAGE OF THE GOVERNMENT'S OFFER OF A 30 CENT-A-BUSHEL BONUS ON WHEAT SOLD FOR EXPORT.

4. A REPORT BY THE DEPARTMENT THAT BIG MEAT PACKERS ARE HAVING TROUBLE GETTING LIVESTOCK DESPITE THE GOVERNMENT'S NEW SLAUGHTER PROGRAM DESIGNED TO THROTTLE BLACK MARKETS.

THE POSSIBILITY OF A BOOST IN DAIRY PRODUCT PRICES STEMS FROM INCREASE EARLIER THIS MONTH IN PRICE CEILINGS FOR GRAIN AND DAIRY FEEDS.

OFFICIALS WHO WITHHELD USE OF THEIR NAMES SAID OPA, THE AGRICULTURE DEPARTMENT AND THE OFFICE OF ECONOMIC STABILIZATION PROBABLY WILL DECIDE IN THE NEXT FEW DAYS WHETHER TO PERMIT THE PRICE INCREASE.

THE ONLY ALTERNATIVE, ONE OFFICIAL SAID, "SEEMS TO BE ANOTHER INCREASE IN DAIRY SUBSIDIES."

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OPA INCREASED SHIPPING POINT CEILINGS FOR PEACHES BY FOUR-TENTHS OF A CENT A POUND TO OFFSET HIGHER LABOR AND MATERIAL COSTS. SINCE PRICES ARE ROUNDED TO THE NEAREST CENT, THIS WILL INCREASE RETAIL CEILINGS IN SOME STORES BY ONE CENT A POUND WHILE IN OTHER STORES PRICES WILL REMAIN UNCHANGED.

UNDER THE CHANGE IN THE WHEAT BONUS OFFER, FARMERS IN AREAS WHERE COUNTRY ELEVATORS ARE FILLED MAY SIGN CONTRACTS THROUGH MAY 25 FOR SALE OF WHEAT TO THE GOVERNMENT. DELIVERY WOULD BE DEFERRED UNTIL ELEVATORS ARE OPEN AGAIN.

HERETOFORE, WHEAT HAD TO BE DELIVERED BY MAY 25, THE EXPIRATION DATE OF THE BONUS OFFER. THE AGRICULTURE DEPARTMENT SAID A HEAVY FLOW OF WHEAT FROM FARMS HAS OVERTAXED ELEVATORS AND SHIPPING FACILITIES IN SOME AREAS.

THE DEPARTMENT REPORTED TYAT THE THIRD WEEK'S OPERATION OF THE NEW SLAUGHTER PROGRAM FOUND THE LARGE MEAT PACKING PLANTS VIRTUALLY SQUEEZED OUT OF LIVESTOCK MARKETS BECAUSE PRICES AGAIN HAVE ADVANCED ABOVE THE STABILIZATION RANGES OF THE PRICE CONTROL PROGRAM.

SOME LARGE PACKING PLANTS, THE DEPARTMENT SAID, WERE HELD TO "MEAGRE PURCHASES OF A FEW HUNDRED CATTLE A DAY" WHILE OTHERS FIND IT "IMPOSSIBLE TO COMPETE" WITH OTHER BUYERS. FROM 60 TO 75 PER CENT OF CATTLE RECEIVED AT LEADING MARKETS LAST WEEK WERE TAKEN BY BUYERS OTHER THAN THE MAJOR PACKING CONCERNS.

WASHINGTON MAY 23-(AP)-AT PRESIDENT TRUMAN'S REQUEST, SECRETARIES BYRNES AND ANDERSON ARE SETTING UP A JOINT COMMITTEE TO COORDINATE PRIVATE AND GOVERNMENT AID TO FAMINE-STRICKEN WAR AREAS ABROAD.

A WHITE HOUSE ANNOUNCEMENT TODAY SAID THE CHIEFS OF THE STATE AND AGRICULTURE DEPARTMENTS HAVE ASKED CHARLES P.TAFT OF CINCINNATI TO HEAD THE COMMITTEE. OTHER MEMBERS WILL BE ANNOUNCED LATER.

TAFT PREVIOUSLY SERVED AS A MEMBER OF THE PRESIDENT'S WAR RELIEF CONTROL BOARD.

THE WHITE HOUSE STATEMENT SAID THE COMMITTEE WILL CONSULT WITH PRIVATE RELIEF AGENCIES IN AN ATTEMPT TO COORDINATE VOLUNTARY AND GOVERNMENT PROGRAMS AND "PROMOTE THE EFFICIENCY" OF VOLUNTARY AID.

EG1202PES

WASHINGTON, MAY 23-(AP)-THE HOUSE PASSED AND SENT TO THE SENATE TODAY COMPROMISE LEGISLATION SETTING UP A PERMANENT SCHOOL-LUNCH PROGRAM.

THE MAJOR DIFFERENCES BETWEEN THE SENATE AND THE HOUSE WERE OVER THE AMOUNT OF MONEY TO BE SPENT AND THE METHOD OF DISTRIBUTION.

INSTEAD OF A $50,000,000 ANNUAL EXPENDITURE AUTHORIZED BY THE HOUSE, THE COMPROMISE PROVIDES FOR AN UNSPECIFIED AMOUNT.

IT PROVIDES ALSO THE FOLLOWING MATCHING BASIS FOR STATE COOPERATION: FISCAL YEARS 1947 TO 1950 INCLUSIVE, DOLLAR FOR DOLLAR; 1951 TO 1955, $1 OF FEDERAL FUNDS FOR EACH $1.50 OF STATE FUNDS; 1956 AND THEREAFTER, $1 OF FEDERAL FUNDS FOR EACH $3 OF STATE FUNDS.

EG1206PES

WASHINGTON, MAY 23-(AP)-THE ARMY'S NEW B-36 SUPER BOMBER IS CAPABLE OF CARRYING AN ATOMIC BOMB 10,000 MILES.

GEN. CARL SPAATZ, AIR FORCE CHIEF, COUPLED THIS DISCLOSURE YESTERDAY TO AN ASSERTION THAT THE INCREASING RANGE OF BOMBERS AND 600-MILE-AN-HOUR FIGHTER PLANES MAKE IT IMPERATIVE THE UNITED STATES MAINTAIN READY AND EFFICIENT AERIAL DEFENSES. HE SPOKE TO A GROUP OF TEXAS AIR RESERVISTS.

THE OPERATING RANGE OF THE SIX-ENGINE B-36, SUCCESSOR OF THE WARTIME B-29 SUPERFORTRESS, PREVIOUSLY HAS BEEN ANNOUNCED AS 5,000 MILES. SPAATZ' REFERENCE TO 10,000 MILES WAS NOT FURTHER CLARIFIED BUT AIR OFFICERS ASSUMED HE WAS SPEAKING OF A ONE-WAY FLIGHT.

THE B-36 WEIGHTS APPROXIMATELY 250,000 POUNDS. ITS FUSELAGE IS 163 FEET LONG. THIS COMPARES WITH THE B-29'S 98-FOOT LENGTH AND NORMAL GROSS WEIGHT OF 135,000 POUNDS. THE B-29 IS CREDITED WITH AN OPERATING RANGE OF SOME 1,600 MILES.

SPAATZ TOLD THE TEXAS RESERVISTS, ALL WARTIME AIRMEN NOW ENROLLED AT THE UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS, THAT 40 BASES HAVE BEEN TENTATIVELY SELECTED FOR TRAINING OF RESERVISTS, STARTING THIS SUMMER. EVENTUALLY, THERE WILL BE 130 BASES.

SU1021AES

WASHINGTON, MAY 23-(AP)-A HOUSE NAVAL SUBCOMMITTEE WILL FLY TO MONTEREY, CALIF., TODAY TO INSPECT THE SITE OF A PROPOSED POST-GRADUATE TRAINING SCHOOL FOR OFFICERS.

THE SUBCOMMITTEE IS HEADED BY REP. IZAC (D-CALIF). OTHER MEMBERS ARE REPS. HAVENNER (D-CALIF), ANDERSON (R-CALIF), DE LACY (D-WASH) AND ELLSWORTH (R-ORE).

THE NAVY PROPOSES TO TAKE OVER THE DEL MONTE HOTEL NEAR MONTEREY AND CONVERT IT INTO A GENERAL LINE OFFICER SCHOOL. AUTHORITY FOR THE PURCHASE OF LAND AND THE BUILDINGS MUST BE GRANTED BY THE HOUSE AND SENATE NAVAL COMMITTEES BEFORE NEGOTIATIONS CAN BE CONCLUDED.

THE SUBCOMMITTEE, APPOINTED BY CHAIRMAN VINSON (D-GA), WILL INSPECT THE SITE TO DETERMINE THE DESIRABILITY OF THE LOCATION.

THE NEED FOR SUCH A SCHOOL ALREADY HAS BEEN PROVED, IZAC TOLD A REPORTER.

THE NAVY ESTIMATES, HE SAID, THAT SCHOOLS WILL BE NEEDED TO ACCOMMODATE 3,300 OFFICERS FOR POST-GRADUATE TRAINING AT ALL TIMES ONCE THE POST-WAR TRAINING PROGRAM REACHES ITS PEAK. ONLY 532 CAN BE ACCOMMODATED AT THE ANNAPOLIS POST-GRADUATE SCHOOL, HE ADDED.

THE NAVAL COMMITTEE'S REJECTION YESTERDAY OF PLANS TO TAKE OVER ST, JOHN'S COLLEGE AT ANNAPOLIS FOR THE PURPOSE OF EXPANDING THE NAVAL ACADEMY POINTS UP THE NECESSITY FOR ACQUIRING PROPERTY ELSEWHERE FOR POST-GRADUATE TRAINING, IZAC SAID.

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MAY 24 1946

(ADVANCE) BOSTON, MAY 23-(AP)-ONE OF THE NAVY'S NEWEST AND LARGEST DESTROYERS, THE 2,200 TON USS RICHARD E. KRAUS, NAMED FOR A MARINE MEDAL OF HONOR WINNER WHO LOST HIS LIFE SNUFFING OUT A GRENADE WITH HIS BODY TO SAVE THREE COMPANIONS, WAS COMMISSIONED TODAY AT THE U.S. NAVAL SHIPYARD.

PRIVATE RICHARD E. KRAUS, A NATIVE OF CHICAGO WHOSE FAMILY NOW LIVES IN MINNEAPOLIS, DIED IN THE BATTLE OF PELELIU ISLAND ON OCT. 3, 1944, IN HIS FIRST ACTION. FOR HIS HEROIC DEED KRAUS WAS AWARDED THE CONGRESSIONAL MEDAL OF HONOR AND THE PURPLE HEART POSTHUMOUSLY.

THE MARINE CORPS WAS REPRESENTED AT THE COMMISSIONING BY COL. JAMES H.N. HUDNALL, COMMANDING OFFICER OF THE BOSTON MARINE BARRACKS, AND A GUARD OF HONOR. THE VESSEL WAS TURNED OVER TO ITS COMMANDER, COMDR. ROBERT J. OLIVER, USN, ONCE STAFF COMMANDER OF CRUISER DIVISION FIVE AND TASK FORCE 67.

A TWO-STACKER OF THE GEARING CLASS, THE KRAUS NORMALLY CARRIES A COMPLEMENT OF MORE THAN 306 OFFICERS AND MEN. ITS MAIN BATTERY CONSISTS OF SIX FIVE-INCH DUAL-PURPOSE GUNS. THE CRAFT HAS AN OVERALL LENGTH OF NEARLY 400 FEET.

LAUNCHED AT THE BATH IRON WORKS CORPORATION, BATH, ME., ON MARCH 2, 1946, THE VESSEL WAS SPONSORED BY KRAUS' MOTHER, MRS. EDWIN OLSEN, 1827 JOHNSON ST., N.E., MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

(END ADVANCE FOR USE AT 2 P.M. EST, TODAY, THURSDAY, MAY 23)

JR623AED

DENVER, MAY 23-(AP)-NAVY SECRETARY FORRESTAL, HERE TODAY TO PIN TEN MEDALS ON A DENVER NAVAL AIR HERO AND ADDRESS THE ROTARY CLUB, EXPRESSED CONFIDENCE IN AN EARMY SOLUTION OF THE ARMY-NAVY MERGER QUESTION.

MAY 24 1946

WHEN HE ARRIVED AT LOWRY FIELD LAST NIGHT IN HIS C-54 TRANSPORT, THE SECRETARY WAS ASKED TO COMMENT ON THE NAVY DEPARTMENT'S PRESENT ATTITUDE ON THE PROPOSED MERGER.

"THE ARMY," HE SAID, "IS A WONDERFUL ORGANIATION AND I'M SURE THE QUESTION WILL BE SETTLED SOON TO THE SATISFACTION OF ALL CONCERNED."

THE DENVER HERO TO BE HONORED BY THE SECRETARY IS EDWARD J. KESSELS, FORMER RADIOMAN FIRST CLASS WHO TOOK PART IN NUMEROUS PACIFIC ACTIONS BEFORE HIS PLANE WAS DOWNED AT SEA AND HE AND OTHER CREWMEN WERE RESCUED BY A SEARCH UNIT.

FJ312ACS

NEW YORK MAY 23-(AP)-SECRETARY OF COMMERCE WALLACE DECLARED TODAY THAT "PRESIDENT TRUMAN IS GOING TO RUN FOR PRESIDENT IN 1948 AND I AM GOING TO SUPPORT HIM."

HE MADE THE COMMENT WITH A BROAD SMILE AFTER A REPORTER HAD ASKED HIM UPON HIS ARRIVAL AT LA GUARDIA FIELD WHETHER HE HAD HIS EYE ON THE PRESIDENCY TWO YEARS HENCE.

HE MADE NO FURTHER COMMENT ON THE SUBJECT.

EZ1102PED

OPTIMISM NOTED ON IRANIAN ISSUE

Council Delegates Anticipate Positive Word From Ala

New York, May 24 (AP)—Delegates to the United Nations Security Council took a more optimistic view of the Iranian question today, but generally adopted a wait-and-see attitude in the face of unofficial reports from Iranian Premier Ahmed Qavam that all Soviet troops were out of his country.

The Tehran radio quoted the Premier as saying he had advised Ambassador Hussein Ala in Washington to report the complete evacuation officially to the Council.

The delegates, who made it clear earlier this week in voting to retain the case that they wanted positive, official assurances of the evacuation, preferred to await Iran's statement and study it before commenting.

Also before the Council members was word of a Moscow broadcast that Russian troops completed their evacuation May 9.

NIGHT

Prince Mozaffar Firouz, Minister of Propaganda, said Premier Qavam had instructed Ala to "refrain" in the future from writing notes or making statements unless instructed first from Tehran.

It appeared the Council could take one of two steps in the event of an unqualified report from Iran. They could:

Finally drop the case.

Decide to retain it on the agenda on the basis of the possibility of continued Soviet interference in the internal affairs of Iran.

In Tabriz, Azerbaijan Premier Jafar Pishevari said he and the "democratic people of Iran" looked on the Security Council's retention of the case as "foreign meddling in strictly internal affairs."

Economic Council To Open

"There is a very minimum of difference now between us and the central Government," he told newsmen.

Meanwhile, the United Nations other big Council—the Economic and Social Council—prepared to open its first New York meeting at 10.30 A.M. tomorrow.

Scheduled for the first session were addresses by Secretary general Trygve Lie and Sir Ramaswami Mudaliar, of India, President of the Council, and a message of greeting from President Truman.

After formalities and speeches, the eighteen-member Council was expected to adjourn until next week when it will tackle a crowded agenda that may split Russia and the west on two important social issues.

Representation Problem

The firs problem concerns governmental representation on the various commissions set up to study the world's social and economic ills. Russia has maintained that Government representatives, empowered to act for their states, should be named, while other countries generally have contended that members should be selected as individual experts in their fields and not as governmental envoys.

The other issue has to do with refugees, with Russia insisting that all refugees be sent back to their own countries immediately. It was said in United States circles that the western view was that refugees who are not war criminals should not be compelled to return home unless they wanted to.

Effect On U.N. Of Russ Iran Word Is Uncertain

New York, May 24 (AP)—Russia's announcement that Soviet troops completed their evacuation of Iran May 9 brought no clear indication today what effect, if any, the statement would have on the United Nations Security Council.

The brief announcement of the evacuation by the Moscow radio last night left up in the air the reiterated charge by Iranian Ambassador Hussein Ala that Russia was still interfering in the affairs of Iran.

DAY

The Security Council—now in recess subject to the call of the chairman—still has the Iranian case on its agenda as a result of a decision taken Wednesday. Under that decision the Iranian matter may be called up at any time by a council member.

Not Addressed To U.N.

The Moscow broadcast was not addressed specifically to the Council. However, since Soviet custom is to use the radio for important announcements and let the matter rest there, it was considered probable the broadcast would constitute the only word Russia would have on the evacuation.

Soviet Delegate Andrei A. Gromyko has consistently boycotted all Iranian matters in the Council since the Council refused a month ago to drop the entire matter on Gromyko's claim that an agreement had been reached between Iran and Russia.

The Council had requested a report by May 6 on whether the Red Army withdrawal had been completed. The Moscow broadcast last night constituted the first word from Russia on the subject since the Council's deadline was passed.

Three Days After Deadline

The May 9 date mentioned in the broadcast, as recorded by both the Associated Press and the official Soviet monitor in London, was three days after the deadline.

On April 5, the Iranian Government announced that under the Russian-Iranian agreement Red Army troops would evacuate all Iranian territory within one and one-half months from March 24.

In calculating the time for its requested report, the Security Council apparently noted that six weeks from March 24 would be up on the week end of May 5. However, it was noted that a month and a half, counting a 31-day month and fifteen days for a half month, would make the period expire May 9—the date the Russions say they cleared all of Iran.

Meanwhile, a United Nations subcommittee investigating Generalissimo Francisco Franco's regime in Spain was scheduled to hear further testimony from José Giral, premier of the exiled Spanish republican government Monday.

Qavam Orders Ala to Act Only On Instructions

Firouz Says Envoy Is Told to 'Refrain' From Issuing Notes Without Authority

TEHRAN, May 24 (AP).—Propaganda Minister Mozaffar Firouz said tonight that Prime Minister Ahmed Qavam had instructed Hussein Ala., Iran's Ambassador to the United States, to "refrain" in the future from writing notes or making statements without first obtaining instructions from Tehran.

(Ambassador Ala told the United Nations Security Council on Monday that Soviet interference in Iranian affairs was continuing; then on Tuesday he said he had received a message from Qavam declaring that Soviet troops had evacuated Iran.)

The Soviet Ambassador in Tehran gave official notification to the Iranian government that the Red Army had withdrawn completely from the country by May 9, as announced last night in Moscow, and Firouz declared:

"The Iranian government now considers its territory completely and officially evacuated by all the Allied troops—Soviet, British and American."

In Tabriz, capital of Azerbaijan province, Premier Jafar Pishevari declared yesterday he and the "democratic people of Iran" looked upon the Security Council's retention of the Iranian question on its agenda as "foreign meddling in strictly internal affairs."

A Minimum of Difference

He added that there was "a very minimum of difference now between us and the central government. Already we plan resumption of negotiations and I'm confident of a peaceful settlement."

Pishevari said there was not "one chance in a hundred" of the Iranians' resorting to violence to settle their differences.

"If such a thing should happen," he added, "the war would not be between Azerbaijan and the central government. It would be between democrats and reactionaries all over Persia."

He said that in the event of an outbreak, Azierbaijan would not accept material aid from any government, because "by so doing we would stand to lose too much in the eyes of the rest of the world."

Pishevari reiterated that Azerbaijan was receiving "only moral support from Russia," and as a result said the friendship of the Iranian people had "turned toward the Soviet, as is happening throughout the Middle East."

He denied that the Russians were interfering in Iranian affairs, and commmented that American diplomatic policy "during the last few months" had lost the United States many friends in Iran.

Firouz denied reports from Tabriz that he and two others had been appointed to a commission for renewing negotiations with the autonomous province of Azerbaijan for its return to central government rule, but said a commission undoubtedly would be named. He said that differences were slight between the central government and Tabriz, but declined to elaborate.

"There remains only the task of finding a formula to resolve these differences without impairing the unity of the state," Firouz said. "I am confident the formula will be found."

He said that General Razmara, inspector general of the army for western Iran, was heading a joint commission of the Tehran and Tabriz governments to investigate recent border clashes near Sain Qaleh, 100 miles south of Tabriz. He said the commission would passs some weeks on the border "to prevent the recurrence of untoward incidents."

Azerbaijan Evacuation Report

LONDON, May 24 (AP).—The Tehran radio quoted Iranian Prime Minister Qavam. today as saying that an Iranian investigating mission had confirmed that "Azerbaijan has been evacuated by Soviet troops."

The broadcast, heard in London by The Associated Press, said "the Iranian Ambassador in Washington has been informed of the entire evacuation of Iran and has been instructed to report this to the Security Council" of the United Nations.

Moscow Announces Evacuation

MOSCOW, May 24 (AP).—The government organ "Izvestia" reported today without editorial comment the evacuation of Soviet troops from Iran.

A Tass dispatch dated May 22 from Tiflis, Georgian republic, said "according to reports from the staff of the Transcaucasian military area, the full evacuation of Soviet troops from Iran was completed on May 9. The completion of evacuation on this date corresponds with the plan of the Transcaucasian military district on the evacuation, announced at the end of March."

TABRIZ SCORES ACTION BY U. N.

Says It Meddles in Keeping Iran on Agenda.

Tabriz, May 24 (A. P.).—Azerbaijan "Premier" Jafar Pishevari said today that he and the "democratic people of Iran" looked on the United Nations Security Council's retention of the Iranian question on its agenda as "foreign meddling in strictly internal affairs."

"There is a very minimum of difference now between us and the central government," the Azerbaijan leader told newsmen. "Already we plan resumption of negotiations and I'm confident of a peaceful settlement."

Pishevari said the central government advised him that a commission was coming to Tabriz to resume negotiations. He declined to name its members, but a source close to the Government said Muzafar Firouz, Under-Secretary of State and Director of Propaganda, was included.

SPAIN CALLS U. S. REPORT INSIDIOUS

Madrid, May 24 (A. P.).—The Spanish Foreign Office declared today that a United States report to a United Nations Security Council committee on alleged pro-Axis activities of Spanish diplomats was "inexact and insidious."

Referring to the charge that the Spanish Radio was used for Axis propaganda in South America, a spokesman declared that Spain did not have any station "of great radius of action" until the end of the war.

He also denied the existence of any agreement between the Spanish official news agency, Efe, and the Germans.

Churchill Hits Plan To Quit Egypt

London, May 24 (AP)—Winston Churchill told the House of Commons today that he feared the British plan to withdraw from Egypt would seriously prejudice "the hope of gaining the aid of America in the Palestine question."

Churchill said if the Government continued to pursue ts present course "it would ruin our interests in the Middle East, destroy our communications in the Indian and Pacific Oceans and sever the lifeline of the British Empire."

Efforts to find other bases to substitute for Egypt, he declared, would bring complaints of imperialism and "Russia would renew and reinforce her demands for a base or bases in the Eastern Mediterranean."

DAY

"Difficult Task"

The former Prime Minister said that depending on the use of Palestine "as a jumping off ground for reoccupation of the Suez Canal Zone in an emergency would leave ourselves without American aid and would leave us with the most profitless task that can be imagined."

"It is impossible to keep the canal open unless Britsh personnel are permanently stationed in the canal zone," he continued.

"The Government has no right to claim the approval of the chiefs of staff for any policy without informing the House o the precise questions from which that advice was obtained."

He declared that bases either in Palestine or Cyrenaica or both would not be effective for protection of the canal in an emergency.

Hope For U.N.

s an alternative to the Labor Government's plans to evacuate Egypt, Churchill proposed: "We should rest for the next five or six years on t he1936 treaty in the hope that the United Nations will grow up ad become an organization which would put so many of these strategic dangers and nightmares back into the limbo of a vanished past."

The plan to withdraw British troops from Egypt was advanced by the British as a basis for the opening of negotiations in Cairo on revison of the 1936 Brtish-Egyptian Treaty of Alliance. The negotiations have been suspended temporarily because, the Egyptians said, the two delegations were far apart on conditions that Britain was demanding for defense of the canal. The British delegation is asking fresh instructions from Foreign Secretary Ernest Bevin.

Bevin told the House the Government would keep its pledge to withdraw troops from Egypt and the Suez Canal zone.

"I came to this decision with my eyes open and with deliberation and I stand by it," Bevin declared. "I make no apology for it."

Bevin said it was better "to begin the (Egyptian) negotiations with a proposal (for evacuation) ourselves and not be forced to it by disorders in the streets and have this thing dragged out of us."

Dominions Reject Empire-Policy Proposal

London, May 24 (AP)—British Commonwealth leaders have decided to maintain "decentralized" ties instead of molding an empire foreign policy.

The decision, announced yesterday at the end of a five-week empire conference, emphasized the autonomy of the dominions and formally marked the end of acknowledged United Kingdom predominance.

Conservatives in Britain had demanded an empire foreign policy, especially since the Labor Government has decided to withdraw troops from Egypt, but British officials said all the dominions—Canada and Australia in particular—opposed any move toward requiring joint commonwealth action in foreign affairs.

Versailles Signatures Are Lost Or Destroyed

Paris, May 24 (AP)—The originals of signatures to the Treaty of Versailles and all documents regarding the 1919 treaty of peace were destroyed or lost by the Germans, the French Foreign Office has disclosed.

Numerous other French historical documents were taken by the Germans. American troops in their advance recaptured many French archives and returned them to Paris, where they now are being recatalogued.

"Bluebeard" To Die

Paris, May 24 (AP)—Dr. Marcel Petiot, convicted "bluebeard" slayer of 27 persons, is scheduled to die on the guillotine at sunrise tomorrow. Petiot's second appeal for retrial was denied yesterday by President Felix Gouin.

CLAY REBUFFS GERMANS

Rejects Churchmen's Request to Ease Denazification

BERLIN, May 24 (AP)—Lieut. Gen. Lucius D. Clay, deputy United States Military Governor, rejected today a request by the Supreme Council of the Evangelical Church in Germany for moderation of denazification laws in the United States occupation zone.

The churchmen said the measure was too severe.

General Clay replied that he regarded the law just. He said the military government "expected the cooperation of church authorities in removing from places of prominence in Germany those who associated themselves with a party organization which displayed utter contempt for the laws of God and trampled ruthlessly on the rights of man."

Russia Condemns Nazi Books

BERLIN, May 24 (AP). — The Soviet military government for Germany announced today it has compiled a list of 13,000 books and 1,500 periodicals to be confiscated in the Russian zone, under the recent Allied Control Council directive to destroy all German literature of a Fascist, militarist or anti-democratic nature.

274 Arrested in Day

BERLIN, May 24 (AP).—Patrols have picked up 274 American soldiers in a single day on Berlin streets for violating Major General Walter A. Keating's May 1 prohibition against "undignified public fraternization." All were confined to their quarters for twenty-four hours.

"We will continue these periodic roundups until we have enforced good taste and etiquette in the public deportment of our men," Keating said today.

55 MEN TELL OF MASSACRE

Deaths Of More Than 100 Yanks, Prisoners, Described

Dachau, Germany, May 24 (AP)—A massacre of more than 100 American war prisoners at La Gideize, Belgium, was revealed today by two Nazi SS men on trial for the slaying of American soldiers at Malmedy, Belgium.

In statements [illegible] of a United States [illegible] trying 74 SS officers and men on charges of killing hundreds of unarmed war prisoners and torturing Belgian civilians during the Battle of the bulge in December, 1944, the two Germans told of a wholesale massacre during a three-day reign of terror in which 80 to 100 Americans were slain in a small school yard in Le Gleize.

Speed Boats, Seaplanes Used

Gustave Sprenger, 20, and Joachim Hofman signed the statements. Hofman said that when he and three other German soldiers went to a church in Le Gleize to aid a wounded German, he saw 100 guarded Americans standing in the school yard.

"A Good Deal Of Shooting"

He had been in the church a short time, Hofman said, when he "heard machine pistol and rifle fire from the direction of the school."

There was "a good deal of shooting," he added.

Twenty minutes later he left the church and passed the school yard, where, he said, "the American soldiers were lying on the ground, and as far as I was able to observe, they were not moving and showed no signs of life."

The next day, Hofman said, "more Americans were bumped off."

Sprenger's statement said that dozens of other Americans in Le Gleize were shot in sheds, against cemetery walls and wherever else they were captured.

Order Was "No Prisoners"

The order to the German soldiers was "No prisoners," he asserted.

Earlier, the court heard another statement of Sprenger's which said that he himself killed a wounded American soldier lying on a stretcher after one of Sprenger's comrades shot two Americans who had been carrying the wounded man.

Rain Falls In Ukraine

Moscow, May 24 (AP)—Rain fell today over a wide area in the northern Ukraine—wheat and sugar-beet growing [illegible].

There was no report, however, of rains in the southerly areas where the bulk of the wheat crop is raised.

UNRRA officials said last week that drought was threatening disaster to Ukraine wheat.

A *Pravda* dispatch reported that heavy rains during the last two days had greatly helped wheat and other grain crops in Moldavia.

Move 300,000 DP's, Austria Asks Allies

Vienna, May 24 (AP)—The Austrian Government has asked the Allied Council to remove 300,000 displaced persons now in Austrian territory, stating the displaced persons were not required to work and that many engaged in black-market and other criminal activities.

An Austrian spokesman said his Government had no objection to the quartering in Austria of Jewish refugees who were in transit to Palestine.

Austria Assured of June Food

VIENNA, May 24 (AP). The American and Russian members of the Allied Council for Austria promised the country today 25,000 tons of food next month. The unexpected action will spare the Viennese a diet reduction from 1,000 calories daily to a near-starvation level of 700.

VATICAN-ROMANIA BREAK POSSIBLE

Vatican City, May 24 (A. P.).—A Vatican informant said today that nothing was known officially of a report of an imminent rupture of diplomatic relations with Romania, but added "such a possibility is not excluded."

The Rome [illegible] American, English-language newspaper, quoted a "well informed observer" as declaring that a diplomatic rupture might follow accusations by the Romanian Government that the Holy See's representative in Romania "abused his diplomatic immunity to aid the former Nazi Fascist regime in that country."

The Vatican informant said the possibility was "excluded at the Vatican that the Holy See representative had compromised himself."

The Daily American said strained relations developed after a series of documents concerning the Nuncio were allegedly discovered by the Romanian officials during the recent trial of Ion Antonescu, who last week was sentenced to death.

SPANISH GOVERNOR FINES BUTCHERS

Valencia, Spain, May 24 (A. P.).—Gov. Ramon La Porta tackled the growing meat shortage today by arresting twenty-seven suppliers and telling them they would be fined 10,000 pesetas ($913) a day until they guaranteed daily delivery of 15,000 kilos (33,069 pounds) of meat.

The Governor ordered the price of beef cattle reduced 9 cents a pound last week. Deliveries started dwindling and yesterday only five calves and twenty sheep reached the city slaughter houses. The $913 fines were imposed for Wednesday and for Thursday.

Greek House Backs Tsaldaris

ATHENS, May 24 (AP)—Premier Constantin Tsaldaris' Populist [Monarchist] Government won a Parliamentary vote of confidence, 209 to 113, today at the close of the debate on the new Cabinet's program.

RUSSIANS OUST U. S. REPORTER

Bucharest, May 24 (A. P.).—Reuben Markham, correspondent of the Christian Science Monitor, has been ordered by the Soviet military command to leave Romania not later than 4 P. M. Sunday.

The United States member of the Allied Control Commission, Brig.-Gen. Courtland V. R. Schuyler, tried unsuccessfully to have the decision revoked or delayed. Markham apparently will not be permitted to work anywhere in the Russian-controlled Balkans, an area upon which he has long specialized.

Red Army and Leftist Romanian publications asserted that Markham had been hostile to the Red Army, meddled in Romanian politics and had declared in a political speech that war between the United States and Russia was inevitable. He made this statement in reply:

"I never made any speech of any kind at any political meeting anywhere in Romania. I've visited Government meetings as well as opposition meetings, in fact repeatedly made my own requests to visit Government meetings.

"My report on the action of Russian soldiers was made after the most careful investigation on the spot and was based largely on reports by local Government authorities and conformed to reports from other American sources.

ARMY SPLITS AFRICAN UNIT

Headquarters in Cairo Will Be Deactivated on May 31

CAIRO, Egypt, May 24 (AP)—United States Army headquarters announced today that the United States African Theatre headquarters would be deactivated at midnight, May 31.

The area will be divided by a line from Tripoli to Accra, Gold Coast, into a West African district under the jurisdiction of the Army's European theatre and an eastern area, known as the detachment of the United States Army in the Middle East, under control of the War Department.

Both Army and diplomatic sources indicated that agreement was near on disposition to the Egyptian Government of Payne Field and Camp Huckstep, large military installations near Cairo.

Maj. Gen. Henry S. Aurand, theatre commander, left last night to inspect the West African district. He will then leave for Washington to await reassignment.

Arabs Demand Troops Leave

Jerusalem, May 24 (AP)—The powerful Arab Higher Committee today demanded establishment of an "Arab independent State of Palestine," withdrawal of all foreign troops and an immediate end to Jewish immigration.

Rejecting the recommendations of the British-American Committee on Inquiry, the committee asserted Arabs in Palestine "will defend their country with all the means at their disposal."

Jamal el Husseini, committee chairman, declared earlier that Arabs in Syria and Lebanon were "openly training" to aid Arabs in Palestine and that Governments of Arab States were voting money toward a fund to build a defense against Zionism in Palestine.

Three Arab Demands

In a reply to the requests of the United States and British Governments for comment on the Palestine report, the Arab Higher Committee made these three demands:

"Abrogation of the (British) mandate and immediate cessation of Jewish immigration and land sales.

"Establishment of an Arab independent democratic state in Palestine which will be a member of the Arab National League.

"Withdrawal of all foreign troops from Palestine."

The statement, delivered to the American consul-general and to the high commissioner of Palestine for transmission to Washington and London, declared:

"The Arabs in Palestine fully realize that the recommendations of the Anglo-American Committee of Inquiry are a violation of their natural rights and a breach of all promises and principles proclaimed by the Allies for the freedom of nations.

First Request On Troops

"Therefore, Arabs in Palestine refuse to accept these recommendations in their entirety and will defend their country with all the means at their disposal."

The statement was the first time that Arabs in Palestine have demanded withdrawal of foreign troops.

Dr. Izzat Tannous, secretary general of the committee, said:

"Occupation by foreign troops according to treaty between two equal nations is an entirely different thing, and could possibly be accepted here. But occupation as it is now is a different thing and we are demanding the withdrawal of foreign troops."

The British-American Committee recommended, among other things, that 100,000 European Jews be permitted to enter Palestine this year, and that neither the Jews nor Arabs should govern the country alone.

New Arab Offices Planned

Husseini asserted that in both Syria and Lebanon "there is now a great deal of excitiment and every Arab organization—sports associations, literary associations, the Young Men's Moslem Association, the Moslem Brotherhood—is onenly training to give military aid to the Arabs in Palestine.

"I saw them drilling. I did not see any weapons, but I suppose when the need arises they will find them."

Hussini said also that the governments of the Arab states were voting large sums of money to help build a defense against Zionism in Palestine, and that some of the funds would be used to extend Arab propaganda in America. He said new Arab offices would be opened in New York and Chicago to supplement work now being done by the Washington Arab office.

Arabs See Vital U.S. Interests Jeopardized

Jerusalem, May 24 (AP) — A spokesman for the Arab Office declared today that if the United States continues to support the immediate immigration of 100,000 Jews to Palestine—as recommended by the British-American Inquiry Committee—vital American interests in the Middle East would be "gravely jeopardized."

The statement was issued shortly after the return to Palestine of Jamal Husseini, chairman of the Arab Higher Committee, who has been in Syria. Husseini called a session of the committee for today.

According to word from Trans-Jordan, Prince Emir Abdullah, the king-designate of that neighboring country, has received a cable from President Truman in which the President said it was the view of the United States Government that no fundamental change in the status of Palestine would take place without Arab and Jewish leaders being consulted.

CHIANGS TRAVEL TO MUKDEN BY AIR

Hints Rise That China's Peace May Depend On Trip

Nanking, May 24 (AP)—General-

1946

issimo and Madame Chiang Kai-shek flew to Mukden today in General Marshall's personal plane amid hints that peace for warring China might depend on the outcome of their trip.

Government and Communist spokesmen could not agree on whether the Government's recapture of Changchun yesterday had improved or weakened prospects for a peace settlement, but there was a new flurry of negotiations looking toward compromise between the rival factions.

Seizure Called "Regrettable"

"Now we can begin to talk with the Communists," said one high official of the Kuomintang (Government party), who declined to permit use of his name.

The Communists had just notified General Marshall, special mediator, that they were willing to accept in principle a peace plan proposed by the third-party Democratic League on April 29.

This proposal, however, was predicated on both sides staying out of Changchun, and a Communist spokesman said the government's seizure of the Manchurian capital was "regrettable" and had "complicated" the situation.

"The key is not now in our hands," said this spokesman, Tung Pi-wu. "We shall see what Chiang Kai-shek will do."

Might Presage Peace

Tung added that everything hinged on Chiang's return from Mukden. This lent support to speculation that the sudden flight of the Chiangs to Manchuria might presage peace.. It gained significance throught the unusual use of Marshall's plane, and the generalissimo's private conferences at the scene with his top commenders.

The Government had insisted on the return of Changchun before contiuing peace negotiations with the Communists. That condition now has been met, albeit by force, and observers here felt that much history of the future depended on whether the Government armies elected to push on north or await a settlement.

Capture Of Tungfeng Reported

Latest word from the aMnchurian front was announcement that Government troops captured Tungfeng, 130 miles south of Changchun, on Thursday. There was no news that they had advanced north toward Harbin or east in pursuit of the Communists who quit Changchun.

Asked by correspondents whether the Communist retreat after only token resistance in Changchun might have been designed to pave the way for peace, Spokesman Tung replied:

"I have no comment on this point except to say that we do not want to enlarge the civil war to any other part of the country nor do we want to continue civil war in Manchuria endlessly."

Tung added that Chi Yien-ming, secretary-general of Communist headquarters in Nanking, had gone to Shanghai to discuss all phases of the peace proposal with the democratic league, and "we are still looking forward to a settlement of the Manchurian problem.

Basis For Peace Seen; Doubted In Manchuria

Nanking, May 24 (AP)—A high Kuomintang official said today the Government's recapture of Changchun opened the way for resumption of peace negotiations but a Communist spokesman countered, "That complicates the situation."

"Now we can begin to talk with the Communists" regarding peace in Manchuria, said the Kuomintang (National party) official, who demanded anonymity.

Acceptance "In Principle"

Tung Pi-wu, a Nanking Communist leader, said the party's peace negotiation, Gen. Chou En-lai, had delivered to General Marshall Communist Chairman Mao Tse-tung's acceptance "in principle" of the minority Democratic League's three-point truce proposal, but added significantly:

"The key is not now in our hands. We shall see what President Chiang Kai-shek will do."

Tung's statement came in the midst of otherwise optimistic developments as the troubled Manchurian situation reached a climax.

Chiang Flies To Mukden

Chiang made a surprise flight to Mukden, possibly on a peace mission, and Secretary-General Chi Yien-ming, of the Communist party in Nanking, flew to Shanghai to discuss the Democratic League's truce plan with league and Youth party officials.

The Communists' withdrawal beyond Changchun without offering more than a taken resistance may satisfy the Government's demands that the city be returned before an armistice in Manchuria could be considered.

The generalissimo's trip, on which he was accompanied by Mme. Chiang and Gen. Pai Chung-hsi, new Minister of National Defense, was made, significantly, in the personal plane of General Marshall, who is trying to effect a truce. Although the official Central News Agency reported Chiang was on an inspection trip, there was speculation that his trip was a prelude to peace.

Confers With Generals

Chiang conferred in Mukden with Gen. Hsung Hsih-hui, director of his Manchurian headquarters; Gen. Tu Li-ming, commander in-chief of the Manchurian garrison, and Hsu-chen, Governor of Liaoning province.

[In Mukden, meantime, Government sources reported that national troops captured Tungfeng, 70 miles east of Szepingkai, yesterday, and also seized Liaoyuan (Chengchiatun), a strategic point 45 miles northwest of Szepingkai.]

Gen. Liao Yueh-hsiang, commander of the Government's new 1st Army, was appointed garrison commander at Changchun while the Government prepared to set up its own government there. The Central News Agency said troops "are restoring order" in that city today.

Mission Not Described

There was no indication what the Communist secretary-general, Chi was prepared to tell the minor-party chiefs in Shanghai in reply to the Democratic League's truce bid.

However, a Communist spokesman here said, "We shall do our best to solve the (whole Manchurian) problem and then we shall do our best to carry out the peace."

Whether Government forces would push beyond Changchun now that that condition for peace talks has been realized may decide the future course of history in the northeast territory.

Food Scarce In Szepingkai

[In Mukden, Government sources said that Szepingkai faces a serious food shortage soon unless supplies are rushed in. They reported that only 20 days' supply is in sight for the city's 110,000 population.

[The Liaopeh provincial government moved back to Szepingkai, the capital, after its recapture by National forces Sunday.]

Approved In Principle"

Only a few hours earlier, Chairman Chang Chun-mai of the Democratic League had announced Communist approval "in principle" of the league's three-point peace proposal. It called for Communist evacuation of Changchun, with Government troops staying out and the Northeastern Political Administrative Council administering affairs of the city until all other questions at issue were settled by negotiation.

Chang quoted this letter from Chairman Mao of the Chinese Communist party:

"Your message has been received. It is the consistent attitude of our party that the Manchurian problem should be peacefully solved. It is most unfortunate that your proposal dated April 29, which Comrade Chou En-lai had promised to take into consideration on behalf of our party, met with the refusal of the opponent party (Government), so that no agreement could be reached."

MORE FOOD FOR INDIA

New Delhi, May 24 (A. P.).—Two top-ranking members of India's food department conceded today that the country's grain situation was somewhat better, due to imports either sighted or en route, but declined to say whether the danger of a breakdown in the Government's rationing program had been averted.

"The critical point will be reached toward the end of July," Sir Jwala Prasad Srivastava, food member of the Viceroy's Cabinet, told a press conference. "We have a little bit more supplies on hand, which will carry us to the end of July."

Sir Robert Hutchings, Food Secretary, said that if no impediments were placed by the Dutch on Indonesian shipping, the first of 500,000 tons of rice should arrive in India beginning in July.

Cellmate Of Tokyo Rose Tried To Kiss M'Arthur

Tokyo, May 24 (AP)—Mary Akiya, the Viennese blond who tried to kiss General MacArthur in "gratitude for the liberation of Japan"—but failed—has wound up in a Sugamo prison cell with Tokyo Rose.

Her six-month sentence had nothing to do with wanting to buss the Allied commander, or with the war. She was convicted, Deputy Provost Marshal Marc Logie explained, of using United States mails, a privilege denied foreigners in military zones.

Mary came to Japan as Mary Dedouch, a dancer and singer, thirteen years ago. She broke into print when she invaded MacArthur's office recently and wanted to kiss him.

Argentina Lifts 'Siege,' Restoring Civil Liberties

By The Associated Press.

BUENOS AIRES, May 24—The Argentine Government today lifted the nation's 3-year-old state of siege.

The decree lifting the state of siege restores to Argentines their civil liberties, which have been suspended continuously—except for a brief period during the recent Presidential campaign and election—since the military Government seized power June 4, 1943.

With the exception of its occasional lifting for brief periods, the state of siege has been in full effect since a few days after the attack on Pearl Harbor in late 1941.

Brazilian Police Fire On Red Demonstrators

Rio de Janeiro, May 24 (AP)—One person was reported dead and at least 29 others were being treated for wounds today after mounted police fired yesterday into a crowd of several thousand persons gathered for a Communist massmeeting in Largo Carioca plaza.

The meeting had been called, despite a police order forbidding it, to celebrate the first year of legality of the Communist party.

Weapon Worse Than A-Bomb Revealed As Germ Spray

Washington, May 24 (AP)—A germ spray reportedly capable of wiping out large cities and entire crops at a single blow is this country's newest secret weapon "far more deadly than the atomic bomb."

This disclosure leaked out of Congress today after the first bare hint was dropped on the floor of the House yesterday.

Sketchy details of the frightening germ weapons were provided by members of the House Appropriations Committee, who learned of their development behind guarded doors.

Committee Has Details

These members said full details were given the committee during hearings on the Navy's $4,639,718,000 appropriation bill, which the House passed yesterday and sent to the Senate.

There are several of the germ weapons, one member said, adding that they have been developed to the point where they could be used whenever necessary. Also, he said, the United States is the sole possessor of the secrets involved.

"They have developed a weapon that can wipe out all forms of life in a large city," this member declared. "It is a germ proposition and is sprayed from airplanes that can fly high enough while doing it to be reasonably safe from ground fire. It is quick and certain death."

While not familiar with minute details, he said the germs are highly contagious and presumably could be spread by bombs.

Need Not Hit Every Person

"You would not have to drop a germ on every person in a city," he asserted. "One operation would be sufficient, for the effects would spread rapidly."

Another development, this committee member related, would make it possible for planes to fly over the Dakotas, for example, and destroy the entire wheat crop with a single operation, even the seeds in the ground.

"These are frightening things to think of," he commented, "and it is hoped they will never have to be used. Perhaps man will now realize that there can be no winner in a future war and that civilization itself is lost unless we can stop war forever."

Disclosed By Texan

First disclosure that the Navy had developed the new and terrifying weapon came from Representative Albert Thomas (D., Texas), also an Appropriations Committee member, who told the House yesterday during debate on the navy supply bill:

"We have something far more deadly than the atomic bomb today—not tomorrow—and, furthermore, it's in usable shape."

Later Thomas refused to amplify his remark to newsmen, asserting: "I guess I've said too much already."

But he did indicate that Vice Admiral Ross T. McIntire, head of the Navy's Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, had provided the details to the committee.

The Navy itself some weeks ago disclosed that it has been conducting germ-warfare research at the University of California. The only official disclosure was that the disease under study is "centuries old and one of the greatest of killers."

Possible Bubonic Plague

There was speculation at the time that this was a reference to bubonic plague.

The secret weapon disclosure far overshadowed interest in the controversy between the House Naval and Appripriations Committees over the size of the Navy.

The naval committee finally withdrew its opposition to reductions in the Navy budget upon assurance from Appropriations Committee members that the postwar fleet will not be 114 ships short of the 1,079-ship goal set by the House last year.

While the bill approved by the House provides funds for a fleet of 965 ships, 80 additional vessels may be retained by the Navy if its Board of Review believes them necessary. Of the remaining 34 in question, 28 still are under construction and six are to be used as targets in the atomic-bomb test.

WORLD GRAIN CROP WILL RISE IN '46-'47

But Some Decline in Meats, Milk, Fats for That Season Predicted in Wide Survey

WASHINGTON, May 24 (AP)—A considerable increase in world production of cereal and food crops is being forecast by American and international food agencies for the 1946-47 season, but some decline in over-all output of meats, milk and fats is expected.

Some recovery in agricultural production appears likely in areas of Europe which last year produced sub-normal amounts because of difficulties growing out of the war.

All in all, the total world production of food is expected to be far short of the quantity needed to provide satisfactory dietary levels for millions of persons.

This early-season forecast of production and possible shortages is based upon the rather scanty amount of information the Agriculture Department's office of Foreign Agricultural Relations has been able to obtain from foreign sources, and the data the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization has obtained from member Governments.

Meager information is available on planting plans in many countries because they have not developed systems of periodical forecasting such as exist in the United States and Canada. For information on crops in many countries, the OFAR is dependent upon whatever estimates American Agricultural attachés are able to make in countries to which they have been assigned.

The outlook by commodities for which any appreciable amount of information is available follows:

Wheat

Production is expected to exceed last season's 5,200,000,000 bushels, but not to reach the 5,630,000,000 total harvested in 1944. It may be several years before production reaches the pre-war (1935-39) average of 6,000,000,000 bushels.

Production in the "Big Four" surplus countries—the United States, Canada, Argentina and Australia—now is indicated to total about the same as last season, but aggregate production elsewhere is expected to be somewhat larger.

The Food and Agriculture Organization now expects production in Continental Europe (exclusive of Soviet Russia for which little official information is available) to be about 1,200,000,000 bushels, compared with an estimated 1,035,000,000 harvested last year and with the pre-war average of 1,626,000,000.

The United States crop, on the basis of latest official forecasts, is expected to total about 1,000,000,000 bushels, compared with 1,123,000,000 last year and 716,000,000 for the pre-war average. The FAO forecasts the Canadian crop at 428,000,000 bushels compared with 306,000,000 last year and with the pre-war average of 263,000,000.

Feed Grains

No forecasts on production of these grains are available yet, except that some increases are expected in countries where output has been seriously impaired in recent years by war conditions.

The FAO states that indigenous supplies of coarse grain likely to be available for livestock feed in Europe will be less than 60 per cent of the total supplies, including imports, utilized under pre-war conditions.

In the United States, another 3,000,000,000-bushel corn crop is being forecast. Likewise, total production of feed grains is expected to be as large, if not larger, than last year. However, little if any will be available for export because of feed shortages in this country.

The FAO says that, assuming normal weather, the indicated acreages for the 1946-47 season should result in a part recovery in Far Eastern crops from the low levels of 1945-46, but that total production in this whole area will remain much below pre-war.

The FAO now predicts a world production of rice for the 1946-47 season at 135,000,000 tons compared with 126,000,000 last season and with the pre-war average of 150,000,000.

Meats

The world production and supply outlook for the 1946-47 season remains "bleak," the FAO reports, in view of the fact that North American production is headed downward and a world shortage of grains prevents expansion in most other areas. It states that any slight increase which might result in Southern Hemisphere exports—and that assumes continued rationing in that area—will be more than offset by the decline in North American production.

The FAO now estimates world production of meats—beef, pork, lamb, mutton, offal, poultry, rabbits, etc.—at 23,200,000 metric tons, or about 51,000,000,000 pounds, for the 1946-47 season. Production in the 1945-46 season was estimated at 24,100,000 tons, or about 52,800,000,000 pounds, while production in the pre-war period averaged about 24,900,000 tons, or about 55,780,000,000 pounds.

Hogs

World hog numbers at the beginning of 1946 totaled about 249,000,000 head, compared with about 254,000,000 in 1945, the record of 297,000,000 in 1940, and the pre-war average of 286,000,000. Because of the critical shortage of grain, a further decline in hog numbers is forecast by both the FAO and the OFAR this year.

Cattle

Preliminary reports indicate that cattle numbers decreased last year in North America and Europe, exclusive of Soviet Russia, where there was said to have been an increase.

World cattle numbers at the beginning of 1946 are estimated at 705,700,000 head, compared with 710,000,000 in 1945, and 723,000,000 for the pre-war average.

The OFAR says some increase in cattle numbers is expected this year in countries where declines occurred during the war. Decreases are likely, however, in North America and Germany.

Milk and Milk Products

Milk production for all countries for which comprehensive data are available is expected by the FAO to total between 142,000,000 and 147,000,000 metric tons, or between 312,000,000,000 and 323,000,000,000 pounds, in the 1946-47 season. Production in these countries, which does not include Soviet Russia, India, China and some other countries, averaged 169,000,000 tons, or 372,000,000,000 pounds, in the pre-war period. Production in the 1945-46 season was estimated at 145,000,000 tons, or 139,000,000,000 pounds.

Fats and Oils (Including Butter and Inedible Fats)

The FAO says that it expects production of fats and oils in the 1946-47 season to total between 9,700,000 and 9,800,000 metric tons, or between 21,340,000,000 and 21,780,000,000 pounds.

Production in the 1945-46 season was estimated at about 9,050,000 tons, or 19,910,000,000 pounds. Production in the pre-war period averaged 12,750,000 tons, or 28,050,000,000 pounds.

The FAO says the world fats shortage, which developed after Pearl Harbor and became even more acute after the liberation of Europe arises from (1) a heavy decline (1,600,000 tons, or 40 per cent) in European production, as compared with pre-war and (2) the fact that only a trickle of supplies is as yet coming from the Pacific and North China areas, which formerly provided nearly 40 per cent of world exports.

Sugar

The FAO forecasts production in the 1946-47 season to total 18,100,000 short tons of 2,000 pounds, compared with an estimated production of 14,650,000 in the 1945-46 season, and 21,000,000 in the pre-war period. It says there is little chance of any new production of sugar cane commencing in the Far Eastern exporting countries until the season of 1948-49.

"The world outlook therefore remains uncertain," the FAO says, "largely because of the Far Eastern position, but there are grounds for believing that, assuming favorable weather, conditions will improve when the new beet and cane crops are available from 1947 onwards."

Eggs

Total production in North America, Continental Europe and Australia last year has been estimated at about 66,922,000,000 eggs, compared with an average of 57,584,000,000 in the pre-war period. No forecasts on 1946 production are available, but the world-wide shortage of grains may adversely affect output.

Citrus Fruits

Production in the thirty-six major producing countries of the world has been estimated at 335,000,000 boxes for the 1945-46 season, compared with 320,000,000 in the previous season and the pre-war average of 266,000,000. While no forecasts are available, the food agencies expect production during the coming season to be a little larger, providing weather conditions are favorable.

Potatoes

World production in the 1945-46 season has been tentatively estimated at 6,459,000,000 bushels, compared with 7,298,000,000 in 1944-45 and the pre-war average of 8,127,000,000. Because of more favorable production conditions in Europe, world production in the 1946-47 season is expected to be somewhat larger, providing weather conditions are normal.

Peanuts

World production in the 1945-46 season has been estimated at 19,081,000,000 pounds, a decrease of 6 per cent from the 1944-45 output, but an increase of 6 per cent over the pre-war level of production.

The OFAR says that prospects are uncertain for production in the 1946-47 season. It adds, however, that in view of the urgent demand for vegetable fats, world-wide production will probably be stimulated for the next year or two.

Raisins

World production for the 1946-46 season has been estimated at 449,800 shorts tons, compared with 527,400 in the 1944-45 season and a pre-war average of 459,000 tons.

The OFAR says the world outlook for the 1946-47 season is more encouraging in some respects than during the past six seasons.

Co-Operation As Condition Of Russ Loan Is Urged

Washington, May 24 (AP)—Russia's renewed overtures for a $1,000,000,000 loan from the United States stirred congressional demands today that Moscow first guarantee Soviet co-operation in world economic affairs.

Chairman Spence (D., Ky.) of the House Banking Committee said: "We should certainly insist upon Russia joining the Bretton Woods world bank and fund."

The U.S.S.R. has failed thus far to join in the Bretton Woods organization for economic collaboration, and has held aloof from all kindred postwar endeavors.

Acceptable If She Co-Operates

Representative Crawford, of Michigan, a Republican member of the Banking Committee, likewise said "there should be no loan unless Russia agrees to co-operate." He added, however, there would be no ground to refuse the credit if Moscow joined with this country and Britain in international co-operation.

Charles S. Dewey, assistant treasury secretary in the Coolidge administration, who appeared before the committee to support the $3,750,000,000 British loan, said a Russian loan "is all right if they will raise the iron curtain and do business on a basis of world competitive trade practices and permit the same freedom of travel and investigation that the United States accords to members of the Soviet Government, private citizens and the Soviet press."

State Dept. View

At the State Department, meanwhile, the apparent tendency was to regard any Soviet loan as a remote proposition. It was pointed out that no understanding has even been sighted as to what the credit negotiations might include.

Moscow made its first inquiries about a loan late last summer, but the note got mislaid in the files of the Foreign Economic Administration until last December. A reply was dispatched as soon as the note was found, and it was in belated answer to this that the Soviets sent their current note, expressing renewed interest in American financial aid.

U.S. Suggestions Not Met

An American official said this Government will reply "promptly" to the latest Russian note. But he made it plain that the note had not met American suggestions as to what subjects should be included in any loan discussions.

In addition to American desires for U.S.S.R. participation in Bretton Woods, there was no indication that this Government would modify previous insistence that economic conditions in eastern Europe be examined thoroughly as part of the loan talks—for example, the exclusive "treaties of collaboration" Russia has concluded with Hungary and Romania.

Senators Vote Amendment to Bill on O. P. A.

Special Board Would Lift Controls and Anderson Would Rule Farm Prices

WASHINGTON, May 24 (AP).—A fifteen-page amendment setting out the manner in which price controls shall be lifted from commodities as supply begins to balance demand was approved 12 to 5 by the Senate Banking Committee late today.

The amendment hooks onto legislation extending the price-control law until June 30, 1947.

With only minor changes, it follows the general decontrol principles agreed upon by the committee Tuesday. A subcommittee worked three days drafting the legal language.

The amendment gives the Secretary of Agriculture overriding authority over the Price Administrator with regard to price controls on agricultural products. The administrator could maintain price ceilings only on items which the secretary certified to be in short supply, and the secretary could recommend adjustments when he considered the ceiling so low as to impede necessary production.

The administrator would be instructed to lift controls by next Dec. 31 from all non-agricultural products "not important in relation to business costs or living costs."

The amendment also proposes establishment of a price decontrol board, composed of three members, appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate, each of whom would be paid $12,000 a year. The board would make the final decision on appeals filed by industry advisory committees against adverse rulings, by the Price Administrator or Secretary of Agriculture, on petitions to lift controls on specific items.

One section of the bill forbids imposition of price ceilings on any commodity not under control May 1, 1946. Senator Ernest McFarland, Democrat, of Arizona, said this would prevent cotton from being brought under price control.

The amendment sets forth a declaration of policy on decontrol, which says the O. P. A. and other governmental agencies shall use their price, subsidy and other powers to promote the earliest practicable balance between supply and demand.

On or before April 1, 1947, the President would be asked to recommend to Congress what commodities, if any, should be retained under control and what agencies should be given power over them upon the expiration of the O. P. A. June 30, 1947.

The start today of Government requisitioning to obtain 250,000,000 bushels of wheat from the 1946 crop for shipment to shortage areas abroad.

The granting to some farmers of additional time to get the 30-cent-a-bushel bonus on wheat for export. Those who can't sell by the May 25 deadline because of crammed country elevators may sign sales contracts by that date, deliver the wheat later, and still get the bonus.

Restaurant Provision

A request by President Truman's Famine Emergency Committee that all public eating places serve bread and all other wheat foods only when customers specifically ask for them.

Beyond the immediate emergency, the food conference is confronted with an estimate that the world will be 10,000,000 tons short of wheat next year. Definite recommendations for making up the shortage and leaving some wheat over for safety are being discussed in committee.

In addition to the proposal to restrict alcoholic beverage making—which produced no immediate estimate of the actual grain saving, the committee has heard that the world could save:

Six to seven million tons of wheat by shifting to human consumption grain ordinarily fed to livestock.

20 P.C. Consumption Drop

Four and a half million tons by persuading the United States, Britain, Canada, Australia and Argentina to lower wheat consumption twenty per cent below 1945 levels.

Three million tons by "stretching" grain supplies—by using more of the wheat kernel for flour, for instance.

A million tons by reducing losses in storage from disease and pests.

Whatever recommendations are adopted, conference officials said it was unlikely that they would be accompanied by any proposals for strong-arm enforcement measures.

But there might be some warning that a nation's failure to make the best use of its resources for combating famine would be taken into account when its food allocation is set.

World-Wide Beer-Grain Slash May Be Asked

Washington, May 24 (AP)—The International Food Conference appeared headed today toward a formal recommendation that all countries cut out or sharply reduce the use of grain in beer and whisky making to save cereals for hungry people.

The step—patterned after action already taken in this country—has been discussed in committee. A French delegate declared that "every time you drink a glass of beer you shorten someone's life an hour."

U.S. Measures Overlapped

The forecast by a high conference official of action to restrict production of alcoholic beverages still further overlapped these American measures to get more grain for lands plagued by famine:

30.29-2977

Chiang Buys Surplus C-54

Four-Engined Transport Goes for $90,000 Cash

WASHINGTON, May 24 (AP).—The War Assets Administration announced today the sale of a surplus four-engined transport airplane to the Chinese government for use by Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek.

A spokesman for the agency said the sale price was $90,000 "cash on the barrelhead." The plane is a Douglas C-54-D, with a capacity of about fifty-five persons.

The W. A. A. said delivery to representatives of the Chinese government was arranged for today in Baltimore.

Inquiry Asked in W.S.A. $5,000,000,000 Outlay

WASHINGTON, May 24 (AP).—A Congressional investigation of accounting practices of the War Shipping Administration has been suggested by two House Republicans.

Representative Walter C. Ploeser, Republican, of Missouri, told the House the agency spent $5,000,000,000 and "simply did not keep books" on its operations. Representative Richard B. Wigglesworth, Republican, of Massachusetts, said an investigation should be undertaken immediately, and predicted it would disclose a scandal.

Representative Schuyler Otis Bland, Democrat, of Virginia, chairman of the House Merchant Marine Committee, defended Vice-Admiral Emory S. Land, chairman of the W. S. A., asserting that he was unable to obtain sufficient accountants.

No More Paper Controls

Small Says War-Time Curbs on Industry Are Off For Good

WASHINGTON, May 24 (AP).—Civilian Production Administrator John D. Small announced today that war-time controls over the paper industry will not be reinstated.

Reporting increased paper production this year, Mr. Small said that "if this production rate is maintained . . . we can expect the supply and demand relationship to become normal.

He made his statement in reply to a request by James F. Newcomb, president of the Printing Industry of America, Inc., that controls be reinstated "to assure equitable distribution" among various groups of paper users.

'REPRIMAND' FOR ADMIRAL

Giffen and Others Are Named in San Juan Supplies Loss

WASHINGTON, May 24 (AP)—The Senate War Investigating Committee released today a report on the theft or loss of some $30,000 worth of clocks, pressure cookers and other articles from Navy patrol bomber planes, stating that "administrative disciplinary action" had been taken against Vice Admiral Robert C. Giffen and four other officers in charge of the air station at San Juan, Puerto Rico, between May and October last year.

The report said that Admiral Giffen received "a severe reprimand." George Meader, committee counsel, said the "reprimand" for Admiral Giffen was the first of its kind in naval history against so high ranking an officer.

Secretary Forrestal thanked the Senate committee for apprising the Navy of the San Juan case and also reported that he had sent "a severe reprimand" to Capt Frank E. Weld, former commanding officer of the San Juan Naval Air Station; letters of reprimand to Lieut. Comdr. E. W. Paynter and Lieut. Clinton W. Kneessi, former supply officers there, and a letter of admonition to Comdr Nicholas M. Rovinski.

Family Budget Over 50% Above Pre-War Mark

Bureau of Labor Statistics Finds 3% Rise in Year

WASHINGTON, May 24 (AP).—Most of the things that make up the average family budget now cost more than 50 per cent more than they did the day war started in Europe, the Bureau of Labor Statistics said today.

"Food, clothing and house furnishings costs, which represent 57 per cent of the budget for wage earners and moderate income workers, in large cities, are now a little over 50 per cent higher than in August, 1939," the bureau declared in a report reviewing the steady climb in retail costs.

The consumers price index now stands at 130.9 per cent of the 1935-'39 average and 3 per cent above the average a year ago.

Food prices increased 1.1 per cent from mid-March to mid-April, with higher prices in all major groups.

A reduction in size of bread loaves, requested by the famine committee, caused an increase of 4.8 per cent in the average price for a pound of bread, the report noted.

SURPLUS SALES UNDER INQUIRY

House Committee Promises Thorough Airing.

Washington, May 24 (A. P.).—The new five-member House special committee to investigate war surplus property disposal today promised a thorough airing of present policies.

After an organizational meeting yesterday the three Democratic members joined in issuing one statement on committee plans while the two Republican members issued another.

Chairman Slaughter (D.-Mo.), Representative Davis (D.-Tenn.) and Representative Rooney (D.-N. Y.) said they proposed to inquire into accounting records of the War Assets Administration, study how priorities are used in getting surplus property, and review the general policy under which surplus plants are sold or leased.

Representative Rizley (R.-Okla.) and Representative Robertson (R.-N. D.) said in another statement:

"If WAA is synonymous with 'Wasted American Assets,' as has been strongly indicated by various charges made by members of the Congress and reports in the press as well as hundreds of complaints from veterans and others we personally have received, then the persons responsible for such a scandalous situation should be made known and dealt with in accordance with their guilt."

They said they will "do all in our power to uncover the facts" and asserted "favoritism and politics have no rightful place in the administration of war surplus property, which was paid for and actually belongs to all the American people."

Both statements estimated the value of war surplus property at more than $100,000,000,000.

Atomic Researchers Exposed, Suffer Radiation Effects

Los Alamos, N.M., May 24 (AP)—Eight members of the Los Alamos atomic bomb laboratory staff were exposed to radiation, one with possibly serious effects, in an accident during work with fissionable material last Tuesday, Dr. Norris E. Bradbury, project director, announced today.

Details had been withheld pending notification of next of kin by the men involved.

Dr. Bradbury said the accident was not accompanied by an explosion.

Exposure May Be Serious

Possibly seriously exposed to radiation was Dr. Louis Slotin, 35, scientist. The laboratory said he "dispersed the fissionable material at the moment of the accident, to prevent greater inojury to fellow-scientists participating in the operation. Dr. Slotin's quick action averted serious consequences to other members of the group."

Dr. Slotin, a native of Winnipeg, Canada, came here from Oak Ridge, Tenn., in December, 1944. His parents, Mr. and Mrs. A. I. Slotin, live in Winnipeg.

Others were exposed in varying degrees. All are being treated and are expected to be released from the United States Engineer Hospital here after observation.

A full investigation is being carried out to determine the cause of the accident, Dr. Bradbury said.

Others Injured

Others injured were:

Marion Edward Cieslicki, 23, scientist, Pittsburgh, son of Mrs. Peter Cieslicki, Pittsburgh.

Pfc. Patrick J. Cleary, 20, of the United States Army's Special Engineer Detachment, New York city.

Dr. Alvin Cushman Graves, 37, scientist, Washington, son of Mrs. Clara E. Graves, Washington. Dr. Graves's wife and child live here.

S. Allan Kline, 26, scientist, Chicago, Ill., son of Mrs. June K. Kline of California.

Theodore Perlman, 23, engineer, son of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Perlman, New Orleans.

Indiana Scientist In Group

Dr. Raemer E. Schreiber, 36, scientist, La Fayette, Ind., son of Mrs. Michael Schreiber, McMinnville, Ore.

Dwight Smith Young, 54, scientist, Oswego, Ill., whose wife, Mrs. Esther S. Young and mother, Mrs. Lou Cyrus Young, live in Oswego.

Bradbury identified three of the men, Drs. Slotin, Graves and Schreiber, as key scientists of the laboratory.

Dr. Bradbury said the laboratory accident would not affect the projected Bikini tests.

Some Injured In Bomb Lab

Los Alamos, N.M., May 24 (AP)—The Los Alamos atomic-bomb laboratory last night announced that "a small number of persons were injured, one of them possibly seriously" in an accident at the laboratory Tuesday.

The project security officer said he could give no details, but that the accident was neither an explosion nor a fire.

Dr. M. E. Bradbury, project director, and Maj. Gen. Leslie B. Groves, head of the Manhattan Engineers, made this announcement:

"A laboratory accident occurred Tuesday afternoon in which a small number of persons were injured, one of them possibly seriously. The seriousness of the injury to these persons varies considerably, but is not yet determined. All next of kin of those seriously injured have been notified. A thorough investigation of the causes of the accident is under way."

Fight On Browder Pushed By Reds

New York, May 24 (AP)—The *Daily Worker* published a statement today by William Z. Foster in behalf of the National Committee of the Communist party saying the visit to Moscow of former party national Chairman Earl Browder could not "in any way affect the policies of the Communist party of the United States."

"The Communist party will continue to intensify the struggle against Browderism," the statement said.

To Combat Spread

"Any attempt to spread Browderism in the party will be ruthlessly combatted. The fight to carry out this policy requires a strong and united Communist party . . . that can and must be built on the basis of a continuing and relentless struggle against Browderism in accordance wtih the present political line of the Communist party."

The National Committee of the party announced last February 13 that Browder had been expelled from the party because he had "deserted Communist duties and responsibilities" and "for betraying the principles of Marxism—Leninism and deserting to the side of the class enemy—American monopoly capital."

2,186 More Vets Reaching U.S.

[*By the Associated Press*]

Three transports are scheduled to arrive at New York city today with 1,888 service personnel and four vessels with 298 veterans at three West Coast points.

Ships and units arriving:

At New York — Miscellaneous troops on following: Claymont Victory, from Le Havre, 1,016; Chapel Hill Victory, from Bremerhaven, 870; Niagara Victory, 2.

At San Francisco—Miscellaneous on following: Graffias, from Okinawa, 11 Navy, 28 Marines; Lesuth, from Saipan, one Navy.

At San Diego—Repair ship Palawan, from Pacific forward area, 202 miscellaneous Navy personnel.

At Seattle—U.S.S. Shaula, from Pearl Harbor, 56 Navy.

GIRAL TESTIFIED YESTERDAY THAT FRANCO HAD MADE SPAIN AN ARMED CAMP
BY ALLOWING ALL CITIZENS TO BEAR WEAPONS TO DEFEND THE COUNTRY AGAINST
AN ATTACK BY RUSSIA. IT WAS IMPOSSIBLE GIRAL SAID TO SET THE
PRESENT MILITARY STRENGTH OF SPAIN SINCE THE WHOLE POPULATION IS
ENTITLED UNDER LAW TO BE ARMED. AND NEW YORK LEADER
IN AN EARLIER REPORT TO THE COMMITTEE, THE REPUBLICAN LEADER "FAR IN
PUT THE ARMED STRENGTH OF SPAIN AT 540,000 WHICH HE TERMED
EXCESS OF THE REQUIREMENTS OF A PEACEFUL FOREIGN POLICY AND OF A
HEALTHY STRUCTURE FOR A STATE."
THE EXILED PREMIER SAID THAT SPANISH ARMS FACTORIES HAD BEEN
MODERNIZED AND PUT ON HIGH PRODUCTION LEVELS UNDER THE GUIDANCE OF
NAZI TECHNICIANS. HIS TESTIMONY CONCERNING THE EQUIPMENT OF FRANCO'S
TROOPS DIFFERED SHARPLY WITH VIEWS EXPRESSED TO THE COMMITTEE IN A
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT MEMORANDUM. THE U.S. SAID THE FORCES "AT
PRESENT APPEAR TO LACK THE MATERIAL AND TRAINED PERSONNEL TO FIGHT
A MODERN WAR." MK402AED

MAY 25 1946

U.N. MILITARY STAFF (350)
BY TAYLOR HENRY

NEW YORK, MAY 24-(AP)-GEN MARTIAL VALIN OF THE FRENCH AIRFORCE, PRESIDENT OFNTHE UNITED NATIONS MILITARY STAFF COMMITTEE, SAID TODAY THE MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE DESIGNED TO BECOME A GENERAL STAFF OF THE WORLD, WERE IN UNANIMOUS AGREEMENT ON ALL PROBLEMS OF ENFORCING WORLD SECURITY WHICH THEY HAD DISCUSSED.

GEN. VALIN, WHO PRESIDES OVER THE SESSIONS OF THE MILITARY DELEGATES FROM RUSSIA, GREAT BRITAIN, THE UNITED STATES, CHINA AND FRANCE, DECLARED THE CLOSEST HARMONY PREVAILED IN THEIR EFFORTS TO ESTABLISH AN INTERNATIONAL DEFENSE FORCE WHICH WOULD BE SO STRONG NO NATION WOULD DARE TO GO TO WAR.

UNTIL NOW, HE EXPLAINED, DISCUSSIONS HAVE CENTERED ON THE COMMITTEE'S RELATIONS WITH THE U.N. SECRETARIAT IN CASE IT BECOMES NECESSARY TO TAKE ACTION TO PREVENT OR STOP WAR.

"PRELIMINARY DISCUSSIONS ARE ALREADY UNDERWAY, HOWEVER," HE SAID, "ON THE TECHNICAL MEANS OF ORGANIZING A WORLD ARMY. OBVIOUSLY THESE ARE KEPT CLOSELY SECRET AND THUS FAR HAVE TAKEN PLACE ONLY BETWEEN INDIVIDUAL DELEGATIONS."

GEN. VALIN SAID THE MILITARY EXPERTS VOTED ONLY ON QUESTIONS OF PROCEDURE.

EMPHASIZING WHAT HE DESCRIBED AS THE "EXTRAORDINARY" ATMOSPHERE OF HARMONY AROUND THE OVAL COUNCIL TABLE, GEN. VALIN SAID:

"THE MILITARY STAFF MEMBERS ARE MORE THAN ALLIES; THEY ARE SINCERE FRIENDS DETERMINED TO SUCCEED IN THE GREAT TASK OF MAINTAINING THE PEACE."

GEN. GEORGE KENNEY IS HEAD OF THE UNITED STATES DELEGATION, ADM. SIR HENRY MOORE OF THE UNITED KINGDOM, LT. GEN. A. F. VASILIEV OF THE RUSSIAN, AND GEN. SHANG CHEN OF THE CHINESE.

THE MILITARY STAFF COMMITTEE WAS SET UP TO ACT FOR THE SECURITY COUNCIL IN MILITARY MATTERS WHERE THE COUNCIL IS EMPOWERED TO TAKE MEASURES INVOLVING THE USE OF ARMED FORCE TO GIVE EFFECT TO ITS DECISIONS BY "DEMONSTRATIONS, BLOCKADE AND OTHER OPERATIONS BY AIR, SEA OR LAND FORCES OF MEMBERS OF THE UNITED NATIONS."

LT. GEN. PIERRE BILLOTTE, THE FRENCH GROUND FORCES DELEGATE, EMPHASIZED THAT "THE AIM OF THE MILITARY COMMITTEE IS TO ESTABLISH A SYSTEM OF COLLECTIVE SECURITY SO STRONG THAT IT WILL ELIMINATE ALL DANGER OF WAR."

GEN. BILLOTTE, OUTLINED THREE STAGES THROUGH WHICH THE STAFF COMMITTEE HOPED TO DEVELOP.

1. THE POLICE STAGE DURING WHICH A PUNITIVE FORCE WOULD BE MAINTAINED STRONG ENOUGH TO PREVENT AGGRESSION OR TO PUT IT DOWN IF ANY POWER SHOULD RESORT TO ARMS.

2. THE STAGE OF DIMINISHING ARMAMENTS DURING WHICH THE FORCE OF THE UNITED NATIONS WOULD HAVE BECOME SO EVIDENT THE POWERS WOULD BE WILLING TO REDUCE THEIR ARMS.

3. THE TOTAL DISARMAMENT STAGE WHEN IDEA OF RECIPROCAL CONTROL HAD BECOME SO WIDELY ACCEPTED THE POWERS WOULD BE WILLING TO ENTRUST THEIR DEFENSE TO THE UNITED NATIONS.

MK412AED

NEW YORK MAY 24-(AP)-LIEUT. GEN. TADEUSZ (BOR) KOMOROWSKI, WHO LED THE ILL-FATED WARSAW UPRISING AGAINST THE GERMANS IN SEPTEMBER, 1944, WAS OFFICIALLY WELCOMED TO NEW YORK TODAY BY CITY AUTHORITIES AND A MEMBER OF THE UNITED NATIONS STAFF.

KOMOROWSKI WAS RECEIVED BY MAYOR WILLIAM O'DWYER AND THEN WAS A LUNCHEON GUEST OF THE CITY, AT WHICH JOHN B. HUTSON, ASSISTANT SECRETARY GENERAL OF THE UNITED NATIONS, GREETED HIM ON BEHALF OF THAT ORGANIZATION.

EZ1243AED

new york, may 24-(ap)- secretary-general trygve lie of the united nations today issued a call for the u.n. atomic energy commission to meet here on june 14, the 11 nations on the security council plus canada have seats .

lgh-145pes

NIGHT LEAD EGYPTIAN
BY TOM WILLIAMS

LONDON, MAY 24-(AP)-WINSTON CHURCHILL TODAY ASSAILED THE LABOR GOVERNMENT'S DECISION TO WITHDRAW BRITISH TROOPS FROM EGYPT AS CUTTING THE EMPIRE'S LIFELINE, BUT FOREIGN SECRETARY ERNEST BEVIN DECLARED THE DECISION WAS BASED ON THE "GREAT HOPE" THAT A REGIONAL DEFENSE GROUP UNDER THE UNITED NATIONS WOULD TAKE THEIR PLACE.

IN A STORMY DEBATE WITH CHURCHILL IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS BEVIN ASSERTED "I AM PREPARED TO TRUST RATHER THAN TO SHOOT. I DO NOT THINK A FUEHRER MENTALITY SUITS TODAY."

CHURCHILL DECLARED THAT BRITISH EFFORTS TO FIND OTHER BASES TO SUBSTITUTE FOR EGYPT WOULD BRING COMPLAINTS OF IMPERIALISM "AND RUSSIA WOULD RENEW AND REINFORCE HER DEMANDS FOR A BASE OR BASES IN THE MEDITERRANEAN."

SUCH A POLICY, HE ADDED, WOULD SERIOUSLY PREJUDICE "THE HOPE OF GAINING THE AID OF AMERICA IN THE PALESTINE QUESTION."

HE SAID ESTABLISHMENT OF BASES IN PALESTINE OR CIRENAICA OR BOTH WOULD NOT BE EFFECTIVE IN PROTECTING THE SUEZ CANAL, AND THAT USE OF PALESTINE "AS A JUMPING OFF GROUNDS FOR REOCCUPATION OF THE SUEZ CANAL ZONE IN AN EMERGENCY WOULD LEAVE OURSELVES WITHOUT AMERICAN AID, AND WOULD LEAVE US WITH THE MOST PROFITLESS TASK THAT CAN BE IMAGINED."

BEVIN WOUND UP THE DEBATE WITH THE STATEMENT THAT ARGUMENTS AGAINST THE EVACUATION "WERE WEIGHED AGAINST THE GREAT HOPE I HAVE GOT OF SEEING THE MIDDLE EAST WORKING X X X IN A GREAT COMRADESHIP WITH THE UNITED KINGDOM AND THE REST OF THE COMMONWEALTH."

ULTIMATELY, HE SAID, HE HOPED THIS COMRADESHIP WOULD EMBRACE "REGIONAL DEFENSE, AS PROVIDED WITHIN THE UNITED NATIONS."

CHURCHILL PROPOSED DELAYING ANY MOVES IN EGYPT FOR FIVE OR SIX YEARS "IN THE HOPE THAT THE UNITED NATIONS WILL GROW UP AND BECOME AN ORGANIZATION WHICH WOULD PUT SO MANY OF THESE STRATEGIC DANGERS AND NIGHTMARES BACK INTO THE LIMBO OF THE VANISHED PAST."

BUT BEVIN, DECLINING TO ACCEPT ANY PROPOSAL FROM THE LEADER OF THE CONSERVATIVE OPPOSITION, REPLIED:

"I CAME TO THIS DECISION WITH MY EYES OPEN AND WITH DELIBERATION AND I STAND BY IT. I MAKE NO APOLOGY FOR IT."

BEVIN SAID IT WAS BETTER TO BEGIN THE NEGOTIATIONS WITH EGYPT FOR REVISION OF THE 1936 ANGLO-EGYPTIAN TREATY WITH A PROPOSAL OF EVACUATION "FROM OURSELVES, AND NOT BE FORCED TO IT BY DISORDERS IN THE STREET AND HAVE THIS THING DRAGGED OUT OF US.

HE ADDED THAT "I THINK THERE IS ONLY ONE WAY TO HOLD THE ASSOCIATION OF THE ARAB COUNTRIES WITH US, AND THAT IS ON THE BASIS OF FRIENDSHIP. I DO NOT THINK THAT MERE FORCE CAN DO IT. OUR PRESTIGE IS HIGHER IN THE MOSLEM WORLD TODAY THAN IT HAS BEEN FOR MANY YEARS."

G249PED

"WE HAVE NEVER GAINED THE GRATITUDE AND THANKFULNESS OF THE MASSES OF THE PEOPLE IN EGYPT," BEVIN CONTINUED. "WE HAVE ADDED VERY GREAT WEALTH TO THE COUNTRY, BUT IT HAS NEVER FLOWED DOWN TO THE FELLAHEEN (PEASANTS). ADD LDN (Churchill) XXX US DAY

"I THINK THERE IS ONLY ONE WAY TO HOLD THE ASSOCIATION OF THE ARAB COUNTRIES WITH US AND THAT IS ON THE BASIS OF FRIENDSHIP. I DO NOT THINK MERE FORCE CAN DO IT.

"OUR PRESTIGE IS HIGHER IN THE MOSLEM WORLD TODAY THAN IT HAS BEEN FOR MANY YEARS. I AM PREPARED TO TRUST RATHER THAN TO SHOOT. I DO NOT THINK THIS FUEHRER MENTALITY SUITS TODAY."

WB1241PED

MAY 25 1946

LONDON, MAY 24-(AP)-THE MOSCOW RADIO SAID TODAY THAT PRIME MINISTER STALIN AND FOREIGN MINISTER V.M. MOLOTOV GREETED POLISH PRESIDENT BOLESLAW BIERUT, PREMIER EDWARD OSUBKA-MORAWSKI AND OTHER POLISH OFFICIALS AT A RECEPTION FOLLOWING THEIR ARRIVAL IN THE SOVIET CAPITAL YESTERDAY.

JR551AED

LONDON MAY 24-(AP)-TWENTY-YEAR-OLD PRINCESS ELIZABETH, IN AN ADDRESS TONIGHT DESCRIBED THE BRITISH EMPIRE AS "A NOBLE BROTHERHOOD" OWING ITS EXISTENCE TO "GOD'S GUIDANCE AND THE WORK OF OUR FOREFATHERS ALL OVER THE WORLD."

THE ADDRESS, BROADCAST FROM AN EMPIRE DAY YOUTH PAGEANT TO YOUNG PEOPLE THROUGHOUT BRITAIN'S DOMINIONS AND POSSESSIONS, WAS THE FIRST TALK WITH POLITICAL IMPLICATIONS THE PRINCESS HAS MADE AND MARKED A NEW DEVELOPMENT IN HER PREPARATION FOR EVENTUAL ASCENT TO THE THRONE.

SAYING THAT "OUR ENEMIES IN THE PAST HAVE OFTEN DEPICTED THE EMPIRE AS A GREAT WORLD POWER, BUILT BY CUNNING AND HELD TOGETHER BY FORCE," THE PRINCESS DECLARED IT WAS INSTEAD "A BAND OF BROTHERS."

EZ1027PED

LONDON, MAY 24-(AP)-A PHOTOGRAPHIC COPY OF THE COMMERCE AND TRADE TREATY SIGNED BY THE REPUBLIC OF TEXAS AND ENGLAND IN 1840 WAS PRESENTED TODAY TO THE BRITISH FOREIGN OFFICE ON BEHALF OF THE TEXAS CENTENNIAL STATEHOOD COMMISSION.

RAY BEALL, 3314 CARUTH BLVD., DALLAS, PRESENTED THE DOCUMENT TO UNDERSECRETARY NEVIL BUTLER. BEALL IS IN A GROUP OF AMERICAN THEATER MANAGERS TOURING LONDON AND PARIS AS A REWARD FOR SELLING WAR BONDS.

LONDON
CH1SOPED

THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT DID NOT ASK FORMALLY FOR CLOSER POLITICAL TIES WITH THE DOMINIONS BUT DID SEEK THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A SYSTEM OF EMPIRE CHIEFS OF STAFF. THIS, TOO, THE DOMINIONS REJECTED, ALTHOUGH AN AGREEMENT WAS REACHED ON AN EXCHANGE OF MILITARY ATTACHES.

A BRITISH SPOKESMAN SAID THE UNITED KINGDOM AND THE DOMINIONS FOUND THEIR VIEWS COINCIDING ON EMPIRE TRADE POLICY AND THAT ALL FELT THEY COULD MAKE REDUCTIONS IN THE EMPIRE PREFERENCE TRADING SYSTEM ONLY IN RETURN FOR SUBSTANTIAL TARIFF CUTS BY OTHER NATIONS, PARTICULARLY THE UNITED STATES.

30.24-2979

ADD LDN (COMMONWEALTH) XXX AFFAIRS

JR559AED

bexley, england, may 24-(ap)-a "live" thousand-pound bomb, which buried itself beneath a house during an air raid six years ago, was made harmless, dug up and carted away yesterday.

"we always wondered whether it was alive," said mrs. ernest nicholls, who lived over it, "but we didn't feel uncomfortable, because we really never knew."

creaghs 02105 th 110aed

MAY 25 1946

PARIS, MAY 24-(AP)-TWO AMERICAN SOLDIERS, MANACLED TO THEIR SEATS, HEARD FRENCH WITNESSES ACCUSE THEM OF SIX CAFE HOLDUPS IN PARIS AT THEIR COURT MARTIAL TODAY ON CHARGES OF ARMED ROBBERY, ASSAULT AND ESCAPE FROM CONFINEMENT.

THE TWO PRIVATES--JOHN LEE, OF LOUISVILLE, W.VA. (NOT LISTED IN POSTAL GUIDE BUT GIVEN BY THE ARMY AS HIS HOME) AND GOMER C. BLACKBURN, WHEELWRIGHT, KY.--WERE RECAPTURED IN A GUN BATTLE IN THE STREETS LAST MONTH AFTER ESCAPING FROM A PARIS DETENTION BARRACKS TWO WEEKS EARLIER.

CAPTURED WITH THEM WAS PVT. EDDY JONES, CLEVELAND, O., SCHEDULED TO GO ON TRIAL MAY 30 ON CHARGES OF MURDERING AN ARMY COURIER. TWO OTHERS WHO ESCAPED ARE STILL AT LARGE.

NIGHT LEAD WAR CRIMES

BY TOM REEDY

NUERNBERG, MAY 24-(AP)-GEN.N.D.ZORYA, AN ASSISTANT SOVIET PROSECUTOR WHO PRESENTED PART OF RUSSIA'S WAR CRIMES CASE AGAINST THE NAZI HIERARCHY, WAS KILLED ACCIDENTALLY YESTERDAY WHILE HANDLING A GUN, HIS CHIEF SAID TODAY.

ZORYA, 39, WAS CHIEF PROSECUTOR OF THE RED ARMY. HE BECAME A GENERAL DURING THE BATTLE OF STALINGRAD.

R.A.RUDENKO, CHIEF SOVIET PROSECUTOR, IN A LETTER TO BRIG.GEN. ROBERT J.GILL ASKING THE U.S. ARMY'S PERMISSION TO REMOVE THE BODY TO THE RUSSIAN ZONE, SAID "INVESTIGATION BY DEPUTY PROSECUTOR COL.POKROVSKY SHOWED THE ACCIDENT HAPPENED ONLY BECAUSE OF INCAUTIOUS USAGE OF FIREARMS BY GEN.ZORYA."

ZORYA HAD PRESENTED THE SOVIET CASE AGAINST 22 TOP NAZIS ACCUSED OF PREPARING AGGRESSIVE WAR AGAINST RUSSIA.

FROM THE WITNESS STAND OF THE INTERNATIONAL WAR CRIMES TRIBUNAL, MEANWHILE, BALDUR VON SCHIRACH, FORMER HITLER YOUTH LEADER, REPUDIATED HIS ANTI-SEMITIC VIES AND DENOUNCED HITLER AS "A MAN WHO COMMITTED MURDER A MILLION-FOLD."

HE BLAMED HITLER FOR THE MURDER OF JEWS AT THE OSWIECIM CONCENTRATION CAMP, DECLARING OSWIECIM "WAS THE MOST DEVILISH MASS MURDER IN HISTORY AND THAT MURDER WAS ORDERED BY ADOLF HITLER."

SQUIRMING UNDER CROSS-EXAMINATION, HE DENIED THAT HE TRAINED HITLER YOUTH TO BE GODLESS FANATICS AND EVENTUAL S.S. TERRORISTS, BUT THE PROSECUTION NONETHELESS CONTENDED:

1--HITLER YOUTH PROGRAMS WERE ARRANGED SUNDAY SO YOUNG PEOPLE COULD NOT ATTEND ANY CHURCH SERVICE.

2--VON SCHIRACH PUBLISHED SONG BOOKS FOR CAMPS CONTAINING SUCH REFERENCES AS "WE ARE THE FUTURE SOLDIERS--DEATH TO JEWRY--KILL THE PRIEST--WE WANT TO BE PAGANS AGAIN."

3--THAT HE ENTERED AN AGREEMENT WITH FIELD MARSHAL WILHELM KEITLE, CHIEF OF THE HIGH COMMAND IN 1938, FOR MILITARY TRAINING OF THE HITLER YOUTH, ESPECIALLY IN SMALL FIREARMS.

G258PED

BY THOMAS A.REEDY

NUERNBERG, MAY 24-(AP)-BALDUR VON SCHIRACH, ONE-TIME NAZI YOUTH LEADER, DENOUNCED ADOLF HITLER BEFORE THE INTERNATIONAL MILITARY TRIBUNAL TODAY AS "A MAN WHO COMMITTED MURDER A MILLION FOLD."

REPUDIATING HIS OWN ANTI-SEMITIC EXPRESSIONS, VON SCHIRACH APOLOGIZED TO GERMAN YOUTH FROM THE WITNESS STAND FOR HAVING TAUGHT THEM TO FOLLOW THE FUEHRER.

HE BLAMED HITLER FOR THE EXTERMINATION OF JEWS AND SPECIFICALLY FOR THE SLAYING OF MILLIONS IN GAS CHAMBERS AT OSWIECIM, POLAND.

"OSWIECIM WAS THE MOST DEVILISH MASS MURDER IN HISTORY AND THAT MURDER WAS ORDERED BY ADOLF HITLER," SAID VON SCHIRACH, WHO YESTERDA ADMITTED THAT HITLER HAD APPOINTED HIM GAULEITER OF VIENNA TO GERMANIZE THE CITY BY DRIVING OUT JEWS AND CZECHS.

JT802AED

NUERNBERG, MAY 24-(AP)-RUMORS REACHED YUGOSLAV QUARTERS AT THE INTERNATIONAL WAR CRIMES TRIAL LAST NIGHT THAT MARTIN BORMANN, MISSI CONFIDANTE OF ADOLF HITLER, HAD BEEN CAPTURED IN THE BRITISH ZONE IN AUSTRIA.

YUGOSLAV SOURCES SAID THEY HAD BEEN UNABLE TO VERIFY THE RUMORS, WHICH FOLLOWED AN OFFICIAL AMERICAN DISCLOSURE OF THE FINDING OF A CACHE OF $5,000,000 IN GOLD COINS IN A MOUNTAIN REDOUBT WHICH HAD BEE ASSIGNED BY BORMANN TO FINANCE NAZI UNDERGROUND RESISTANCE. NO OTHER ALLIED QUARTERS HERE HAD ANY FRESH INFORMATION CONCERNING THE MISSING NAZI LEADER, WHO IS ON TRIAL IN ABSENTIA.

(AN AMERICAN MILITARY GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENT AT BERLIN TUESDAY SAID DR. HELMUTH VON HUMMEL, PERSONAL AIDE TO BORMANN, WAS CAPTURED ALONG WITH THE TREASURE AT SALZBURG, AUSTRIA).

TU903AED

MALMEDY (150)

BY CYNTHIA LOWRY

DACHAU, MAY 24-(AP)-TWO AMERICAN SOLDIERS AND THE WOUNDED COMRADE THEY WERE CARRYING ON A STRETCHER WERE SHOT IN COLD BLOOD FROM THE REAR DURING THE BATTLE OF THE BULGE, A 20-YEAR-OLD FORMER ELITE GUARD PRIVATE SAID IN A STATEMENT READ TODAY IN THE MALMEDY TRIALS HERE.

THE RPIVATE, GUSTAV A.SPRENGER, SAID HE SHOT AND KILLED THE WOUNDED AMERICAN.

THE RECOUNTING OF THE SLAYINGS CONCLUDED THE 16-PAGE STATEMENT BY SPRENGER, WHO TOLD YESTERDAY OF SHOOTING U.S. WAR PRISONERS AT THE MALMEDY CROSSROADS, WHERE 71 BODIES WERE FOUND LATER.

SPRENGER SAID ANOTHER NAZI "FIRED INTO THE TWO MEN WHO WERE CARRYING THE STRETCHER." AFTER THEY FELL TO THE GROUND "I THEN SHOT THE WOUNDED AMERICAN SOLDIER WHO WAS ON THE STRETCHER SUFFERING WITH A BAD WOUND IN THE RIGHT UPPER LEG," HE ADDED.

THE FORMER PRIVATE IS ONE OF 74 SS OFFICERS AND MEN CHARGED WITH SLAYING AND TORTURING AMERICAN WAR PRISONERS AND BELGIAN CIVILIANS.

WW72AED

FRANKFURT, GERMANY, (SATURDAY) MAY 25-(AP)-THE U.S. ARMY IS INVESTIGATING THE DEATHS OF TWO WOMEN AT ARMY INSTALLATIONS IN DIFFERENT PARTS OF GERMANY.

THE ARMY PUBLIC RELATIONS DIVISION IN FRANKFURT SAID TODAY THAT A WOMAN WHOSE FULL IDENTITY AND NATIONALITY STILL WERE UNDETERMINED COMMITTED SUICIDE IN A WARRANT OFFICER'S APARTMENT IN KASSEL MAY 22.

CIRCUMSTANCES SURROUNDING THE WOMAN'S DEATH STILL WERE UNDETERMINED, A PUBLIC RELATIONS OFFICER SAID, AND DETAILS OF THE SUICIDE HAVE BEEN WITHHELD UNTIL THE ARMY INVESTIGATION IS "MORE FACTUAL."

THE ARMY ALSO IS INVESTIGATING THE DEATH OF A GERMAN WOMAN WHO DIED UNDER MYSTERIOUS CIRCUMSTANCES IN AN ARMY OFFICE IN NUERNBERG 13 DAYS AGO. THE WOMAN WAS EMPLOYED IN THE OFFICE AS AN INTERPRETER.

EZ1020PED

FRANKFURT, GERMANY, MAY 24-(AP)-A U.S. ARMY INTELLIGENCE SPOKESMAN SAID TODAY AMERICAN AUTHORITIES HAD "NO REPORT THAT MARTIN BORMANN HAS BEEN CAPTURED IN AUSTRIA."

"IF BORMANN HAD BEEN CAPTURED," HE COMMENTED, "WE CERTAINLY WOULD HAVE BEEN HOT WITH THE NEWS AND NOT A THING HAS COME INTO THESE HEADQUARTERS."

WB1033AED

Frankfurt, Germany, May 24--(AP)-Eighteen Germans from the French zone took a black market "joy ride" into the American zone in a 114-car train which they operated blithely for 100 miles before American MPs stopped them.

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The provostx marshal's office said today the Germans came to collect a black market supply of potatoes and mm crossed the border by posing as a work train crew.

Apr Oreagan 01930 rm 1500

MOSCOW MAY 24-(AP)-THE UNITED STATES EMBASSY SAID TODAY AN AMERICAN-SOVIET TELETYPEWRITER COMMUNICATIONS SERVICE AGREEMENT HAS BEEN SIGNED IN MOSCOW. THE EMBASSY SAID IT WAS THE FIRST COMMERCIAL COMMUNICATIONS AGREEMENT EVER REACHED BETWEEN THE TWO COUNTRIES.

UNDER THE AGREEMENT, RCA AND MACKAY WILL OPERATE ONE COMMUNICATIONS CHANNEL EACH BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND RUSSIA. LATER, IT IS EXPECTED A THIRD COMPANY WILL OPERATE AND THAT ADDITIONAL CHANNELS WILL BE OPENED.

PRESENT CHANNELS WERE ESTABLISHED FOR MILITARY USE DURING THE WAR AND OPERATED BY THE UNITED STATES ARMY.

EZ1046PED

MAY 25 1948

Warsaw, May 24-(ap)-The second United States plane bearing 55,000 hatching eggs from a dayton, ohio, poultry farm arrived in warsaw today.

fbg120laed/allens 00430

Belgrade, Yugoslavia, May 24--(AP)-- foreign Minister the Yugoslav Simic told parliament today that the second United States note asking that American soldiers be permitted to testify for Gen. Draja Mihailovic had gone unanswered.

"Any further correspondence on this subject would indeed permit interference in our internal affairs," he said when asked from the floor of parliament whether American press reports concerning the second United States note were correct. The Belgrade press gave front page prominence to the foreign minister's statement, which also was applauded members of parliament.

Mihailovic, former war minister in deposed King Peter's exiled government and early war-time resistance leader, is now in Ma

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prison and shortly is to face charges of treason by Marshal Tito's government.

Simic said the second note contained no new matter not answered in Yugoslavia's reply to the first.

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"The first answer was given only through diplomatic courtesy to an ally," he continued. "the government of Yugoslavia maintains its first position, which is the only correct one, that the defendant is competent to name witnesses for his defense and that only the court is competent to decide which of the witnesses to call for hearing. The demand in this last American note 'to make possible evidence by those who so wish' is completely out of place and never heard of in any court in the world.' "

There still has been no official announcement of the date of the trial. It had been expected to start in mid-May but an official of the Yugoslav Ministry of Information said last Friday that it had been postponed until June 10.

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SOFIA, BULGARIA, MAY 23-(DELAYED)-(AP)-PARLIAMENT APPROVED TODAY A BILL TRANSFERRING TO RUSSIA ALL GERMAN PROPERTIES AND ENTERPRISES IN BULGARIA.

G252PED

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HIS STATEMENT CONCLUDED: "WHEN ASKED IF THE UNITED STATES WILL INTERVENE MILITARILY IN EASTERN EUROPE I ALWAYS HAVE ANSWERED BY EMPHATICALLY POINTING OUT THAT THE UNITED STATES ALREADY WAS ALMOST FULLY DEMOBILIZED AND THAT MILITARY ACTION PLAINTLY WAS OUT OF THE QUESTION. I HAVE ALWAYS STRESSED THAT THE UNITED STATES MOOD IS AGAINST, NOT FOR, MILITARY ACTION AND IS PRO-RUSSIAN.

"I HAVE TOLD ROMANIAN ACQUAINTANCES, WHEN ASKED, THAT THE ATTITUDE OF THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT AND PEOPLE APPEARED TO BE STIFFENING, THAT THE UNITED STATES WOULD WITHOUT DOUBT DEFEND ITS PLACE IN THE WORLD IF THREATENED, BUT THAT THE UNITED STATES WANTS A UNITED WORLD WITHOUT SPHERES OF INTEREST AND WANTS TO PROMOTE WORLD PEACE THROUGH THE FULLEST COOPERATION WITH THE M U.S.S.R. ADD BUCHAREST (RUSSIANS) YYY SOURCES

"THE CHARGES BROUGHT AGAINST ME ALMOST EXCLUSIVELY REFER TO ALLEGED ACTS TWO MONTHS OLD."

WB1220PED

DAY

VIENNA, MAY 24-(AP)-DR.KARL GRUBER, AUSTRIAN MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS, WILL FLY TO PARIS TOMORROW PREPARED TO LAY BEFORE THE DEPUTIES OF THE FOUR POWER FOREIGN MINISTERS NEXT WEEK AUSTRIA'S CLAIMS TO BORDER RECTIFICATIONS ALONG THE ITALIAN FRONTIER.

GRUBER SAID TODAY HE WOULD ASK FOR THE CESSION OF APPROXIMATELY 500 SQUARE MILES OF ITALIAN TERRITORY IN THE KANALTHAL (TRAVIS) AREA ON THE ITALIAN-AUSTRIAN FRONTIER AND ABOUT 1,300 SQUARE MILES IN THE NORTHERN PART OF THE SOUTH TYROL TO RESTORE AUSTRIAN COMMUNICATIONS.

HE SAID THESE CLAIMS HAD NOTHING TO DO WITH AUSTRIA'S CLAIMS TO THE SOUTH TYROL, WHICH WILL BE PRESENTED LATER AT THE PEACE CONFERENCE.

THE AREA SOUGHT IN THE SOUTH TYROL, AROUND THE PUSTERTAL, WOULD RESTORE TO AUSTRIA THE INNSBRUCK-LINZ RAIL LINE, WHICH WAS CEDED TO ITALY IN 1919.

WY1OAED

Batavia, Java, May 24---(AP)---Sutan Sjahrir, premier of the unrecognized Indonesian government, declared today that the latest Dutch proposals presented by Acting Governor General Hubertus J. Van Mook for solution of the Indonesian problem were "a definite step backward."

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Sjahrir held a press conference upon his return from Jogjakarta in Central Java where he conferred with the Indonesian cabinet, President Soekarno and vice-president Mohammed Hatta.

Van Mook's proposals, presented as the "final" Dutch offer after the acting governor general's return from The Hague, were a retrogression as compared to "what was discussed during the presence in Batavia of Clark Kerr when the republic's de facto authority over Sumatra was acknowledged," Sjahrir declared.

Sir Archibald clark Kerr (now Lord Inverchapel, British ambassador to Washington) was then a special envoy to the Indies.

Shairir Sjahrir also disclosed that a shakeup in his cabinet is imminent.

(Van Mook arrived in Singapore today to confer with Lord Killearn, British special commissioner for Southeast Asia,

Singapore dispatches said. Lord Killearn shortly will take over many of the duties of Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten who is returning to England. It was believed Van Mook wished to discuss complete withdrawal of British troops from Java, many thousands of whom already have left.)

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MAY 25 1940

JERUSALEM, MAY 24-(AP)-JAMAL EL HUSSEINI, CHAIRMAN OF THE PALESTINE ARAB HIGHER COMMITTEE, SAID TODAY THE GOVERNMENTS OF THE ARAB STATES WERE VOTING LARGE SUMS TO HELP BUILD A DEFENSE AGAINST ZIONISM IN PALESTINE.

"THERE IS NOW A THREAT OF BLOODSHED AND THE ARABS ARE PREPARING FOR IT WITH GREAT SPIRIT," HE SAID. "IN SYRIA AND THE LEBANON THERE IS A GREAT DEAL OF EXCITEMENT AND EVERY ARAB ORGANIZATION--SPORTS ASSOCIATIONS, LITERARY ASSOCIATIONS, THE YOUNG MEN'S MOSLEM ASSOCIATION AND THE MOSLEM BROTHERHOOD--IS OPENLY TRAINING TO GIVE MILITARY AID TO THE ARABS IN PALESTINE."

(GOVERNMENT SPOKESMEN IN BOTH THE LEBANON AND SYRIA DENIED TODAY THAT ANY "UNDERGROUND ARMIES" WERE BEING TRAINED IN THOSE COUNTRIES.)

HUSSEINI SAID:

"I SAW THEM DRILLING. I DID NOT SEE ANY WEAPONS, BUT I SUPPOSE WHEN THE NEED ARISES THEY WILL FIND THEM."

HUSSEINI SAID NEW ARAB OFFICES WOULD BE OPENED IN NEW YORK AND CHICAGO TO SUPPLEMENT THE WORK NOW BEING DONE BY THE WASHINGTON ARAB OFFICE.

WB1135AED

NIGHT LEAD PAULEY (150)

BY JOHN RODERICK

NANKING, MAY 24-(AP)-THE AMERICAN REPARATIONS COMMISSIONER, EDWIN W.PAULEY, SAID TODAY HE SOON WOULD ESTABLISH A BASE IN MUKDEN FROM WHICH TO SURVEY MANCHURIAN INDUSTRY, REPORTED TO HAVE BEEN STRIPPED BY THE RUSSIANS OF MUCH OF ITS VITAL MACHINERY.

THE COMMISSIONER SAID THAT, PERSONALLY, HE "WOULDN'T THINK THERE IS MUCH CHANCE" OF CHINA RECOVERING THE MACHINERY. HE ADDED, HOWEVER, THAT HE DID NOT WISH TO MAKE ANY EXTENDED COMMENT ON THE RUSSIAN ACTION UNTIL HE HAD VISITED MANCHURIA.

PAULEY MADE HIS DECISION TO ESTABLISH A BASE IN MUKDEN AFTER CONFERENCES WITH GENERAL MARSHALL AND PREMIER T.V.SOONG. HE TOLD A PRESS CONFERENCE SOON AFTER ARRIVING FROM SEOUL, KOREA THAT ONE OF THE PRIMARY OBJECTIVES OF HIS MUKDEN OFFICE AND OF HIS PROJECTED ENTRY INTO RUSSIAN CONTROLLED NORTHERN KOREA WOULD BE TO SURVEY JAPANESE EXTERNAL ASSETS.

PAULEY SAID HIS MUKDEN OFFICE WOULD BE SET UP BY COL.WILLIAM MAYER, A MEMBER OF HIS STAFF, FOLLOWING FURTHER CONFERENCES IN PEIPING SATURDAY WITH CHINESE AND AMERICAN MILITARY OFFICIALS.

THE COMMISSIONER SAID HE PLANNED TO SHUTTLE BETWEEN MUKDEN AND

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SEOUL, AND WOULD SPEND FROM 15 TO 30 DAYS ON THE MANCHURIAN AND KOREAN SURVEYS.

NN550PCS

ADD NEW DELHI (FOOD) XXX JULY

SIR ROBERT HUTCHINGS, FOOD SECRETARY, SAID IF NO IMPEDIMENTS WERE PLACED BY THE DUTCH ON INDONESIAN SHIPPING, THE FIRST OF 500,000 TONS OF RICE SHOULD ARRIVE IN INDIA BEGINNING IN JULY. HUTCHINGS SAID HE DISAGREED WITH REPORTS FROM BATAVIA THAT JAVANESE EXPORTS TO INDIA MIGHT ENDANGER THE INDONESIAN FOOD SITUATION, ADDING THAT INDIAN OBSERVERS THERE REPORTED SURPLUS RICE STOCKS IN THE INTERIOR.

IT725AED

TOKYO,MAY 24-(AP)-EMPEROR HIROHITO, IN AN UNPRECEDENTED BROADCAST, TODAY URGED HIS 73,000,000 PEOPLE TO HELP EACH OTHER THROUGH THE NATION'S FOOD CRISIS--BUT MADE IT PLAIN THAT HE EXPECTS PROMPT ACTION BY PREMIER SHIGERU YOSHIDA'S NEW GOVERNMENT.

TWO HOURS LATER, YOSHIDA ECHOED HIS EMPEROR'S WORDS THAT JAPAN MUST ADOPT A "SELF HELP" POLICY. YOSHIDA ADDED, IN AN 18-MINUTE PRESS CONFERENCE, THAT HE HAD PICKED THE BEST MAN AVAILABLE FOR THE FOOD JOB, HIRO WADA, AS MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE.

WADA PREPARED TO PRESENT TO THE NEW CABINET TOMORROW A PLAN--DETAILS UNANNOUNCED--TO EASE THE SITUATION. PREVIOUSLY, WADA TOLD THE JAPANESE PRESS HE THOUGHT THE PEOPLE SHOULD HAVE MORE CONTROL OVER PRESENTLY INADEQUATE RATIONING MACHINERY.

ALONG WITH THEIR SELF HELP ADMONITIONS, HOWEVER, BOTH THE EMPEROR AND THE PREMIER EXPRESSED HOPE THE ALLIES WOULD HAVE "A GOOD UNDERSTANDING" OF JAPAN'S FOOD PROBLEMS. YOSHIDA INDICATED HE EXPECTED AN ALLIED FOOD ALLOCATION AND POINTED OUT THAT JAPAN NORMALLY IMPORTED FOODSTUFFS, SO THERE WERE CERTAIN TO BE SHORTAGES IN HOME PRODUCTION NOW.

IN A BRIEF RECORDED MESSAGE, BROADCAST THREE TIMES BETWEEN NOON AND 9 P.M. TO GIVE EVERY JAPANESE AN OPPORTUNITY TO HEAR IT, HIROHITO SAID THE GOVERNMENT SHOULD TAKE IMMEDIATE STEPS TO COPE WITH THE INCREASINGLY CRITICAL FOOD PROBLEM.

"BUT AT THE SAME TIME," HE ADDED, "THE ENTIRE NATION, I BELIEVE, SHOULD BE PREPARED TO SHARE PRIVATIONS AND HARDSHIPS AND PRACTICE MUTUAL AID SO AS TO PULL THROUGH THE PRESENT STRAIT."

THE EMPEROR OFFERED NO EXPLICIT PROGRAM, OR HOPE FOR EARLY ALLEVIATION OF CONDITIONS.

THE BROADCAST WAS HIS SECOND. THE FIRST, ON AUG.15, ORDERED JAPAN'S ARMED FORCES TO SURRENDER.

YOSHIDA, WHEN ASKED WHY ARRANGEMENTS HAD BEEN MADE FOR DISTRIBUTION OF ONLY 300,000 TONS OF RICE WHEREAS A HARVEST OF 2,000,000 TONS WAS FORECAST, REPLIED THAT DISTRIBUTION IS WADA'S JOB.

OF JAPAN'S OTHER PROBLEMS, HE SAID:

INFLATION--THE GOVERNMENT PROBABLY WILL HAVE TO ISSUE FURTHER REGULATIONS TO CONTROL CURRENCY.

BLACK MARKETS--THE GOVERNMENT HOPES TO CURTAIL THEM BY INCREASING PRODUCTION, IMPROVING DISTRIBUTION AND "SPONTANEOUS COOPERATION OF THE PEOPLE."

STRIKES--THE GOVERNMENT SHOULD TAKE "APPROPRIATE STEPS" TO CURB THEM.

WAR INDEMNITIES--"TO A CERTAIN EXTENT, WAR INDEMNITIES HAVE TO BE PAID." HE DID NOT ELABORATE.

ZAIBATSU--HE SUBSCRIBED TO HIS STATEMENT OF LAST FALL THAT HE DID NOT THINK BREAK-UP OF THOSE FAMILY MONOPOLIES WOULD BE A GOOD THING.

WITH THAT, THE SHORT, BLUNT PREMIER WALKED OUT OF THE CONFERENCE ROOM. HE LEFT MANY CORRESPONDENTS' QUESTIONS UNANSWERED.

DS347APS

NIGHT LEAD PHILIPPINES

MANILA, MAY 24-(AP)-CONGRESSIONAL FOLLOWERS OF PRESIDENT SERGIO OSMENA TODAY REPUDIATED HIS ENDORSEMENT OF THE PRESENT AMERICAN PROGRAM FOR REHABILITATING THE PHILIPPINES, CONTENDING ITS PROVISIONS WOULD CREATE A "CARPETBAGGER ERA."

THE PROGRAM, EMBODIED IN THE SOCALLED BELL BILL, IS EXPECTED TO PROVIDE THE PRINCIPAL CONTROVERSY IN THE CONGRESSIONAL SESSION WHICH OPENS SATURDAY. THE OSMENA GROUP TURNED AWAY FROM THE PRESIDENT IN A CAUCUS ON THE BILL.

PRESIDENT-ELECT MANUEL A.ROXAS, WHO IS DUE TO SUCCEED OSMENA NEXT TUESDAY, HAS ENDORSED THE BILL, BUT THERE IS DOUBT WHETHER HE CAN MUSTER THE NECESSARY TWO-THIRDS MAJORITY FOR CONGRESSIONAL APPROVAL.

OSMENA TOLD HIS MEMBERS HE HAD AGREED TO SUPPORT THE BILL BECAUSE ROXAS INFORMED HIM ON HIS RECENT RETURN FROM WASHINGTON THAT IT WAS THE "BELL BILL OR NOTHING," AND THE PHILIPPINES' NEEDS WERE TOO PRESSING TO QUIBBLE.

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MANILA,MAY 24-(AP)-OUTGOING PRESIDENT SERGIO OSMENA'S OWN MINORITY FACTION OF THE NACIONALISTA PARTY REPUDIATED HIS LEADERSHIP ON A VITAL ISSUE TODAY. IT VOTED AGAINST ACCEPTING REHABILITATION AID FROM THE UNITED STATES.

CAUCUSING PREPARATORY TO OPENING SATURDAY OF THE PHILIPPINES' CONGRESS, THE OSMENISTAS CENSURED THE DEFEATED PRESIDENT FOR ACQUIESCING IN PRESIDENT-ELECT MANUEL ROXAS' SUPPORT OF THE BELL BILL IN THE U.S. CONGRESS, AND VOTED TO FIGHT THE MEASURE IN THE PHILIPPINE CONGRESS.

THE MANILA PRESS ENTERED THE CONTROVERSY WITH THE LIBERTY NEWS CHARGING THAT RATIFICATION WOULD USHER IN AN AMERICAN BARPETBAGGER ERA FOR THE ISLANDS AND THAT UNDER THE BILL AMERICANS SOON WOULD OWN EVERYTHING IN THE ISLANDS.

THE MINORITY OPPOSITION TO THE BELL BILL SEEMED TO ASSURE A BITTER SHOWDOWN FIGHT ON FILIPINO-U.S. RELATIONS IN THE 100-DAY CONGRESSIONAL SESSION. THE ROXAS MAJORITY HAS LESS THAN THE REQUIRED TWO-THIRDS VOTES TO PASS THE MEASURE WITHOUT OUTSIDE SUPPORT.

DS535APS NM

CABANATUAN P.I. MAY 24-(AP)-A FILIPINO MILITARY POLICE OFFICER SAID TODAY THE HUKBALAHAPS IN NUEVA ECIJA PROVINCE PLAN A GENERAL UPRISING MAY 28, THE DATE MANUEL ROXAS BECOMES PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES.

THE HUKS SUPPORTED PRESIDENT SERGIO OSMENA IN THE APRIL ELECTIONS.

LT.ANTONIO DAVID, MP INTELLIGENCE OFFICER, SAID THE PLAN WAS REPORTED TO HIM BY USAFFE GUERRILLA RIVALS OF THE HUKS, AND HAD BEEN CONFIRMED BY 70 HUKS WHO SURRENDERED. (THE USAFFE GUERRILLAS TOOK THAT NAME AFTER THEY WERE RECOGNIZED BY THE U.S.ARMY FORCES, FAR EAST.)

THE OFFICER SAID THE 70 HUKS SURRENDERED BECAUSE "THEY DID NOT WANT TO PARTICIPATE IN THE UPRISING CALLED BY HUKBALAHAP LEADER JOSE DE LEON IN A CIRCULAR TO HIS MEN."

THE PLAN, DAVID ASSERTED, INVOLVES SEIZURE OF THE VILLAGES OF SAN MIGUEL IN BULACAN PROVINCE, AND SANTA ROSARIO, CAPITAL OF NUEVA ECIJA AND BLOCKADE OF THE HIGHWAYS INTO THE CAPITAL.

MAJ.MAXIMO NOCETE, MP OFFICER HERE, SAID HE WOULD BE UNABLE TO HOLD THE CITY WITH HIS PRESENT FORCE IN FACE OF A GENERAL UPRISING.

DS238APS

BAGUIO P.I. MAY 24-(AP)-TWENTY-FIVE THOUSAND IGOROT HILL TRIBESMEN HAVE STARVED TO DEATH SINCE THE WAR ENDED AND 90,000 ARE IN DESPERATE PLIGHT, SAD-EYED BELGIAN PRIESTS FROM THE PHILIPPINE MOUNTAIN AREAS REPORTED TODAY.

THE ACUTE FAMINE IS DECIMATING THE HILL TRIBES. IT WAS STARTED BY JAPANESE LOOTING AND HAS BEEN EXTENDED BY THE DESTRUCTION OF HUGE FOOD SUPPLIES BY RATS, THE PRIESTS, HERE FOR THEIR FIRST RETREAT SINCE THE WAR BEGAN, TOLD FATHER WILLY BRASSEUR, PROVINCIAL SUPERIOR.

U.S. ARMY FORCES AND THE PHILIPPINE RELIEF ADMINISTRATION ARE COOPERATING TO RELIEVE THE SITUATION.

DS3APS NM

NIGHT LEAD FRENCH LOAN

WASHINGTON, MAY 24-(AP)-AN ANNOUNCEMENT THAT THE UNITED STATES HAS DECIDED TO LEND FRANCE ABOUT $1,150,000,000 IS EXPECTED TOMORROW AFTERNOON, GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS SAID TONIGHT.

THESE OFFICIALS, WHO CANNOT BE NAMED, SAID THE STATE DEPARTMENT WILL REVEAL THAT THE FRENCH-AMERICAN FINANCIAL DISCUSSIONS, WHICH LASTED TWO AND A HALF MONTHS, HAVE ENDED SUCCESSFULLY WITH FRANCE GETTING:

1. ABOUT $650,000,000 FROM THE EXPORT-IMPORT BANK.
2. APPROXIMATELY $500,000,000 IN CREDIT WITH WHICH FRANCE CAN PURCHASE SURPLUS AMERICAN WAREQUIPMENT AND WIND UP HER L

CHASE SURPLUS AMERICAN WAR EQUIPMENT AND WIND UP HER LEND-LEASE ACCOUNT.

SECRETARY OF STATE BYRNES AND SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY VINSON CONFERRED WITH PRESIDENT TRUMAN THIS AFTERNOON AND IT IS BELIEVED THEY PUT THE FINAL TOUCHES TO THE AGREEMENT.

GW950PES

BY RENNIE TAYLOR

ASSOCIATED PRESS SCIENCE REPORTER

MAY 25 1946

OAKLAND,CALIF.,MAY 24-(AP)-THE MEN WHO WILL BE THE FIRST TO ENTER BIKINI ATOLL AFTER THE ATOMIC BOMB EXPLOSION WILL DEPEND LARGELY ON DRONE PLANES AND ROBOT BOATS TO TELL THEM WHEN IT IS SAFE TO GO.

FROM THE HOSPITAL SHIP HAVEN, TO BE ANCHORED ABOUT 20 MILES OFF THE ATOLL, A HALF DOZEN RADIOLOGISTS AND A SCORE OF MEN CARRYING INSTRUMENTS TO MEASURE RADIATION INTENSITY, WILL BOARD SMALL BOATS AND HEAD FOR THE BLAST SCENE ALMOST IMMEDIATELY.

ARMY COL.STAFFORD WARREN, IN CHARGE OF RADIOACTIVE SAFETY, TOLD REPORTERS HE EXPECTED DRONE PLANE AND ROBOT BOAT RECORDINGS TO INDICATE THAT HIS SAFETY CREWS COULD ENTER THE ENCLOSURE WITHOUT DELAY.

THE SAFETY CREWMEN WILL NOT WEAR ANY SPECIAL KIND OF PROTECTIVE CLOTHING BUT WILL CARRY PORTABLE INSTRUMENTS WHICH CONSTANTLY INDICATE THE AMOUNT OF RADIATION IN THEIR VICINITY. AS SOON AS COLONEL WARREN THINKS IT IS SAFE FOR THE MAIN BODY OF INVESTIGATORS TO ENTER, HE WILL GIVE THE SIGNAL.

WARREN'S LITTLE BOATS WILL SCOOP UP SAMPLES OF WATER FROM THE

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ENCLOSURE AND TAKE THEM BACK TO THE HAVEN FOR RADIOACTIVITY TESTS.

EVERY PERSON ENTERING THE ATOLL WILL WEAR A TINY UNEXPOSED PHOTOGRAPHIC FILM. ALL THESE FILMS WILL BE TAKEN ABOARD THE HAVEN AND DEVELOPED. THE AMOUNT OF DARKENING THEY SHOULD WILL INDICATE THE AMOUNT OF RADIATION TO WHICH AN INDIVIDUAL HAS BEEN EXPOSED.

IF THIS DARKENING INDICATES THAT ANY PERSON HAS RECEIVED A DAILY EXPOSURE OF RADIATION EXCEEDING A HUNDREDTH PART OF THAT NECESSARY FOR X-RAYING THE TEETH, THE INDIVIDUAL WILL BE PLACED UNDER OBSERVATION FOR POSSIBLE DELETERIOUS EFFECTS.

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BY HARRY T.MONTGOMERY

MONTREAL, MAY 24-(AP)-CANADIAN MANUFACTURERS ARE BEING URGED TO SEND NEWSPRINT TO FRANCE TO OFFSET PAPER REPORTED BEING SUPPLIED FRENCH COMMUNIST ORGANS BY RUSSIA, IT WAS LEARNED ON RELIABLE AUTHORITY TODAY.

THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CATHOLIC AND RIGHTIST FRENCH-SPEAKING PROVINCE OF QUEBEC HAS BEEN ASKED TO USE ITS INFLUENCE TO GET AS MUCH CANADIAN NEWSPRINT AS POSSIBLE INTO FRANCE.

WITH VIRTUALLY ALL COUNTRIES RUNNING SHORT ON NEWSPRINT, THERE IS A GENERAL SCRAMBLE FOR THE CANADIAN SUPPLY, LARGEST IN THE WORLD. A FRENCH ARGUMENT THAT SIZABLE CANADIAN TONNAGE WAS NEEDED TO COUNTER-BALANCE RUSSIAN SHIPMENTS TO THE COMMUNIST PRESS OF FRANCE COULD NOT FAIL TO CARRY WEIGHT IN QUEBEC.

THE QUEBEC GOVERNMENT OF PREMIER MAURICE DUPLESSIS IS KNOWN TO HAVE ENTERED INTO NEGOTIATIONS WHICH HAVE BEEN UNDER WAY FOR SEVERAL MONTHS BETWEEN THE FRENCH SUPPLY COUNCIL AND THE NEWSPRINT MANUFACTURERS, WHO ARE NOW SELLING ABROAD DIRECTLY WITHOUT THE DOMINION GOVERNMENT ALLOCATION CONTROLS WHICH WERE ENFORCED DURING THE WAR.

FRANCE BEFORE THE WAR OBTAINED MOST OF HER NEWSPRINT FROM HER OWN INDUSTRY AND FROM SCANDINAVIA, BUT SINCE THE OUTBREAK OF HOSTILITIES HAS HAD TO TURN TO CANADA. IN 1945 FRANCE RECEIVED PERHAPS THE MAJOR PART OF AN ALLOCATION OF 59,000 TONS SENT BY THE ALLIES FROM CANADA TO THE LIBERATED AREAS.

AT THE OPENING OF NEGOTIATIONS EARLY THIS YEAR FOR THE 1946 SUPPLY THE FRENCH ASKED FOR 150,000 TONS, THEN CUT THEIR REQUEST TO 40,000. DISCUSSIONS ARE STILL GOING ON, WITH THE CANADIAN INDUSTRY WONDERING WHETHER IT CAN SCRAPE UP MORE THAN 20,000 TONS FOR FRANCE.

AN INDIAN MISSION HEADED BY PUBLISHERS DEVADAS GANDHI, SON OF MOHANDAS K. GANDHI, AND RAMNATH GOENKA LEFT MONTREAL TODAY AFTER NEGOTIATIONS IN WHICH THEY ARE UNDERSTOOD TO HAVE BEEN PROMISED 20,300 SHORT TONS.

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GANDHI, ON HIS WAY HOME VIA NEW YORK, SAID THAT NEGOTIATIONS WERE STILL IN PROGRESS. THE INDUSTRY IS UNDERSTOOD TO FEEL THAT THE 20,300 SHORT TONS--AN AMOUNT EQUAL TO THAT SUPPLIED LAST YEAR--IS ALL THAT CAN BE SHARED FOR 1946 AS WELL. INDIA, LIKE FRANCE, RECEIVED VIRTUALLY NO NEWSPRINT FROM CANADA BEFORE THE WAR.

THE CANADIAN NEWSPRINT INDUSTRY, IN THE FACE OF THE GRAVE WORLD WIDE SHORTAGE HAS TO DECIDE HOWMUCH OF ITS PRODUCT WILL GO TO TRADITIONAL CUSTOMERS, OF WHICH THE UNITED STATES BY FAR THE GREATEST, AND NEW CUSTOMERS WHO MAY OR MAY NOT REMAIN BUYERS AFTER THE SHORTAGE IS ENDED.

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CHINA, THE NETHERLANDS AND GREECE ARE ALSO ACTIVELY NEGOTIATING FOR CANADIAN NEWSPRINT, AND NEARLY EVERY OTHER COUNTRY COULD USE ALL IT COULD GET HERE.

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MAY 26 1945

U.N. ECONOMIC COUNCIL OPENS

Truman Pledges Full Support Of U.S., Outlines Task

New York, May 25 (AP)—President Truman today pledged the full support of the United States to the United Nations Economic and Social Council in its struggle to "make peace a reality" and "advance fundamental rights of man through the world."

The President's declaration was made in a message of welcome read to the Council by John G. Winant, United States delegate, as the economic and social agency opened its first New York meeting to tackle the long-range problem of removing the causes of war.

Mr. Truman pointed out that the Council had the heavy task of mobilizing "the constructive forces of mankind for the victories of peace" just as the Security Council had the responsibility for removing new threats to peace.

Truman Outlines Task

"Your task," his message said, "is to achieve freedom from want, to encourage production, help to open up transport and clear communications, and to assure higher standards of living.

"It is for you to promote a fuller recognition of the dignity and worth of the human person, and to advance fundamental rights of man through the world.

"To this great task the United States pledges its full support."

Today's session was confined largely to opening formalities, including addresses by Sir Ramaswami Mudaliar, of India, president of the Council, and Trygve Lie, Secretary General of the United Nations.

"Thousand And One Troubles"

Lie told the eighteen delegates that the world looked to the Council and to the United Nations "for effective leadership in solving a thousand and one social and economic troubles which mankind has never been able to solve by individual, community or national effort."

He said the nations of the world, by creating the Economic and Social Council, have "shown their determination to make human welfare one of the first objectives of their collaboration."

"They have recognized the fact," he declared, "that misery is one of the fundamental causes of war and that their ultimate success in preventing war will depend upon their ability to spread material and social well-being wherever people live."

Brooke Claxton, Canada's representative, told the Council that in the face of atomic bombs and new weapons of war "we must work together or perish together."

Nikolai Feonov, Russian delegate, took issue with the inclusion of an agenda item having to do with the question of the United Nations' assuming functions and powers connected with public loans issued with the assistance of the League of Nations.

Feonov declared that such action contradicted earlier action by the U.N. General Assembly. The chairman merely ruled that the item would remain on the agenda and the Soviet delegate could present his arguments for having it removed when it came up.

The council is expected to remain in session for a month or more, working primarily on reports of the numerous commissions which have been drafting plans of organization and studying other problems for some weeks.

The next meeting will be held Monday at 10:30 a. m.

People's Peace Is Up To U.N. Unit: Truman

reports from several commissions and preparatory committees outlinig a staggering amount of work.

First On The Agenda

First on the agenda after the amenities was a report of the technical preparatory committee for a health conference to be held here June 19. Then the Council will take up consultation with nongovernmental agencies and after that reports of commissions at work here and in London for weeks.

This will occupy the full time of the Council, sitting either as the full Council or in committees, for a month or more. This gathering of the Council was expected to be the last before the General Assembly meets in New York on September 3.

It was generally agreed some working arrangement must be found with nongovernmental and specialized agencies. The Council also must decide whether the commissions and committees it will establish should be made up of representatives of governments or of experts in the particular fields.

Lacking In Power

The Economic and Social Council has no power to enforce a decision beyond the weight of public opinion which might line up behind it. It is purely an advisory and recommendatory body. However, great weight would be put behind Council decisions whenever the General Assembly should approve them.

Another problem is that of the disposition of refugees—whether to make them return to their homelands or whether to allow them to stay where they are now if they so prefer because of differences with the present regimes of their countries.

Provision has been made already for the return of persons sought as war criminals and quislings hiding as refugees.

The Refugee Question

The question of refugees will come up when the council hears the report of a special Committee on Refugees and Displaced Persons which has been meeting in London for more than two months.

The Council President is Sir Ramaswami Mudaliar, of India. The United States is represented by John G. Winant, former United States Ambassador to Great Britain.

The other nations on the Council are: Britain, Belgium, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Cuba, Czechslovakia, France, Greece, Lebanon, Norway, Peru, Ukraine, Russia and Yugoslavia.

Meanwhile, the Security Council was in recess, expecting to take up next week the report it has ordered a subcommittee investigating Spain to make by May 31. The subcommitte will meet Monday for its second open session since it began its investigation a month ago.

Copyright

New York, May 25 (AP)—President Truman told the United Nations Economic and Social Council today it could make the peace a reality for the common people all over the world.

In a message to the Council at its first meeting in the United States, Mr. Truman said the Council's task "is to achieve freedom from want, to encourage production, help to open up transport and clear communications and to assure higher standards of living."

Winant Reads Message

The President's message was read by John G. Winant, United States delegate to the Council, shortly after the eighteen-nation body convened in the chamber used by the United Nations Security Council at United Nations interim headquarters at Hunter College.

The delegates found a globe-full of problems awaiting them. The council first met in London last winter.

"The opening of this second session of the Economic and Social Council stirs the hearts of the common people all over the world," Mr. Truman's message said. "You can make the peace a reality for them."

Welcoming the council for the American people, Mr. Truman said its task was to "advance fundamental rights of man through the world," and he pledged United States support.

Text Of Message

President Truman's text follows:

"The opening of this second session of the Economic and Social Council stirs the hearts of the common people all over the world. You can make the peace a reality for them.

"As you begin your deliberations, I extend to you the heartfelt welcome of this country and the sincere wishes of all the American people for your success.

"While the Security Council stands guard against new threats to peace, the Economic and Social Council mobilizes the constructive forces of mankind for the victories of peace.

"We did not struggle to prevent the domination of the world by the Axis powers only to accept hunger, disease, poverty and insecurity in a world made free by brave men.

Task Is Defined

"Your task is to achieve freedom from want, to encourage production, help to open up transport and clear communications, and to assure higher standards of living.

"It is for you to promote a fuller recognition of the dignity and worth of the human person, and to advance fundamental rights of man through the world.

"To this great task the United States pledges its full support."

Trygve Lie, United Nations secretary general, welcomed the Council with the statement that "you carry on your shoulders the hope of all humanity."

First Such Organization

"For the first time in the history of international relations," Lie said, "the nations of the world have set up one common body to consider and, when possible, to rectify the economic and social problems that beset mankind."

Lie said the world looked to the Council and to the United Nations "for effective leadership in solving a thousand and one social and economic troubles which mankind has never been able to solve by individual, community or national effort."

Lie drew attention to the world food shortage and said the effort to relieve famine had been tremendous.

Lie praised the proposed establishment of a subcommission on the freedom of information and the press.

Awaiting the Council were reports from several commissions and preparatory committees outlinig a staggering amount of work.

SEES BOR FIGHTING REGIME IN POLAND

Dr. Oscar Lange, Polish Ambassador to the United States and delegate to the United Nations Security Council, charged today that the visit to this country of Lieut.-Gen. Tadeuz Kormorowski, who as Gen. Bor led the unsuccessful Warsaw uprising against the Germans in 1944, is part of a hostile campaign against the present Polish Government.

This charge was contained in a letter to Trygve Lie, United Nations secretary general, protesting an "official greeting to Bor extended in the name of the United Nations."

Bor was officially welcomed to the city at a luncheon yesterday and was greeted "on behalf of the United Nations" by John B. Hutson, U. N. assistant secretary general.

Lange in his protest said that Bor was the spearhead of a campaign which "openly advocates a third world war."

BRITAIN STIRRED BY U.S. COMMENT ON FOOD REPORT

LONDON, May 25. — (AP) Britain tonight sought an explanation from Washington of the published view of a State department official that Herbert Morrison erred in his report to the House of Commons on new American food commitments.

A flurry in official circles here over the interpretation placed in Washington upon Morrison's report indicated the United States and Britain might be at variance over the distribution of food supplies to needy countries. Surprise and resentment were expressed here.

Embassy Presses Inquiry

The British embassy in Washington was instructed to discuss with the State department what the British feel is a misunderstanding over Morrison's report.

(British embassy officials in Washington said today representations were made to the State department in the matter. They said Roger Makin, economic minister of the embassy, phoned State department officials, but his conversations "were not an official protest but more in the form of an inquiry." No reply was expected until early next week.)

Reported to Commons

Morrison, reporting Thursday to the House of Commons on results of his conference with food officials in W[illegible]n, said:

"The United States government have now felt able to associate themselves unreservedly with the task of supplying India and the British zone of Germany to the full extent that available resources allow, and they have instructed their officials on the Combined Food Board accordingly."

Morrison said the United States agreed to keep rations in the British zone in Germany up to the same standard as in the U. S. zone and that the United States guaranteed exports to India at "a very much higher rate than in any previous year."

Commenting on this yesterday, Michael McDermott, special assistant to U. S. Secretary of State, James F. Byrnes, asserted that "the United States has made no commitment to keep rations in the British zone up to the level of those in the U. S. zone." In India, likewise, he added, "we have made no commitments. We'll do the best we can."

ATTLEE ASKS END OF MATERIALISM

Edinburgh, May 25 (A. P.).—Prime Minister Attlee told the annual assembly of the Church of Scotland today that materialism must give way to idealism before the high aims of the United Nations can be achieved.

"The charter of the United Nations . . . sets out fine and lofty ideals," he said, "but we have a very long way to go before we can turn this idealism into reality. . . . No social system in any country will bring us happiness, health and prosperity, unless it is inspired by something greater than materialism."

Reporting "what seems to me to be a great deterioration over a wide field of human activity," Attlee said that "in the course of the last thirty years we have supped so full of horrors that our sensibilities have become blunted.

"The world is, I believe, longing for peace," Attlee declared, "but it will only come if men and women the world over are filled with a positive conception of what human life ought to be and with a devotion to the common service of mankind as great as that which inspired so many sacrifices in war."

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Bit Of English Land Brought To America

London, May 25 (AP)—The war took a hillside in Britain across the Atlantic.

A million tons of sandy soil from a hill at Gresford near Wrexham was dug away to provide ballast for ships returning light from Birkenhead, Liverpool and Manchester after bringing supplies and troops to Britain. Some of this soil of England is now part of jetties and piers in America.

'Part-Time Day-Relief' For Housewives Urged

London, May 25 (AP)—Ellen Wilkinson, Education Minister and exponent of women's rights, told a Morley College audience today that she favored "part-time day-relief" for housewives.

"We are constantly emphasizing the importance of the part-time day-relief of men from industry," she said. "I want to see part-time day-relief of married women when they can study such things as languages, literature and the arts."

Evatt Hops for U. S.

Bournemouth, England, May 25 (A. P.).—H. V. Evatt, Australian Minister for External Affairs, took off today for the United States, where he expects to confer with Secretary of State Byrnes.

U.S. Zone Voting Tests Reich Left

Frankfurt, Germany, May 25 (AP). Political observers will watch elections in 38 American-occupied industrial cities tomorrow for an indication of the postwar strength of the German Communist party.

The balloting—for joint city-country councils in Frankfurt, Munich and other war-ravaged centers—is the first free election for the city populations in 13 years. The American military government considers the voting a significant test of whether Germans under American rule are turning toward the left or right.

See 80 P.C. Turnout

German political leaders said today they expected an 80 per cent turnout of the 2,278,422 registered voters. Campaigning of the four major parties has included sound-trucks cruising the streets and slogans emblazoning billboards, but there is no visible excitement.

In two previous rural elections, in villages and small towns, the church-supported Christian Social Union was swept to power by conservative country workers. The left-of-center parties were defeated heavily but their leaders say their greatest strength lies in populous industrial centers.

Mild-Party Gain Expected

American observers said they gave the mildly leftist Social Democrat party the biggest odds on gaining support from hungry industrial and white-color workers in the cities, which include Stuttgart, Nuernberg, Mannheim, Kassel, Karlsruhe and Regensburg.

The German Communist party already has officials in the American-appointed state governments of Greater Hesse, Bavaria and Wuerttemberg-Baden and is making a big play for city support.

American quarters said it was considered almost certain the Communists would get more than their rural five per cent of the total votes, but they would not hazard any estimates.

Defers Final Judgment

In Stuttgart, Dr. Reinhold Maier, minister-president of Wuerttemberg-Baden, stressed that a final judgment of Germany's recent political trends would be impossible before elections for constitutional assemblies in the zone's three states.

In the previous elections the Social Democrat party ran second to the Christian Social Union, with the Communists third and the Liberal Democrat party, supported by progressive tradesmen and business men, fourth.

TELLS OF KILLING OF U. S. CAPTIVES

Dachau, Germany, May 25 (A. P.).—An SS private on trial for the Malmedy massacre declared in a statement read to the military court today that he had seen and heard about the shooting of so many American prisoners of war during the Ardennes offensive that he could not remember any details. The statement came from Siegfried Jaekel, one of seventy-four SS defendants at a trial at which the killing of more than 700 unarmed American captives has thus far been disclosed.

Jaekel's statement told of a German soldier who found two Americans lying in a roadside ditch, kicked them to their feet and then shot them.

Another defendant, Marcel Boltz, said that when he arrived at Malmedy, Belgium, where the massacre occurred, he saw about 100 American soldiers lying on the ground. "I was ordered to shoot all those still alive," he said.

Boltz also admitted participating in the shooting of seven or eight Americans who were lined up against a wall after surrendering unarmed at nearby Buellingen.

BERLIN, May 25 (AP)—The American Military Government today announced the purchase of 42,000 tons of fresh and salted fish from Denmark and Norway at a cost of $8,500,000 to help relieve the food crisis in the United States occupation zone of Germany.

U. S. REDUCES DP RATION

Zone Cut of 300 Calories a Day Is Effective From June 1

FRANKFORT ON THE MAIN, Germany, May 25 (AP)—Food rations for displaced persons in the American occupation zone of Germany will be reduced 300 calories a day beginning June 1, United States Army headquarters announced today.

It will be the first food reduction applied to the displaced persons, whose basic ration has been maintained at 2,300 calories daily while German civilian rations have been cut twice to a current allotment of 1,180.

More than 400,000 displaced persons remain in the United States zone.

Dr. Petiot Dies On Guillotine For 27 Paris Slayings

Paris, May 25 (AP)—Dr. Marcel Petiot, convicted of slaying 27 persons in the sensational "murders of the Rue La Sueur" during the German occupation, was beheaded by guillotine at La Sante Prison early today.

The slight, 55-year-old physician, who allegedly collected money from his victims by promising to help them escape from Nazi-occupied Paris, said, before mounting the block: "Gentlemen, I am yours."

His lawyer, Rene Floriot, said Petiot was half-smiling as he approached the guillotine.

At the foot of the block, he received religious rites: "To please my wife."

Only Official Witnesses

Floriot said Petiot was awakened shortly after 4.15 A.M. by his jailer and said: "I know what this is."

He smoked a cigarette, scribbled letters to his wife and son, and then went cooly to the prison courtyard.

Only a small group of official witnesses saw the guillotining, since public executions were banned in France in 1939. Cordons of police blocked every entrance to the prison.

At 5 A.M., a lorry backed into the main gate, and emerged ten minutes later bearing Petiot's casket. An official notice then was posted saying that he was executed at 5.05.

Thus ended one of the strangest criminal cases in France's history. Petiot had maintained at his trial that he was a leader of a mysterious resistance movement known as the "Fly Tox Gang," which executed collaborators. He denied that he murdered for profit or that his victims were Jews and others seeking to flee from the Germans.

The physician's house in the Rue La Sueur contained a lime pit and a furnace, in both of which police found parts of human bodies. Police also charged that several bundles of expertly dismembered human limbs, which were found in the Seine and in various public parks, were left there by Petiot.

PETIOT BEHEADED IN PARIS PRISON

PARIS, May 25.—(AP) A headsman wrote the final chapter today in one of the weirdest murder stories in Paris criminal history, as slight, 55-year-old Dr. Marcel Petiot, a faint smile on his lips, paid with his life for the cold-blooded murder for profit of 27 desperate people.

Public executions have been banned in France since 1939, and only a few witnesses, among them his lawyer, Rene Floriot, saw the mass murderer of the Rue la Sueur go to his death on the guillotine. President Felix Gouin two days ago rejected a plea for a reprieve.

The lawyer thus described the swarthy little doctor's last moments:

Petiot was awakened shortly after 4:15 a. m., and told his jailer, "I know what this is." He smoked one cigaret calmly, hastily scribbled a letter to his wife and another to his son, and then told the waiting guards:

"Gentlemen, I am yours."

At the foot of the guillotine block he received the last religious rites from a priest "to please my wife." Then, manacled to his guards, he mounted the block, smiling faintly as he approached the knife.

At 5 a. m. a lorry backed into the main gate of La Sante prison. Ten minutes later it came out, carrying a casket with Petiot's body, and lumbered away to tiny Ivry cemetery.

Shortly afterward an official notice was posted on the prison gate, announcing that at 5:05 a. m. The law had exacted the full price from the man convicted of collecting money from his victims on pretense of helping them to escape Nazi occupied France.

The Macabre case dated back to early in 1944, when black smoke pouring from a chimney of Petiot's Rue la Sueur mansion aroused the suspicion of neighbors, who summoned police. In the mansion were found a furnace with the burned bones of the victims and a limepit with human remains. Months later Petiot was arrested.

Petiot denied that he killed for profit. He boasted he was a member of a resistance group which executed collaborationists and Gestapo agents. But the court maintained his victims were Jews and other refugees attempting to escape the Gestapo and Vichy authorities, who were lured to the mansion with promises of help.

G. I. GETS 35 YEARS

Paris, May 25 (A. P.).—A court-martial this week sentenced two American privates to thirty-five and thirty years in prison on charges of armed robbery and assault. They were James E. Baker of Brewster and White Plains, N. Y., and James W. Dukes of Caney, Okla.

Baker was sentenced to thirty-five years on six counts of armed robbery and one count of assault after he was convicted of shooting a Criminal Investigation Department agent who tried to arrest him. Dukes was sentenced to thirty years on four charges of armed robbery. The men were described in court as part of a robbery band which roamed Paris for weeks.

Baker's record showed that he was sentenced last August to ten years in prison at Le Mans, France, for being absent without leave for eight months, after the charge was reduced from desertion. He later broke out of prison.

WAC CAPTAIN BRIDE

Paris, May 25 (A. P.).—Wac Capt. Dorothy A. Smith, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Smith of 202 Prospect avenue, West New Brighton, S. I., was married today in the Church of St. Joseph to Pierre Hentic of Paris, former leader of the French Resistance. The United States Army headquarters here said that it was the first marriage of a Wac officer to a Frenchman.

Capt. Smith, who was educated in France and at Barnard College, met her husband shortly after his release from Dachau concentration camp. She first had heard of him in 1943 as the Resistance leader "Maho," who aided many United States flyers to escape from Brittany. The bride wore a white brocade gown with a four-foot train. She was given away by her commanding officer, Major John F. White.

Prophets Mum On Eve Of Czech Election

Prague, May 25 (AP)—Czechoslovaks will name a new National Assembly tomorrow in the country's first general election since the war.

With no rightist or even faintly conservative parties in the field, voters are faced with choices ranging from the center to the far left.

The chief contest appears to be between the Communist and moderate National Socialists, but other parties are making determined bids and few observers are venturing predictions.

Split tickets will not be permitted, so the emphasis has been more on parties than on individual candidates.

Leaders Speak Their Minds

The principal development of the campaign was an announcement on Tuesday that Russian troops would move through Czechoslovakia this week en route to Germany. This movement later was postponed after it was interpreted in some quarters as an attempt to intimidate voters.

Otherwise, the campaign has proceeded without the slightest sign of intimidation and with leaders of various parties speaking their minds about the opposition.

The Communist press has charged that the National Socialists have harbored reactionaries and collaborators, while the National Socialist newspaper has contended that a Communist victory would mean a totalitarian regime.

All parties have agreed to continue a united-front Government, regardless of the outcome of the election.

Moscow Says Vatican Interferes in Italy Vote

Broadcast Cites Threat of "Eternal Torments"

LONDON, May 25 (AP).—A Moscow radio commentator, K. Hoffman, said tonight in a broadcast heard here that the Vatican had been interfering "quite openly" in Italy's election campaign. The Vatican, he contended, was "threatening Catholic voters with eternal torments in the next world if they cast their ballots for the Left-wing candidates" in the June 2 elections.

"On two Sundays in succession —last Sunday and the one before," Hoffman declared, "the Pope on various religious pretexts held huge election meetings, mostly of women at the Vatican, preaching sermons of an openly anti-Democratic and anti-Republican nature.

"Such outright Vatican interference in the election campaign is altogether without precedent. It is another sign of the reactionaries' frantic efforts to get unenlightened voters on their side at the eleventh hour."

[Pope Pius XII told a Catholic women's audience at St. Peter's on May 12 he hoped the voters would elect candidates who would guarantee "respect for God." Last Sunday he urged an audience of Sisters of the Order of the Assumption to assist in "educating a vanguard of women who will constitute in political and social life living cells of religious feeling."]

Pravda Questions U. S.-Polish Motives

Moscow, May 25 (A. P.).—Pravda said today that "well known circles in the United States and England" were seeking to preserve the Polish Army of Gen. Wladyslaw Anders for "suitable use."

The Pravda article, written by Ya Viktorov, quoted the New York Times as saying Lieut.-Gen. John C. H. Lee, Deputy Supreme Allied Commander in the Mediterranean theater, had recommended that the United States War Department give refuge to an appreciable number of Anders's troops. Pravda also said the American press had published information about secret negotiations for receiving Anders's troops into Canada, Brazil and other countries on the American continents.

Soviet Scientist Claims Credit for Russia on Atom

Predicts the Replacement of Uranium as Energy Source

MOSCOW, May 25 (AP).—A member of the Soviet Academy of Sciences, writing in "Red Star," Red Army newspaper, said today that the discovery of the use of atomic energy resulted from "half a century's stubborn work by physicists and chemists in different countries," with a "big share" of the credit due to Soviet scientists.

A. I. Brodsky, a corresponding member of the academy and author of the article, said that uranium might be replaced as a principal source of atomic energy by "other cheaper and more widely distributed elements of nature." He said: "Not long ago there were discovered two new elements heavier than plutonium, which may be found still more adaptable for the chain (reaction) process."

He added that many technical difficulties would have to be overcome before atomic energy could be used for peaceful purposes. "But one may be assured," he added, "that this problem will be decided in the not distant future."

Brodsky concluded by saying that "there is no doubt the Soviet state will at an early period achieve outstanding successes" in the atomic field.

Germans Saved Statue Of Lenin

Eisleben, Germany, May 25 (AP)—A giant statue of Nikolai Lenin, who founded a new-type state, now stands in Eisleben not far from a similar figure of Martin Luther, a home-town boy who founded a new-type church.

The Lenin statue is distinctly not "Made in Germany." No less a person than Adolf Hitler had it brought to Eisleben in 1944 to be melted for gun material.

Valentine Shesakov, a Leningrad medical student here for forced labor, heard about the arrival through German Communist workers at the foundry. Shesakov persuaded the engineer in charge and some "German underground leaders to "kidnap" the statue and hide it in a scrap-iron dump. Whenever the workers were ordered to fetch material from the dump, they picked everywhere except where the statue lay covered.

When the Red Army arrived the statue was carried to its present place of honor and the new Communist burgomaster, just out of a concentration camp, conducted the unveiling.

Bandits Kill Children But Miss Their Man

Cracow, Poland, May 25 (AP)—Bandits, supposedly members of the outlawed NSZ—national armed forces—attacked the home in nearby Ladygowice of Valentine Kufel, of the Polish Socialist Party.

They poured machine-gun fire into his house and killed his three children. But they didn't get their man—Kufel was not at home.

2,000 Polish Soldiers Win Scottish Brides

Warsaw, May 25 (AP)—There'll soon be a little bit of Scotland in Poland.

Two thousand Polish soldiers married Scottish women during their stay in Scotland. All are expected to return to Poland.

REPORT RENEGADE'S ARREST

LONDON, May 25—(AP) The Swiss radio, quoting a Warsaw broadcast, said tonight that Lt. Gen. Andrei A. Vlassov, renegade Russian who fought for the Germans, had been arrested and was en route to Moscow.

Vlassov organized units of Russian prisoners-of-war in the summer of 1943 and led them against the Red army.

Jews Reported Killed In Hungarian Pogrom

Budapest, May 23 (Delayed) —(A. P.).—All afternoon newspapers in Budapest printed reports today that two Jews were killed and eighty injured in a pogram at Kun Madaras, a small town about sixty-five miles southeast of here. The news accounts said that political police had surrounded and searched the town, and had arrested 120 persons. Fighting flared when an unidentified man accused of war crimes came before the local people's tribunal and 600 of his friends staged a rightist demonstration, the newspapers said.

Priest's Penalty Doubled

Brussels, May 25 (AP)—A Belgian priest named Callewaert appealed from a sentence of six years' imprisonment imposed after his conviction for collaboration. The Court of Appeals today made it twelve years.

BELGIAN ASSAILS STRIKES

Premier Says Walkouts Pave Way for 'Trotskyists'

BRUSSELS, Belgium, May 25 (AP)—Premier Achille van Acker, declaring that "strikes are more than criminal at this moment," said today he was prepared to take all necessary steps against a threat "by some people" to call a general strike against his policy of pegging wages and prices.

The Premier, a Socialist, said that all parties, "by their demagogism," shared the blame for preparing the way for action "by a Trotskyist organization."

Strikes have been spreading among coal miners and Antwerp dock workers. Electrical power plant workers have scheduled a walkout for Monday unless they get higher pay.

Tito Refuses Reply To Second U. S. Note

Belgrade, May 25 (A. P.).—Foreign Minister Stanoje Simic told the Yugoslav Parliament yesterday that a second United States note asking that American soldiers be permitted to testify for Gen. Draja Mikhailovich had gone unanswered.

"Any further correspondence on this subject would indeed permit interference in our internal affairs," he said.

Fascist Rebirth Reported

ROME, May 25 (AP)—The Italian news agency Ansa reported today that a neo-Fascist leader, arrested recently in Milan, had told police that underground Fascists had formed a secret military organization of 25,000 men. The agency quoted the arrested leader, which it identified as a Captain Faccini, as having said "a high personality" was secretly to have reviewed the force somewhere in northern Italy.

MOSLEMS GET REPLY FROM BRITISH MISSION

NEW DELHI, May 25—(AP) The British cabinet's delegation replied today to the Moslem League and Congress party criticisms of their plan for Indian independence by declaring that the "scheme stands as a whole and can only succeed if it is accepted and worked in a spirit of cooperation."

The statement was issued after Mahomed Ali Jimmah, president of the Moslem League, and the Congress party's working committee had found many flaws with the proposal advanced by the British after the failure of recent negotiations in Simla.

Indonesians Scorn 'Final' Dutch Offer

Batavia, Java, May 25 (AP)—Sutan Sjahrir, Premier of the unrecognized Indonesian Government, describes the latest Dutch proposals for solution of Indonesian independence demands as "a definite step backward."

Sjahrir said at a press conference yesterday on his return from central Java, where he conferred with the Indonesian Cabinet, that Acting Governor General Hubertus J. Van Mook's "final" Dutch offer was even less satisfactory than "what was discussed during the presence in Batavia of Clark Kerr —when the republic's de facto authority over Sumatra was acknowledged."

Sir Archibald Clark Kerr (now Lord Inverchapel, new British Ambassador to Washington) was then as Egypt's first diplomatic representative to the U.S.S.R.

Typhoid Epidemic In Russ Reich Zone

Vienna, May 25 (AP)—Austrian health officials said today that a typhoid epidemic had broken out in the Mattersburg district of Burgenland, in the Russian zone of occupation, with more than 115 cases already reported. The cases were described as not extremely severe and the officials said no deaths had been reported.

Quisling Aide Is Executed

Oslo, May 25 (AP)—Vidkun Quisling's Minister of the Interior, William Hagelin, has been executed, it was officially announced today. Hagelin was considered Quisling's right-hand man and one of the chief plotters of the German invasion of Norway. He lost an appeal to the Supreme Court of his sentence to death before a firing squad.

Egypt's Envoy In Moscow

Moscow, May 25 (AP)—Mohamad Kamel el-Bendari Pasha, Egypt's new envoy to the Soviet Union, arrived here by plane yesterday. He replaced Kamil Abdel Rahim Bey, who served almost two years a special envoy to the Indies.

Sjahrir also said a shakeup in his Cabinet was imminent.

Dock Strike in Singapore

SINGAPORE, May 25 (AP)—Activities in this ship-packed harbor were stalled today when 2,000 dock workers struck in sympathy with a Chinese laborer who was reportedly shot in the leg during a disturbance this morning. A spokesman for the Harbor Board declined to comment on the progress of efforts to end the work stoppage.

Siam Rice Price Pegged

BANGKOK, Siam, May 25 (AP).—In a new move to release Siam's rice export stocks, the British-American Rice Commission today pegged the price o. 35 per cent grade rice at $50.80 a long ton, or double the pre-war level, effective July 1.

U.S. Plane Wreckage Is Found In Burma

Rangoon, May 25 [Reuter] —Searchers today located wreckage of an American Army plane, missing since Friday, May 17, on a river bank in the mountainous Arakan district of Burma.

There was no trace of the crew of three of the eight passengers. Search parties have now left for the scene.

The plane, bound for Rangoon from Calcutta, caried four members of the United States War Graves Commission, returning from examination of the graves of American pilots shot down over Burma during the war.

M'Arthur Asks Council Advice First Time

Tokyo, May 25 (AP) — General MacArthur who, in effect, had bluntly told the Allied Council for Japan that he was running the occupation show, today was pictured as sincerely asking its advice.

For the first time, the American member submitted questions—for Wednesday's meeting.

One council source said he viewed the questions as a cautious MacArthur venture into council members' opinions on these matters: Rural land reforms, resumption of relations between labor organizations in Japan and other countries, and disposition of Japanese Government property.

"Sincere" Bid For Views

A highly authoritative American source said the queries were "a sincere attempt" by MacArthur to find out what the Allies think of these problems.

'MacArthur would like advice," he added, and said the Council members have been in Japan long enough to have formed opinions on occupation problems.

Previously, the Russian member submitted most of the questions, and drew sharp replies from MacArthur's representative.

Another source said the American agenda entries might be MacArthur's answer to a suggestion by Lieut. Gen. Chu Shi-Ming, the Chinese member, that something be done to improve the work of the organization.

Two Russian Queries

There are two other agenda entries for Wednesday, both Russian. One, a carryover, asked in effect if MacArthur had investigated allegations made in a Japanese May Day statement that certain MacArthur directives were being flouted and that certain rights of free speech were being curtailed.

George Atcheson, Jr., the American member and MacArthur's political adviser, replied sharply that the unsigned statement was an attempt to spread Communist propaangda and that the United States didn't want that ideology in either America or Japan.

The other Russian question asks for information on the reform of the Japanese police system.

Dyke Leaving Army Post In Japan

Tokyo, May 25 (AP)—Brig. Gen. Ken R. Dyke, of New York city, will resign today as chief of Allied Headquarters information and education section and leave Monday for the United States to become a civilian.

Dyke's department was charged with revamping Japan's educational system and removing ultranationalism from it.

Dyke served as an enlisted man in World War I in France and Germany. He returned to the Army as a major and served in the Pacific since October, 1943. He was formerly director of sales promotion and research for the National Broadcasting Company.

Japs Told to Guard Foreign Property

Tokyo, May 25 (A. P.).—Gen. MacArthur today charged the Japanese Government with failure to protect property owned by foreign nationals and ordered it to correct the situation immediately. A statement by Lieut.-Col. F. R. Sibert, deputy custodian of civil property, said a recent inspection indicated "serious failure on the part of the Japanese to protect" foreign oil companies' holdings.

CHINESE LEADERS SEEK TERMS FOR

MANCHURIA PEACE

NANKING, May 25—(AP) Government and Communist leaders met for two hours tonight seeking a peace formula in Manchuria amid general optimism that a truce might be near.

While no final agreement was reached between the high-ranking negotiators, one conferee said there was over all satisfaction with the progress made.

Earlier the Communists had announced officially their withdrawal from Changchun, Manchurian capital, and a new mayor was appointed by Generalissimo Chiang Kai-Shek to move in behind the conquering Government troops.

Meanwhile, the departure of General Marshall's special plane, which had carried Chiang and Madame Chiang to Mukden, gave rise to belief there that the American emissary himself would soon arrive, to continue in Manchuria his efforts to end China's internal conflict.

China Simmering; Russ 'All Gone'

Nanking, May 25 (AP)—Completion of Russian evacuation of Manchuria was announced officially today amid new attempts to end China's internal struggle.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs said it had received official notification from the Soviet embassy, in answer to a query sent May 4. There had been an earlier unofficial announcement of the withdrawal of Russia's occupation troops.

Pauley's Plans

Edwin W. Pauley, United States reparations commissioner, announced here he soon would establish a base in Mukden to survey Manchurian industry, reported stripped by the Russians of much of its vital machinery.

Pauley expressed belief there was not "much chance" China would recover the machinery.

The speculation about new prospects for internal peace was spurred by the visit of Generalissimo and Mme. Chiang Kai-shek to Mukden in the personal plane of General Marshall, special United States envoy to China.

2 Opinions On Changchun

But there was disagreement between Government and Communist spokesmen as to the effect of the Government's recapture of Changchun, Manchurian capital.

"Now we can begin to talk with the Communists," said one high Government party official.

"The key is not now in our

hands," countered Tung Pi-wu, a Communist spokesman. "We shall see what Chiang Kai-shek will do."

Tung termed the Government's seizure of Changchun Thursday "regrettable" and said it had complicated the situation. A peace plan proposed by the third-party Democratic League and accepted in principle by the Communists, was based on both sides staying out of Changchun.

Reds Admit City's Fall

The Communists today officially acknowledged Changchun's fall, saying their withdrawal from the city was completed May 22 on orders from Yenan party headquarters.

In a dispatch from Changchun, the Government Central News Agency said Government troops under Gen. Cheng Tung-kuo "completely mopped up remnant Communist troops" there by 6 P.M. Thursday.

Another column of Government troops entered Hwaite, 27 miles north of Kungchuling and about the same distance west of Changchun, the agency said.

Truce Team In Action

A field team from executive (truce) headquarters conferred meanwhile with Communists at Lins, in southern Shantung province, in an effort to bring about an immediate cease-fire order in central Shantung.

Central News Agency reported that Chiang named Shang Chuan-tao as acting mayor of Changchun, replacing the Communist mayor. Shang also was designated secretary general of the Kirin Provincial Government.

DR. KOO FOR POST HERE

Chinese Diplomat Accompanies Pauley on Trip to Peiping

NANKING, China, May 25 (AP)—Dr. V. K. Wellington Koo, veteran Chinese diplomat, now Ambassador to Great Britain, is slated to become Ambassador to the United States, a Foreign Ministry source said today.

Dr. Koo flew to Peiping today with United States Reparations Commissioner Edwin W. Pauley, who planned to confer with Chinese and American officials there preparatory to establishing a base of operations in Mukden, Manchuria.

Chinese to Visit MacArthur

NANKING, May 25 (AP)—Gen. Tai Chien, who will head Chinese occupation forces to be sent to Japan, will leave for Tokyo Monday to confer with Gen. Douglas MacArthur on the use of the troops.

Chinese Puppet Official's Death Sentence Upheld

Nanking, May 25 (AP)—The Chinese Central News Agency said that today the Supreme Court had upheld the death sentence imposed on Chu Min-yi, puppet Minister of Foreign Affairs. He will be executed within a few days.

PHILIPPINE SENATE SPLITS OVER ROXAS

Minority Walks Out on Issue of Rules, but Collaboration Is Underlying Dispute

MANILA, May 25 (AP)—Minority members of the Philippines Senate walked out on the opening session today, delaying the formal proclamation of the election of Manuel A. Roxas as President of the Commonwealth.

A joint session of the House and Senate is required to certify the results of the April election, but it could not be held because the Senate became involved in a dispute over the number of votes needed to organize the upper chamber.

Jose Avelino, who was designated Senate President at a caucus of Roxas' majority party on Friday, contended that a simple majority was sufficient for organization because the body did not yet have any rules of procedure.

The minority, led by Tomas Confesor, former Philippines Delegate of the Far Eastern Commission and popular guerrilla leader during the war, contended that the rules of the pre-war Senate should apply, and his group left the meeting.

Mr. Roxas is scheduled to be inaugurated on Tuesday, and must be officially proclaimed the election winner before then. The next session of the Philippines Legislature is scheduled for Monday.

The House of Representatives easily elected Majority Leader Eugenio Perez as its Speaker, but both House and Senate quarreled over the seating of various members.

Mr. Confesor challenged the seating of three Roxas Senators on the ground that they were under indictment on charges of collaborating with the Japanese. There was no decision because of the minority walkout.

Three Roxas supporters in the House, also under indictment, were seated after a hot debate.

Luis Taruc, leader of the militant Hukbalahap guerrilla organization, was prevented from taking the oath by a majority resolution introduced by the Roxas majority.

Mr. Roxas, meanwhile, expressed skepticism of reports that the Hukbalahaps were planning an uprising on Inauguration Day. The President-elect told reporters he considered the reports "provocative and irresponsible," but admitted that there were "serious implications" of unrest in Central Luzon.

Mr. Roxas said he could do nothing until he became President but that as soon as he took office he would "take whatever steps are necessary to insure law and order."

Roxas Skeptical Of Uprising Threat

Manila, May 25 (A. P.).—President-elect Manuel A. Roxas today expressed skepticism at reports that Hukbalahaps planned an uprising in central Luzon on his inauguration day, Tuesday.

Asked what steps he had taken or contemplated, Roxas said: "I, of course, am extremely skeptical of the reports, which I consider in themselves provocative and irresponsible. I have every faith in the good sense of my countrymen."

Brig.-Gen. Federico Oboza, provost marshal general, asked for an additional 2,500 to 3,750 Filipino soldiers to patrol trouble areas. Filipino Army headquarters said it would consider the request.

Steps Taken In Case First A-Test Is Dud

Aboard Flagship Mount McKinley, May 25 (AP)—If the first atomic bomb dropped in the Bikini Lagoon test proves a dud, the task force will determine what was wrong before dropping another, Capt. C. H. Lyman, operators chief, said at a news conference.

The conference was held aboard ship, en route to the Marshall Islands, Lyman said all but a few key personnel will be evacuated from Eniwetok at least two or three days before each test. Some 200 natives will be taken to Kwajalein, he said, and will probably never return to their Eniwetok homes.

Argentina Restores Civil Liberties

Buenos Aires, May 25 (AP)—The Argentine Government lifted the nation's three-year-old state of seige yesterday and issued a series of decrees modifying the charters of the Central Bank and three national banks.

The action restores civil liberties, while the new rulings on banks followed the recent nationalization of the Central Bank and a decree forbidding banks to make loans without Government approval.

HOPE ABANDONED FOR MISSING MEN

WASHINGTON, May 25—(AP) The Army and Navy today abandoned virtually all hope of finding more than 12,000 missing men for whom intensive search has been made in many parts of the world, particularly since the war's end.

The search will continue but the War and Navy departments said in a joint statement that reports from overseas commanders indicated that "there remains little or no possibility of finding any except a few who have been missing less than 60 days or were deliberately absent without authority."

Virtually all recorded as missing will continue to be so listed until a year from the date they disappeared. Then they will be officially declared dead or a review board may authorize a renewal of the search.

The statement reported that the Russian government had agreed to relay information on graves of American personnel found within the Soviet-occupied zones.

The Army in its most recent reports listed 7,814 as missing along with 3,083 "unrecovered from captivity."

The Navy carries 1,103 as missing, the Marines 86, and the Coast Guard 97.

MERGER FIGHT NEARS CLIMAX

Army, Navy Told To Reach Agreement

Washington, May 25 (AP)—The Army-Navy game of the century is reaching its climax.

The admirals and generals have been slugging it out over the issue of merger of the armed forces since last October. Now they have been told by President Truman, their Commander in Chief, that he wants them to reach some agreement before the end of this month.

The Issue

The issue is the security of the nation—whether the United States will be stronger or weaker by unifying the armed forces.

Witnesses in army uniform told the Senate Military and Naval Affairs committees they were absolutely certain that unification was wise and necessary. The men in navy blue said they could see nothing but disaster resulting from a single department of common defense.

Eisenhower, Marshall, Doolittle, Arnold, Somervell, Spaatz and Bradley were all for it. Nimitz, King, Leahy, Vandegrift, Halsey, Geiger and Sherman opposed it.

Often Sarcastic

They had fought shoulder to shoulder during the war and displayed the utmost military correctness in their references to one another, but their decorous language often dripped with acid sarcasm and sometimes the main issue seemed to be "who won the war—army ground forces, army air forces, battleships, naval aviation or the Marine Corps?"

Among navy backers, one often heard that the whole thing was an army grab for power. Many army rooters said the admirals were just trying to preserve their own jobs and obsolete battleships.

Some said that most of the congressional opposition to one executive department was because only two congressional committees would be needed where before there had been four. This would mean abolishing highly desired committee posts both in the Senate and House.

Army Proposal

When President Truman on December 19, 1945, recommended to Congress that it "adopt legislation combining the War and Navy departments into one single department of national defense," antimergerites commented that Mr. Truman was an old army man himself.

Both the Army and Navy have presented their own reform proposals, for all admit there is need for closer co-ordination of the armed services.

The army plan is to abolish the War and Navy departments and set up a department of common defense under a single Cabinet officer. He would have subordinate secretaries for air, Navy and Army. There would be a single chief of staff, a joint staff of the armed forces, a council for common defense and a national security resources board.

The Navy's Plan

The Navy would retain the two departments as they now stand, leaving it up to Congress to decide whether or not to form a separate department for the Army's strategic air forces. It would establish a national security council, a national resources board, and a joint chiefs of staff. Interdepartmental boards and agencies would co-ordinate the work of the departments where desirable.

The Army says its program will provide the benefits of unity of command throughout the armed forces, which proved so advantageous in the various theaters of war, and that it will promote economy and efficiency.

The Navy claims its plan will produce all the good effects of the army plan, would prove more efficient and economical and would preserve the Navy, naval aviation and the Marine Corps. All of these, it says, would be endangered in a consolidated defense setup in which the Army and the Army Air Forces would outvote the Navy two to one.

Controversy Is Old

The controversy is almost as old as the republic. The founding fathers in 1789 provided a single Department of War, in which both Navy and Army were included. In 1798 the Navy was given independent status with the creation of the Navy Department. This was done, according to the admirals, because practically nothing had been achieved in the way of building up a navy.

Proposals for reunification of the Army and Navy have been presented off and on for years. Scores of them have been brought out since World War I. In 1934 Newton D. Baker, former Secretary of War, was chairman of a board which investigated the matter and advised against unification.

In the Spring of 1944 the Woodrum Committee of the House held hearings and recommended continued study. In the Fall of 1944, the joint chiefs of staff appointed a special committee of two admirals and two generals to make an investigation. That committee recommended unification, with one admiral filing a minority report against it.

Nimitz And Halsey

When the joint chiefs' special committee interviewed Admirals Nimitz, Halsey and some others at their headquarters in the Pacific, they were reported to approve the principle of a unified department as long as the continued existence of naval aviation and the Marine Corps was assured.

But in the months that followed Admiral Nimitz, now chief of naval operations, and the others, commented differently. Nimitz said that at Leyte and in the Langayen landings he "became more and more impressed with the fact that officers of the Army often lacked adequate appreciation of the capabilities and limitations of the naval forces."

Finally, in April, 1945, Nimitz told Admiral King, his predecessor as chief, that amalgamation of all the armed forces in Washington as well as in the field would be a mistake.

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GREETS ARGENTINA

Washington, May 25 (A. P.).—President Truman today sent anniversary greetings to President Farrell of Argentina, declaring in a message that appeared likely to be closely scanned by diplomats for possible political significance: "The people of the United States join me in sending you and to the people of Argentina greetings and best wishes on this national anniversary of Argentina."

Farrell has been frequently criticized by American officials for running a government which is alleged by the United States to have protected Nazi-Fascist groups and individuals, and to have failed to live up to its inter-American commitments.

FOOD PRODUCTION CLIMB IS HINTED IN WORLD SURVEY

MAY 26 1946

WASHINGTON, May 25—(AP) The Agriculture department reported tonight that a spring survey indicates the famine-plagued world will produce more food this year than last but that total supplies will be below pre-war levels and short of requirements.

Hence, it said, effective conservation and distribution of supplies, internationally and within deficit producing countries, will be necessary throughout the 1946-47 season if another critical food shortage is to be avoided next spring.

Crop Conditions Favorable

Reports from this country's agricultural attaches abroad show that, as of mid-May, crop conditions in nearly all parts of the northern hemisphere thus far have been more favorable than a year earlier. A significant increase in acreage is expected and yields should be better than in 1945.

The department said, however, that acreages in most of the war-torn areas are considerably below normal and improvement of yields is limited by shortage of fertilizers and the shortage and poor quality of seed, work stock and equipment.

While the production season in the southern hemisphere is six months later than that of the northern hemisphere, some expansion in food output was reported

likely.

Nears Pre-War Level

The department said the prospective total food output in continental Europe for the consumption year of 1946-47 may now be estimated at between 88 and 90 percent of pre-war. Output in 1945-46 was said to have been probably only 80 percent, or even somewhat less, compared with the 1933-37 average.

Europe's prospective increases will be confined, the department said, largely to grains and sugar, with possibly a slight increase in fats.

Over-all prospects in the Far East also favor some expansion in acreage, the department said, but production of food crops will be considerably below pre-war, especially if increases in the population are taken into account.

HOOVER BEGINS TRIP

DALLAS, Tex., May 25. — (AP) Former President Herbert Hoover, the United States "food ambassador" to the world, arrived here from Washington tonight aboard an Army transport command C-54, en route to South America.

Hoover will remain here overnight before leaving for Mexico City.

SCIENTISTS SEE LITTLE VALUE IN TESTS AT BIKINI

WASHINGTON, May 25—(AP) The Federation of American Scientists declared today that "scientists expect nothing of scientific value, and little of technical value to peacetime uses of atomic energy," from this summer's A-bomb tests at Bikini.

The federation, which says its membership includes many of the men who worked on the atomic bomb, asserted in a statement:

"Scientists are cooperating in these tests at the request of their country's armed forces, although they do so with heavy hearts, and with enthusiasm x x x.

Favor Education

"Scientists seek by education to teach men that they must abandon atomic weapons to preserve civilization, but we must recognize that it may take an atomic war to teach them a lesson."

The federation said the people should keep in mind certain conclusions reached by "the men who developed the bomb and made the first test at Alamogordo, New Mexico, and who are working on the current tests."

The statement said that the Association of Los Alamos Scientists had concluded:

1. "The number of ships destroyed will not be the best standard for judging the effect of the bomb."

"(There will be one hundred assorted target ships spread over a radius of miles, and the majority will probably not be damaged to any extent)."

Want to Know Strength

2. "Actual strength of Bikini bomb blasts should be announced."

"(It is possible for an atomic bomb to be a dud or a semi-dud," the statement continued.

3. "The deep underwater test of next year will be far more important than the two tests planned this year)."

(The statement said "a deep sea bombing might have extreme and unpredicted results)."

Suggesting that in the event of atomic war the bombing of battleships might not prove worthwhile no matter what the Bikini results, the statement said:

"One square mile of city destroyed atomically would be a loss, in the average American city, representing $500,000,000, or five times the cost of one battleship."

FRENCH LOAN SNAGGED, BLUM DELAYS TRIP

WASHINGTON, May 25. — (AP) Former French Premier Leon Blum unexpectedly cancelled his scheduled departure for Paris this afternoon because of what was believed to be a last-minute snag in the American-French financial discussions.

A French embassy official said that Blum, principal French negotiator, would not leave by plane for New York as planned. The date of his departure has not been determined, he said, because Blum's schedule "is all upset."

Previously, government officials had indicated that an agreement disclosing the United States' decision to lend France about $1,150,000,000 would be announced today.

NHA's Allocation Plans Readied

Washington, May 25 (AP)—The national housing agency disclosed today that it is conferring with representatives of six building supply industries on how best to use $400,000,000 in Federal subsidies for accelerating the flow of materials.

Housing Expediter Wilson Wyatt said the funds, provided under the Emergency New Homes Act which became law last week, will be applied to these general purposes:

1. To cover extra costs involved in expanding a building supply plant's production beyond the output ordinarily considered most favorable to the operator.

To Reopen Plants

2. To help defray costs of reopening building supply plants closed during the war.

3. To enlist the production of some high-cost building materials plants which were subsidized during the war but which have since shut down.

The consultants represent the producers of brick, roofing, pig iron, cast-iron soil pipe, peeler logs for plywood, and gypsum paper liner. Officials of several agencies have been conferring with them.

Working In Secrecy

The NHA is giving no hint as to which individual plants may be granted subsidy payments, lest knowledge of forthcoming help encourage some producers to take it easy.

Many Homes Called Too Costly For Vets

Washington, May 25 (AP)—Hundreds of homes are being built throughout the nation, including a project in Washington, which are too expensive for veterans to purchase, Representative Rees (R., Kan.) told the House.

Rees said he understood it was the policy of the Government to see that veterans are given preference in moderately priced homes. Yet, he said yesterday, one project of 125 homes is being constructed in Washington with prices ranging from 25,000 to $35,000 for each home.

He suggested that building materials and equipment not be used in construction of expensive dwellings when they are needed for smaller homes. In his section of the country, he said, many lumber building dealers are unable to obtain any sizable quantity of material.

END OF CEILINGS ON MEAT FAVORED

Senate Banking Group Votes to Lift Curbs Next Month.

WASHINGTON, May 25—(AP) The Senate Banking committee voted today to lift price controls from meat and dairy products June 30, 1946.

The action came only a few hours before President Truman personally urged a joint session of Congress to continue the price control law "in an effective form."

Approves Amendments

The committee, which is drafting a one-year price control extension bill, adopted two amendments, both introduced by Senator McFarland (D-Ariz). The one covering livestock and poultry, and food and feed products manufactured from those items, carried 10 to 8. A 9 to 8 vote put over the other, affecting milk and foods and feeds made from it.

The committee wrote in a safeguard against the possibility of runaway prices. A de-control board, which is to be set up under the Senate bill, would be given additional authority to reinstitute price controls on meat and dairy products upon application of the Secretary of Agriculture.

McFarland said he assumed the current meat subsidies will be removed when the controls are lifted.

Price Rise Expected

If the usual trend is followed, he told a reporter, the price of meat is likely to rise for awhile and then level off.

"If it doesn't level off, it would be the duty of the Secretary of Agriculture and the board to put the controls back on," he said.

President Truman, in the course of his extraordinary appearance before Congress this afternoon, observed that price levels are under "great pressure" as a result of work stoppages.

"Delay by Congress is daily increasing these pressures," he said, "and I urge immediate action."

Paul V. McNutt Proves Diplomat—Climatically

Seattle (AP)—Paul V. McNutt, Philippines high commissioner, proved himself a diplomat as he stepped from his plane here after a flight from the Orient, via Adak in the Aleutians.

"After Manila, this cool climate is wonderful," he exclaimd.

Then he smiled and added quickly: "After Adak, this warm weather is wonderful."

Douglas Urges Fight On Injustice

New York, May 25 (AP)—Associate Supreme Court Justice William O. Douglas says that America must overcome social injustices to individuals and groups at home if it is to maintan nternatonal leaderships and the confidence of the peoples of the world.

He told the fourth annual Conference on the Scientific Spirit and the Democratic Faith last night that unless the growth of the democratic tradition was quickened "we will enter new crises equipped with prejudice and fear rather than with maturity."

Douglas added that without that maturity the nation "will not have the political competence necessary either at the domestic or the foreign level."

Wallace Opposes A Third Party

New York, May 25 (AP)—Secretary of Commerce Wallace last night opposed the formation of a national third party on the ground that because of the election laws in many states such a movement would guarantee a "reactionary" victory by splitting the votes of the progressives.

Addressing the tenth anniversary dinner of the American Labor party, Wallace, frequently mentioned as a possible presidential candidate of a third party, declared:

"I believe in the two-party system. I want the party I belong to—the Democratic party—to be the progressive party.

Lauds Party's Stand

"Any progressive third party which attempts to operate on a national scale will find, because of the laws in most states, that it will guarantee a reactionary victory by dividing the votes of the progressives."

He lauded the Labor party for helping elect former Gov. Herbert Lehman of New York and Senator Robert Wagner (D., N.Y.) and supporting the policies of the late President Roosevelt, and added:

"So long as we fail to have real party responsibility, you will continue as a most significant part of the conscience of the Democratic party in New York."

He predicted that the Republican party would nominate for President only a "reactionary" and that he would be defeated in 1948.

9th Service Unit Head To Retire From Army

Salt Lake City, May 25 (AP)—Maj. Gen. William E. Shedd, until recently commanding general of the 9th Service Command with headquarters at Fort Douglas, Utah, last night announced his retirement after 39 years of army service.

Shedd came to the service command post in September, 1944, and served there until shortly before the functions of the command were taken over by the 6th Army. Last month he entered Bushnell General Hospital, Brigham, Utah, for observation of an unidentified ailment.

The General said he and Mrs. Shedd and their son, George, would leave today for Key West, Fla.

Shedd's career with the Army began in 1907. Before assuming the Service Command post he was commanding general of the Antilles Department, with headquarters at San Juan, Puerto Rico.

BY FRANCIS W. CARPENTER
NEW YORK, MAY 25—(AP)—A GLOBE-FULL OF PROBLEMS BESETTING THE PEOPLES OF THE WORLD CONFRONTED THE UNITED NATIONS ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL TODAY AS IT ASSEMBLED FOR ITS FIRST MEETING IN THE UNITED STATES.

THE COUNCIL WAS SCHEDULED TO MEET AT 10:30 A.M. EASTERN DAYLIGHT TIME.

TRYGVE LIE, UNITED NATIONS SECRETARY-GENERAL, WELCOMED THE COUNCIL WITH THE STATEMENT THAT "YOU CARRY ON YOUR SHOULDERS THE HOPE OF ALL HUMANITY."

"FOR THE FIRST TIME IN THE HISTORY OF INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS," LIE SAID, "THE NATIONS OF THE WORLD HAVE SET UP ONE COMMON BODY TO CONSIDER, AND, WHEN POSSIBLE, TO RECTIFY THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL PROBLEMS THAT BESET MANKIND.

"BY SO DOING THEY HAVE SHOWN THEIR DETERMINATION TO MAKE HUMAN

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WELFARE ONE OF THE FIRST OBJECTIVES OF THEIR COLLABORATION. THEY HAVE RECOGNIZED THE FACT THAT MISERY IS ONE OF THE FUNDAMENTAL CAUSES OF WAR AND THAT THEIR ULTIMATE SUCCESS IN PREVENTING WAR WILL DEPEND UPON THEIR ABILITY TO SPREAD MATERIAL AND SOCIAL WELL-BEING WHEREVER PEOPLE LIVE."

LIE SAID THE WORLD LOOKED TO THE COUNCIL AND TO THE UNITED NATIONS "FOR EFFECTIVE LEADERSHIP IN SOLVING A THOUSAND AND ONE SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC TROUBLES WHICH MANKIND HAS NEVER BEEN ABLE TO SOLVE BY INDIVIDUAL, COMMUNITY OR NATIONAL EFFORT."

LIE, SPEAKING OF THE ECONOMIC AND EMPLOYMENT COMMISSION REPORT DRAWING ATTENTION TO THE WORLD FOOD SHORTAGE, SAID THE EFFORT TO RELIEVE FAMINE HAS BEEN TREMENDOUS.

"WE MUST MAKE ABSOLUTELY SURE THAT THIS EFFORT IS MAINTAINED AND INCREASED UNTIL THE PRESENT CRISIS HAS PASSED," HE SAID. "LATE REPORTS FROM SOUTHEASTERN EUROPE AND OTHER AREAS INDICATE THAT DROUGHT IS AGGRAVATING THE CRISIS WHICH ALREADY EXISTS. WE CAN SEE NO END TO THIS CRISIS AND WE MUST FACE IT SQUARELY."

REFERRING TO THE REPORT MADE BY THE COMMISSION ON HUMAN RIGHTS, LIE SAID THAT IN PROPOSING ESTABLISHMENT OF A SUB-COMMISSION ON THE FREEDOM OF INFORMATION AND THE PRESS, THE COMMISSION "HAS RECOGNIZED AND ATTEMPTED TO TRANSFORM INTO CONCRETE ACTION THE FACT THAT 'FREEDOM OF INFORMATION IS ONE OF THE FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS OF HUMAN BEINGS."

AWAITING THE COUNCIL WERE REPORTS FROM SEVERAL COMMISSIONS AND PREPARATORY COMMITTEES OUTLINING A STAGGERING AMOUNT OF WORK.

FIRST ON THE AGENDA AFTER THE AMENITIES WAS A REPORT OF THE TECHNICAL PREPARATORY COMMITTEE FOR A HEALTH CONFERENCE TO BE HELD HERE JUNE 19. THEN THE COUNCIL WILL TAKE UP CONSULTATION WITH NON-GOVERNMENTAL AGENCIES AND AFTER THAT WILL SWING INTO REPORTS OF COMMISSIONS WHICH HAVE BEEN WORKING HERE AND IN LONDON FOR WEEKS.

ALL OF THIS WORK WILL OCCUPY THE FULL TIME OF THE COUNCIL, WORKING EITHER AS THE FULL COUNCIL OR IN COMMITTEES, FOR PERHAPS A MONTH OR SO. IT WAS EXPECTED THAT THIS GATHERING OF THE COUNCIL WOULD BE THE LAST BEFORE THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY MEETS IN NEW YORK SEPT. 3.

IT WAS GENERALLY AGREED AMONG THE INCOMING DELEGATES AND EXPERTS THAT THE COUNCIL MUST FIND SOME WORKING ARRANGEMENT WITH NON-GOVERNMENTAL AGENCIES AND SPECIALIZED AGENCIES WHICH ALREADY HAVE BEEN SET UP.

THE COUNCIL ALSO MUST DECIDE WHETHER THE VARIOUS COMMISSIONS AND COMMITTEES IT WILL ESTABLISH SHOULD BE MADE UP OF REPRESENTATIVES OF GOVERNMENTS OR OF EXPERTS IN THE PARTICULAR FIELDS THE COMMITTEES WILL COVER.

THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL HAS NO POWE TO ENFORCE A DECISION BEYOND THE WEIGHT OF PUBLIC OPINION WHICH MIGHT LINE UP BEHIND IT. IT IS PURELY AN ADVISORY AND RECOMMENDATORY BODY. OBSERVERS HAVE ASSERTED, HOWEVER, THAT TREMENDOUS WEIGHT WOULD BE PUT BEHIND COUNCIL DECISIONS WHENEVER THE WHOLE BODY OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF 51 NATIONS APPROVES THEM.

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ANOTHER PROBLEM WHICH THE COUNCIL MUST FACE IS THAT OF THE DISPOSITION OF REFUGEES---WHETHER ALL REFUGEES SHOULD BE MADE TO RETURN TO THEIR HOMELANDS OR WHETHER THEY MAY BE ALLOWED TO STAY WHERE THEY ARE NOW IF THEY DO NOT CHOOSE TO RETURN BECAUSE OF DIFFERENCES WITH THE PRESENT REGIMES OF THEIR COUNTRIES.

PROVISION HAS BEEN MADE ALREADY FOR THE RETURN OF PERSONS SOUGHT AS WAR CRIMINALS AND QUISLINGS WHO MIGHT BE HIDING AS REFUGEES.

THE QUESTION OF REFUGEES WILL COME UP WHEN THE COUNCIL HEARS, PERHAPS EARLY IN JUNE, THE REPORT OF A SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON REFUGEES AND DISPLACED PERSONS WHICH HAS MET IN LONDON FOR MORE THAN TWO MONTHS.

THE COUNCIL PRESIDENT IS SIR RAMASWAMI MUDALIAR, OF INDIA. THE UNITED STATES IS REPRESENTED BY JOHN G.WINANT, FORMER UNITED STATES AMBASSADOR TO GREAT BRITAIN.

THE OTHER NATIONS ON THE COUNCIL ARE: BRITAIN, BELGIUM, CANADA, CHILE, CHINA, COLOMBIA, CUBA, CZECHOSLOVAKIA, FRANCE, GREECE, LEBANON, NORWAY, PERU, UKRAINE, RUSSIA, AND YUGOSLAVIA.

MEANWHILE, THE UNITED NATIONS SECURITY COUNCIL WAS IN RECESS, WITH PROSPECTS OF A MEETING NEXT WEEK TO TAKE UP THE REPORT IT HAS ORDERED A SUB-COMMITTEE INVESTIGATING SPAIN TO MAKE BY MAY 31.

THE SUB-COMMITTEE WILL MEET MONDAY AT 3 P.M. E.D.T. FOR ITS SECOND OPEN SESSION SINCE IT BEGAN ITS INVESTIGATION A MONTH AGO.

MD238AED

NEW YORK, MAY 25-(AP)-SOVIET RUSSIA JOINED POLAND TODAY IN A SHARP PROTEST AGAINST THE ACTION OF J.B.HUTSON, ASSISTANT SECRETARY GENERAL OF THE UNITED NATIONS, IN WELCOMING LT.-GEN.TADEUSZ (BOR) KOMOROWSKI TO NEW YORK CITY ON BEHALF OF THE UNITED NATIONS.

ANDREI A.GROMYKO, SOVIET DELEGATE TO THE UNITED NATIONS SECURITY COUNCIL, ISSUED THE FOLLOWING STATEMENT TODAY ON YESTERDAY'S LUNCHEON GIVEN KOMOROWSKI AT WHICH HUTSON GREETED THE GENERAL BY SAYING: "ON BEHALF OF THE UNITED NATIONS I WANT TO WELCOME YOU TO THIS CITY."

MAY 26 1945

GROMYKO'S STATEMENT FOLLOWS:

"THE REMARK OF WELCOME DELIVERED BY MR.J.B.HUTSON, ASSISTANT SECRETARY GENERAL OF THE UNITED NATIONS, YESTERDAY AT THE WALDORF ASTORIA FOR THE NOTORIOUS FUGITIVE POLE, ENEMY OF THE POLISH PEOPLE, CANNOT BE REGARDED BUT AS AN INADMISSIBLE ONE.

"MR.HUTSON, AS IT WAS FOUND OUT, DID NOT HAVE ANY AUTHORITY OF THE SECRETARY GENERAL TO WELCOME A FUGITIVE GUEST ON BEHALF OF THE UNITED NATIONS. SUCH ACTIONS OF MEMBERS OF THE STAFF OF THE UNITED NATIONS COMPROMISE NOT ONLY THE MEMBERS OF THE STAFF OF THE ORGANIZATION BUT THE NAME OF THE ORGANIZATION ITSELF."

DR.OSCAR LANGE, POLISH DELEGATE TO THE UNITED NATIONS SECURITY COUNCIL, EARLIER PROTESTED AGAINST THE REMARK OF WELCOME IN A LETTER TO SECRETARY GENERAL TRYGVE LIE.

LIE'S DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INFORMATION SAID THAT THE SECRETARY

GENERAL HAD SAID THAT WHATEVER HUTSON "MAY HAVE SAID WAS SAID WITHOUT ANY AUTHORITY TO SPEAK FOR THE UNITED NATIONS." IT WAS ADDED THAT LIE HAD NO PRIOR KNOWLEDGE OF THE MATTER.

IN WASHINGTON, HUTSON SAID "THERE APPARENTLY IS SOME MISUNDERSTANDING ABOUT THIS."

HE SAID THAT HE HAD ATTENDED THE GROVER WHALEN LUNCHEON FOR BOR AND WAS CALLED ON FOR SOME REMARKS.

"I SPOKE EXTEMPORANEOUSLY AND AS I RECALL IT, I THANKED THE MAYOR'S RECEPTION COMMITTEE FOR THEIR COURTESIES TO THE UNITED NATIONS AND ADDED THAT I WAS SURE HE (GENERAL BOR) WOULD FIND THE HOSPITALITY AS REFRESHING AS HAD THE U.N." HUTSON SAID.

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NEW YORK, MAY 25-(AP)-EDDY GILMORE, CHIEF OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS BUREAU IN MOSCWO, DECLARED TODAY ON HIS ARRIVAL HERE FOR A VACATION THAT RUSSIA DOES NOT "WANT TO GO TO WAR WITH ANYBODY."

THE SOVIET UNION WISHES TO CONCENTRATE SOLELY ON PEACETIME PRODUCTION IN AN EFFORT TO TOP AMERICAN RECORDS, GILMORE SAID IN AN INTERVIEW, ADDING THAT HE DID NOT BELIEVE THIS WOULD BE ACHIEVED EVEN AFTER COMPLETION OF SEVERAL FIVE-YEAR PLANS.

RUSSIAN WAR PLANTS HAVE BEEN CONVERTED TO MANUFACTURE OF AMERICAN-TYE AUTOMOBILES, REFRIGERATORS, RADIOS AND TYPEWRITERS, THE NEWSMAN SAID, AND FOOD AND CLOTHING ARE BECOMING AVAILABLE IN MORE ABUNDANT QUANTITIES UNDER GOVERNMENT-CONTROLLED PRICES.

GILMORE, WHO ARRIVED ON THE LINER ARGENTINA, SAID THE RUSSIANS WERE DEVOTING GREAT EFFORT TO DEVELOPMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY, ADDING:

"IN ITS VAST SPACE, RUSSIA, WHICH OCCUPIES ONE-SIXTH OF THE WORLD'S SURFACE, HAS THE ANSWER TO THE ATOMIC BOMB. THEY LEARNED TO DECENTRALIZE THEIR INDUSTRIES DURING THE WAR AND THEY ARE PROCEEDING WITH THE DECENTRALIZATION WITH THE ATOMIC BOMB IN MIND."

THE CORRESPONDENT ASSERTED THAT THE SOVIET UNION DID NOT CONSIDER THAT IT WAS PURSUING EXPANSIONIST POLICIES.

"EXPANSION IS THE LAST THING IN THE WORLD ANY RUSSIAN WOULD CALL IT," HE SAID. "THEY DESCRIBE THEIR POLICIES AS DESIGNED TO PROVIDE SECURITY, JUST AS THEY WOULD ARGUE THAT THEY ARE THE ONLY NATION WHICH HAS FREEDOM OF THE PRESS."

COMMENTING ON GENERALISSIMO STALIN'S APPEARANCE AT THE MAY DAY PARADE THIS YEAR, GILMORE SAID "HE LOOKED TO BE SLOWING DOWN SOMEWHAT."

OF THE BILLION-DOLLAR LOAN RUSSIA IS SEEKING FROM THE UNITED STATES, GILMORE SAID:

"IT WOULD HELP THEM A GOOD DEAL WITH THEIR RECONSTRUCTION. BUT IF WE PUT ANY STRINGS ONTO THE LOAN, SUCH AS A PROVISO THAT IN ORDER TO OBTAIN IT AMERICAN NEWSPAPERMEN MUST BE ADMITTED TO RUSSIA FREELY AND CONGRESSMEN BE PERMITTED TO MAKE INSPECTION TOURS, THEY WOULD PROBABLY THUMB THEIR NOSES AT US. YOU KNOW, EVER SINCE THE INTERVENTION IN 1919, THEY FEEL AS THOUGH WE HAD TREATED THEM LIKE SECOND-CLASS CITIZENS."

GILMORE, WHO HAS BEEN IN RUSSIA FIVE YEARS, WAS ACCOMPANIED BY HIS WIFE, TAMARA, A FORMER STUDENT IN THE BOLSHOI BALLET THEATER, AND THEIR ONE AND A HALF YEAR OLD DAUGHTER, VICKI. HE SAID HE PLANNED TO SPEND SEVERAL MONTHS IN THIS COUNTRY AND WOULD VISIT HIS MOTHER, MRS. EVELYN GILMORE, IN SELMA, ALA., BEFORE RETURNING TO MOSCOW.

TA1041PED

NUERNBERG MAY 25-(AP)-RUDOLPH HOESS -- SELF-CONFESSED SLAYER OF 2,500,000 AS COMMANDANT OF THE OSWIECIM EXTERMINATION CAMP -- WAS PUT ABOARD A PLANE HERE TODAY FOR WARSAW, ALONG WITH NINE OTHER GERMANS TO BE TRIED BY THE POLES FOR CRIMES AGAINST HUMANITY.

FRANKFURT, GERMANY, MAY 25-(AP)-THE U.S.ARMY PUBLIC RELATIONS DIVISION TODAY OFFICIALLY IDENTIFIED THE GIRL WHO SHOT HERSELF TO DEATH IN THE APARTMENT OF A U.S.ARMY WARRANT OFFICER AT KASSEL MAY 22 AS GERTRUDE MEACH, A GERMAN CIVILIAN.

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THE ANNOUNCEMENT SAID THE SHOOTING WAS "PROBABLY SUICIDE." IT ADDED THAT LETTERS FOUND INDICATED THE GIRL "WAS IN A STATE OF MELANCHOLIA OVER FAMILY TROUBLES AND HER GERMAN FIANCE."

THE GIRL USED A WEAPON BELONGING TO WARRANT OFFICER JACK ROACH, WHO WAS PREPARING TO RETURN TO THE UNITED STATES WHEN THE SHOOTING OCCURRED, THE ANNOUNCEMENT SAID. #

Prague - Czech ... election

THE ASSEMBLY WILL ALSO ELECT A PRESIDENT. EDUARD BENES, WHO RETURNED TO PRAGUE IN APRIL, 1945, AFTER HEADING A PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT IN LONDON, IS EXPECTED TO BE RE-ELECTED WITHOUT OPPOSITION. A PROVISIONAL NATIONAL ASSEMBLY CONFIRMED HIS ELECTION AS PRESIDENT IN OCTOBER, 1945. #

LONDON, MAY 25-(AP)-NO. 10 DOWNING STREET ANNOUNCED TODAY THAT A GOVERRNMENT STATEMENT ON CONSCRIPTION, SETTING FORTH THE TERMS OF SERVICE FOR PERSONS DRAFTED DURING "THE NEXT FEW YEARS," WILL BE MADE IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS THURSDAY.

UNDER BRITAIN'S PRESENT SYSTEM, CONSCRIPTION IS FOR AN INDEFINITE PERIOD.

THE NEW SYSTEM, WHICH A SPOKESMAN SAID IS "NOT FOR THE LONG TERM," IS INTENDED TO PROVIDE ADEQUATE PERSONNEL FOR FULFILLING BRITAIN'S OCCUPATION AND OTHER OVERSEAS COMMITMENTS DURING THE NEXT FEW YEARS.

A CAMPAIGN TO INCREASE VOLUNTARY ENLISTMENTS FOR BRITISH FIGHTING SERVICES WAS INAUGURATED LAST WEEK.

Moscow - Paris xxx Continent

ENGLAND ANNOUNCED THE DEMOBILIZATION OF THE ARMY IN MARCH, "BUT NO DEMOBILIZATION WHATEVER FOLLOWED," THE ARTICLE SAID. "ON THE OTHER HAND," IT CONTINUED, "ALL WAS DONE TO RETAIN IT AS A FIGHTING FORCE."

---DASH---

FOREIGN SECRETARY ERNEST BEVIN ANNOUNCED IN LONDON WEDNESDAY THAT ANDERS' 110,000 POLISH TROOPS, WHO HAVE SERVED IN ITALY, WOULD BE DISCHARGED IN BRITAIN AND ALLOWED TO REMAIN IN THAT COUNTRY AS WORKMEN. HE SAID A SPECIAL RESETTLEMENT CORPS WOULD BE ESTABLISHED TO TEACH THE MEN ENGLISH AND TRAIN THEM FOR WORK SUCH AS COAL MINING AND FARMING.

London - Morrison xxx con"

(THE BRITISH EMBASSY ATTACHES IN WASHINGTON SAID MORRISON DID NOT SAY AT ANY TIME THAT THE AMERICAN GOVERNMENT HAD MADE AN ACTUAL COMMITMENT, BUT HE MERELY HAD MENTIONED STEPS AGREED UPON AND ANNOUNCED IN THE COMMUNIQUE ISSUED IN WASHINGTON. THEY SAID MAKIN'S TELEPHONE CONVERSATION WITH THE STATE DEPARTMENT WAS NOT XINTENDED TO QUESTION THE ACCURACY OF MCDERMOTT'S STATEMENT, BUT ADDED THAT IF THE EMBASSY HAD BEEN CONSULTED FIRST THE STATEMENT WOULD NOT HAVE BEEN ISSUED.)

MCDERMOTT'S STATEMENTS WERE THE SUBJECT OF A LONG DISCUSSION AT A FOREIGN OFFICE NEWS CONFERENCE.

MORRISON, LORD PRESIDENT OF THE COUNCIL AND MAJORITY LEADER OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS, WILL MAKE ANOTHER STATEMENT TO THE HOUSE EARLY NEXT WEEK IN REPLY TO MCDERMOTT.

MUCH OF THE FURORE HERE WAS CAUSED BY THE FACT THAT MCDERMOTT AIRED HIS VIEWS PUBLICLY. THE OFFICIAL BRITISH VIEW IS THAT THE MATTER SHOULD HAVE BEEN PURSUED THROUGH NORMAL DIPLOMATIC CHANNELS.

BY TOM WILLIAMS

LONDON, MAY 25-(AP)-THE FOREIGN OFFICE TODAY SOUGHT AN EXPLANATION OF THE ACTION OF A U.S.STATE DEPARTMENT SPOKESMAN IN QUESTIONING PART OF THE REPORT ON FOOD MADE BY HERBERT MORRISON THIS WEEK AFTER CONFERENCES WITH PRESIDENT TRUMAN AND OTHER OFFICIALS IN WASHINGTON.

A FOREIGN OFFICE SPOKESMAN SAID THE WHOLE MATTER WAS BEING TAKEN UP THROUGH THE BRITISH EMBASSY IN WASHINGTON.

MORRISON IS MAJORITY LEADER IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS. ON HIS RETURN FROM WASHINGTON HE TOLD THE HOUSE OF COMMONS THURSDAY, ACCORDING TO THE OFFICIAL TRANSCRIPT:

"SO FAR AS GERMANY IS CONCERNED, THEY (THE UNITED STATES) HAVE ACCEPTED THE PROPOSITION THAT THERE SHOULD NOT BE A STARVING OR A MORE UNDERFED BRITISH ZONE IN GERMANY SIDE BY SIDE WITH AN AMERICAN ZONE WHICH IS GETTING ASSURED FOOD SUPPLIES, BUT THAT BOTH ZONES SHALL WORK TO THE SAME STANDARD OF RATIONING."

AS FOR INDIA, HE SAID "THE ALLOTMENTS WHICH THE UNITED STATES AND CANADIAN GOVERNMENTS HAVE AGREED TO SUPPORT WILL SECURE TO INDIA SHIPMENTS IN 1946 AT A VERY MUCH HIGHER RATE THAN IN ANY PREVIOUS YEAR."

YESTERDAY MICHAEL MCDERMOTT OF THE U.S.STATE DEPARTMENT TOLD REPORTERS IN WASHINGTON:

"THE UNITED STATES HAS MADE NO COMMITMENT TO KEEP RATIONS IN THE BRITISH ZONE UP TO THE LEVEL OF THOSE OF THE U.S.ZONE. IN INDIA WE HAVE MADE NO COMMITMENTS, WE'LL DO THE BEST WE CAN."

BRITISH NEWSPAPERS TODAY SPLASHED REPORTS OF THE AMERICAN STATEMENT, AND THE QUESTION WAS THE SUBJECT OF PROLONGED DISCUSSION AT A FOREIGN OFFICE PRESS CONFERENCE.

DIPLOMATIC SOURCES REPORTED THEY UNDERSTOOD THAT BRITAIN REGARDED AS UNSATISFACTORY THE METHOD WITH WHICH THE UNITED STATES HAD ACTED.

THEY REPORTED THE OFFICIAL VIEW TO BE THAT, IF THERE WERE ANY STATE DEPARTMENT MISGIVINGS REGARDING MORRISON'S REPORT, THE CORRECT COURSE WOULD HAVE BEEN FOR WASHINGTON TO ASK AN EXPLANATION THROUGH OFFICIAL CHANNELS.

MORRISON PLANS TO MAKE ANOTHER REPORT TO THE COMMONS NEXT WEEK.

30.24-2993

BY TOM WILLIAMS

EDINBURGH, SCOTLAND, MAY 25-(AP)-THE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND'S ANNUAL ASSEMBLY WAS TOLD TODAY THAT UNLESS A THREATENED ATOMIC ARMAMENTS RACE IS AVOIDED "THE WORLD WILL LIVE IN VAST FEAR AND APPREHENSION, AND UNDER CONDITIONS WHICH WOULD OFFER THE MOST DEADLY INCENTIVES TO AGGRESSION."

THE WARNING WAS DELIVERED BY ONE OF THE CHURCH'S COMMITTEES, SHORTLY AFTER PRIME MINISTER ATTLEE TOLD THE DELEGATES THE WORLD "HAS A VERY LONG WAY TO GO" BEFORE THE IDEALS OF THE UNITED NATIONS CAN BE TURNED INTO REALITY. THE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND, WHICH IS PRESBYTERIAN BY CONSTITUTION, HAS A TOTAL MEMBERSHIP OF MORE THAN 1,250,000.

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SAID THE COMMITTEE'S REPORT, WHICH WILL BE DEBATED BY THE ASSEMBLY:

"THE UNITED STATES AND GREAT BRITAIN ARE NOT PREPARED TO SHARE THEIR KNOWLEDGE WITH RUSSIA UNTIL THEY HAVE ADEQUATE GUARANTEES [redacted] 10 YEARS, INDUSTRIALIZED COUNTRIES WILL BE EQUIPPED WITH THE ATOMIC BOMB.

"UNTIL THE ATOMIC PROBLEM IS SOLVED THE WORLD WILL LIVE IN VAST FEAR AND APPREHENSION AND UNDER CONDITIONS WHICH WOULD OFFER THE MOST DEADLY INCENTIVES TO AGGRESSION."

ATTLEE TOLD THE DELEGATES THAT "THE CHAGTER OF THE UNITED NATIONS SETS OUT FINE AND LOFTY IDEALS, BUT WE HAVE A VERY LONG WAY TO GO BEFORE WE CAN TURN THIS IDEALISM INTO REALITY."

HE EXPRESSED THE BELIEF THAT THE WORLD "IS LONGING FOR PEACE. BUT PEACE WILL NOT COME THROUGH FEAR OF WAR OR FROM A PACIFICISM WHICH IS ONLY A HEDONISTIC DISLIKE OF TAKING RESPONSIBILITY.

"IT WILL ONLY COME IF MEN AND WOMEN THE WORLD OVER ARE FILLED WITH A POSITIVE CONCEPTION OF WHAT HUMAN LIFE OUGHT TO BE AND WITH A DEVOTION TO THE COMMON SERVICE OF MANKIND AS GREAT AS THAT WHICH IMPLIED SO MANY SACRIFICES IN WAR."

London Vatican ~~x x x~~ Reeling

(THE MAY 22 EDITION OF THE VATICAN NEWSPAPER, OSSERVATORE ROMANO, PUBLISHED AN EPISCOPAL LETTER OF THE UMBRIAN BISHOPS WARNING CATHOLICS THAT VOTING FOR MARXIST OR FASCIST PARTIES AT THE JUNE 2 ELECTIONS WOULD EXPOSE THEM TO THE "SANCTIONS OF CANON LAW." SUCH SANCTIONS, VATICAN SOURCES SAID, COULD INCLUDE DENIAL OF PUBLIC SACRAMENTS TO CATHOLICS.)

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BY JOSEPH C GOODWIN

TEHRAN, MAY 25-(AP)-TABRIZ IS A PLACE OF FEAR AND SUSPICION. ITS PEOPLE TALK IN WHISPERS AND HAVE FORGOTTEN HOW TO SMILE.

FOR EIGHT DAYS I WALKED AND RODE THROUGH THE NARROW, WINDING STREETS OF THIS ANCIENT CARAVAN CENTER OF AZERBAIJAN PROVINCE, WHERE POST-WAR OPPORENISTS HAVE

POST-WAR OPPORTUNISTS HAVE ESTABLISHED AUTONOMOUS RULE. I NEVER OONCE LOST THE FEELING THAT THE PEOPLE LIVED IN TERROR.

STERN, QUESTIONING LOOKS FOLLOW FOREIGNERS. EVERYONE IS SUSPECTED OF BEING A SPY. RESIDENTS RETIRE BEHIND CLAY WALLS, AND THE STREETS ARE SILENT AFTER DARK.

OFFICIALS, EXCEPT THOSE AT THE TOP, POINTEDLY AVOID SPEAKING TO ANGLO-SAXONS.

UNSEEN BY NEIGHBORS, SOME WHISPER THAT 90 PER CENT OF THE POPULATION OPPOSES THE "FOREIGN-SPONSORED NATIONAL GOVERNMENT--BUT THE OTHER 10 PER CENT ARE ARMED."

A TELEGRAPH OFFICE PORTER TO WHOM I OFFERED A SMALL TIP FOR CARRYING A MESSAGE TO ANOTHER PART OF THE BUILDING DROPPED THE BILL TO THE FLOOR. TO A TRUSTED FRIEND HE EXPLAINED HE WAS BEING WATCHED BY AN "OBSERVER" OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY. HE SAID HE WAS QUESTIONED FOR HOURS ABOUT THE INCIDENT AND ASKED WHERE HE HAD PREVIOUSLY KNOWN "THIS FOREIGNER."

A YOUNG IRAQI INTERPRETER WAS WARNED BY A "FRIEND" IN THE SECRET POLICE TO STAY AWAY FROM AMERICANS.

ONE EVENING I HEARD SHOTS UNDER MY HOTEL WINDOW. I SAW A GANG OF CIVILIAN RIFLEMEN AND SOLDIERS QUARRELING. AN ARMY OFFICER APPEARED AND ORDERED TWO UNARMED AZERBAIJANIANS TAKEN AWAY UNDER ARMED GUARD.

A GROUP OF AMERICAN AND ENGLISH CONSULAR REPRESENTATIVES IN A CAFE WERE THREATENED BY AN ARMED POLICE OFFICER, WHO ASKED, "WHY DO YOU LAUGH AT US?" DRAWING HIS PISTOL, HE SAID, "SOME DAY I SHALL USE THIS ON YOU ANGLO-SAXONS."

A COURIER OF THE BRITISH CONSUL WAS DENIED ADMISSION TO AN AIRFIELD TO TAKE A PLANE TO TEHRAN.

JAFAR PISHEVARI, PREMIER OF UNRECOGNIZED AZERBAIJAN, APOLOGIZED FOR WHAT HE TERMED "ISOLATED INCIDENTS" AND SAID PERSONS RESPONSIBLE WOULD BE PUNISHED.

FD327PED

CALCUTTA, MAY 25-(AP)-CALCUTTA POLICE SAID TODAY THAT STOLEN MILITARY ARTICLES VALUED AT $45,000 WERE RECOVERED LAST NIGHT IN A RAID BY U.S. MILITARY POLICE AND CALCUTTA DETECTIVES ON AN INCONSPICUOUS HOUSE IN AN ILL-LIGHTED, TWISTING LANE.

ARTICLES SEIZED INCLUDED ALUMINUM INGOTS, CIGARETTE LIGHTERS AND BEER. ARMY OFFICIALS MADE NO IMMEDIATE COMMENT.

BY CARTER L.DAVIDSON

AMMAN, TRANS-JORDAN, MAY 25-(AP)-IN A SETTING OF DAZZLING REGAL SPENDOR, BEARDED, 64-YEAR-OLD ABDULLAH IBN AL HUSSEIN FORMALLY ACCEPTED KINGSHIP TODAY OVER 300,000 SUBJECTS, AND CALLED UPON THE REST OF THE ARAB WORLD TO UNITE WITH HIM FOR A FEDERATION OF ARAB STATES.

SURROUNDED BY 300 DISTINGUISHED GUESTS IN RESPLENDENT UNIFORMS, THE REGALLY ROBED AND TURBANED MONARCH ASCENDED THE THRONE IN A CEREMONY WHICH LASTED 14 MINUTES, CLIMAXING ONE OF THE MOST IMPORTANT DAYS IN TRANS-JORDAN'S 5,000-YEAR HISTORY.

GREAT FEASTING FOLLOWED THE ENTHRONEMENT CEREMONY. FOR THE GUESTS AT THE LUNCHEON, 56 WHOLE ROASTED SHEEP WERE SERVED ON HAMMERED BRONZE PLATTERS. A BANQUET WAS ARRANGED FOR THE EVENING, AND MANY OTHER FEASTS AND FUNCTIONS WILL BE HELD DURING THE THREE-DAY HOLIDAY PROCLAIMED TO MARK TRANS-JORDAN'S EMERGENCE AS AN INDEPENDENT KINGDOM.

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THE NEW RULER OF THIS BRITISH-PROTECTED KINGDOM ASSUMED HIS THRONE BY VIRTUE OF A TREATY SIGNED LAST MONTH, ENDING BRITAIN'S LEAGUE OF NATIONS MANDATE GOVERNMENT.

THOUSANDS OF ABDULLAH'S SUBJECTS WHO GATHERED OUTSIDE THE CREAM-COLORED PALACE CHEERED WILDLY WHEN THE MONARCH'S FOREIGN MINISTER, MOHAMMED PASHA SHURAIKY, READ FROM THE PORCH OF THE COUNCIL BUILDING THE PROCLAMATION OF AMENDMENTS TO BASIC LAWS PROVIDING FOR THE MONARCHY.

WHEN THE ANNOUNCEMENT WAS READ THE ARAB LEGION OF HONOR GUARD FIRED A RIFLE SALUTE, A BRITISH ARAB LEGION OFFICER ATOP A HOUSE WAVED A BANNER, AND FOUR CANNON PLACED ON A NEARBY MOUNTAIN--ON THE SITE OF AN ANCIENT FORT--FIRED A SALUTE OF 101 GUNS IN HONOR OF THE NEW KING.

THE KING ARRIVED AT THE PALACE ACCOMPANIED BY HIS TWO SONS, EMIR TALAL AND EMIR NAIF, AND THE REGENT ABDULLAH, HIS ROYAL REPRESENTATIVE.

THE NEW MONARCH WORE A TURBAN OF WHITE SILK WITH RED AND GOLD BROCADE, A GOLD-EMBROIDERED BLACK ROBE AND THE GOLD CHAIN OF ARABIC ROYALTY. HE SAT ON A RED PLUSH CHAIR, FLANKED BY MINISTERS AND DIPLOMATS.

AFTER THE BRIEF ENTHRONEMENT CEREMONY--IN THE MOSLEM WORLD KINGS ARE NOT CROWNED--THE NEW MONARCH IN A TWO MINUTE SPEECH EXPRESSED HIS GRATITUDE TO "GOD AND MY LOYAL SUBJECTS."

ABDULLAH WAS ACKNOWLEDGED OFFICIALLY AS KING WHEN HIS PREMIER, IBRAHIM PASHA HASHIN SHOUTED "LONG LIVE THE KING" THREE TIMES IN ARABIC.

FOREIGN MINISTER SHURAIKY PASHA MADE A BRIEF ADDRESS IN WHICH HE PRAISED ADDULLAH'S EFFORTS TO UNITE THE ARAB NATIONS AND CEMENT GOOD RELATIONS WITH BRITAIN AND AMERICA. THE FOREIGN MINISTER ADDED THAT "THE ARABS OF THE WORLD ARE UNITED BEHIND YOUR THRONE AS THEY NEVER BEFORE WERE UNITED."

THE STREETS OF AMMAN, DUSTY NEWCOMER AMONG WORLD CAPITALS, HAD TEEMED WITH ARAB CITIZENRY SINCE DAYBREAK. PREMIER IBRAHIM PASHA HASHAM READ BEFORE THE LEGISLATIVE COUUNCIL AN ANNOUNCEMENT OF COUNCIL ACTIONS AMENDING THE BASIC LAWS OF THE COUNTRY, DECLARING IT A SOVEREIGN STATE.

DIGNITARIES OF BRITISH AND ARAB COUNTRIES, IN GLITTERING, BE-MEDALLED UNIFORMS, ATTENDED THE ENTHRONEMENT IN OFFICIAL CAPACITIES.

THE UNITED STATES WAS REPRESENTED BY THE CONSUL AT JERUSALEM, GEN.LOWELL PINKERTON, BUT A CONSULATE SPOKESMAN SAID HIS PRESENCE WAS UNOFFICIAL, SUBJECT TO AMERICAN RECOGNITION OF TRANS-JORDAN WHICH IS UNDER STUDY IN WASHINGTON.

REPLYING TO SEVERAL COMPLAINTS, THE CABINET DELEGATION SAID BRITISH TROOPS WOULD BE WITHDRAWN FROM INDIA AS SOON AS THE CONSTITUTION WAS COMPLETED. THE DELEGATION ALSO SAID THAT "CESSION OF SOVEREIGNTY TO THE INDIAN PEOPLE" WOULD BE RECOMMENDED TO THE BRITISH PARLIAMENT AT THAT TIME.

SUCH A CESSION OF SOVEREIGNTY WOULD DEPEND UPON A CONSTITUTION MAKING "ADEQUATE PROVISION FOR THE PROTECTION OF MINORITIES" AND "UPON THE WILLINGNESS (OF INDIA) TO CONCLUDE A TREATY WITH HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT TO COVER MATTERS ARISING OUT OF THE TRANSFER OF POWER."

THE STATEMENT, ISSUED JOINTLY BY THE CABINET DELEGATION AND THE VICEROY, FIELD MARSHAL LORD WAVELL, WAS FIRM IN TONE AND INDICATED A BRITISH DISPOSITION TO GET INDIAN PARTY LEADERS INTO A CONSTITUTION-AMKING BODY AND THERE IRON OUT REMAINING DIFFERENCES.

"ONCE A CONSTITUTENT ASSEMBLY IS FORMED AND WORKING ON THE (OUTLINED) BASIS," THE STATEMENT SAID, "THERE IS NO INTENTION OF INTERFERING WITH ITS DECISIONS."

TO MEET THE CONGRESS PARTY'S OBJECTIONS, THE CABINET GROUP DECLARED:

"IT IS AGREED THAT THE INTERIM GOVERNMENT WILL HAVE A NEW BASIS. THAT BASIS IS THAT ALL PORTFOLIOS, INCLUDING THAT OF THE WAR MEMBER, WILL BE HELD BY INDIANS, AND THAT THE MEMBERS WILL BE SELECTED IN CONSULTATION WITH INDIAN POLITICAL PARTIES."

WB354PED

BY RUSSELL BRINES

TOKYO,MAY 25-(AP)-JAPANESE GOVERNMENT WORKERS, TRADITIONALLY UNDERPAID, TODAY WERE PROMISED PAY INCREASES OF 30 TO 100 PERCENT, EFFECTIVE JULY 1. LIVING COSTS HAVE RISEN 850 PERCENT DURING ALLIED OCCUPATION.

THE INCREASES, DESIGNED TO BRING GOVERNMENT WORKERS' PAY CLOSER TO THE EARNING LEVEL IN PRIVATE INDUSTRY, WILL GO TO MORE THAN 1,500,000. THEY WERE APPROVED BY GENERAL MACARTHUR.

THEODORE COHEN, CHIEF OF MACARTHUR'S LABOR DIVISION, SAID ONLY A FEW WORKERS WOULD RECEIVE THE 500 YEN ($33.33) MONTHLY JAPANESE ARE PERMITTED TO SPEND UNDER CURRENCY-FREEZING REGULATIONS. HE SAID THE GOVERNMENT WORKERS HAD RECEIVED A PREVIOUS BOOST OF 20 TO 40 PERCENT SINCE THE OCCUPATION.

EMPLOYES IN PRIVATE INDUSTRY HAVE RECEIVED RAISES OF 200 TO 400 PERCENT IN THE SAME PERIOD.

MEANTIME, SHARP CRITICISM OF EMPEROR HIROHITO'S FRIDAY BROADCAST ON JAPAN'S FOOD CRISIS CAME FROM SEVERAL QUARTERS.

BLUNTEST CRITICISM WAS VOICED BY AN ANONYMOUS COMMENTATOR IN JAPAN'S LARGEST NEWSPAPER, ASAHI SHIMBUN.

"HIS MAJESTY IS THE PERSONIFICATION OF ALL THE TRAGEDIES IN JAPAN'S HISTORY," THE COMMENTATOR ASSERTED. HE ADDED THAT HIROHITO "LAMENTABLY NEEDS GOOD ADVISERS."

MRS.SHIGUE KATO, THE FORMER BARONESS ISHIMOTO, A MEMBER OF THE DIET, SAID THE EMPEROR FAILED TO PROPOSE A SOLUTION TO THE FOOD PROBLEM.

"HIS APPEAL OS US TO ENDURE PRIVATIONS AND HARDSHIPS MAY BE TAKEN AS ADVICE TO SIT AND STARVE," SHE ADDED. "I FELT SORROWFUL WHEN I HEARD THIS PASSAGE."

THE EMPEROR'S WISH THAT HIS PEOPLE HELP EACH OTHER AND KEEP ALIVE "THE FINE TRADITION OF A FAMILY NATION" WAS VIEWED CRITICALLY BY THE PRESS, WHICH DECLARED IT WAS IMPOSSIBLE TO LIVE AS A BIG FAMILY BECAUSE STARVING PEOPLE HAVE NOTHING TO SHARE WITH EACH OTHER.

COMMUNIST LEADER SANNI NOSAKA CHARGED THAT "REACTIONARY ELEMENTS . . . SIMPLY GAVE A WRITTEN SPEECH TO THE EMPEROR AND HAD HIM BROADCAST IT."

30.24-2995

GUAM,MAY 23-(DELAYED)-(AP)-VICE ADM.KOSO ABE WAS SENTENCED TO HANG AND TWO OTHER JAPANESE RECEIVED PRISON TERMS TODAY FOR THE BEHEADING OF NINE OF THE FAMOUS CARLSON RAIDERS ON KWAJALEIN ISLAND IN 1942.

THE U.S.MILITARY COMMISSION SENTENCED CAPT.YOSHIO OBARA TO TEN YEARS IMPRISONMENT AND LT.CMDR.HISAKICHI NAIKI TO FIVE YEARS FOR THEIR PART IN THE BRUTAL EXECUTIONS. ABE WAS JAPANESE COMMANDER ON KWAJALEIN.

THE VICTIMS WERE AMONG 14 AMERICANS STRANDED ON MAKIN ISLAND DURING A SORTIE IN AUGUST, 1942, FIFTEEN MONTHS BEFORE THE AMERICAN INVASION OF THE GILBERTS. THE RAID WAS LED BY LT.COL.EVANS F.CARLSON AND MAJ. JAMES ROOSEVELT, SON OF THE LATE PRESIDENT. BOTH OFFICERS LATER WERE PROMOTED.

SD1014PCS

TOKYO,MAY 25-(AP)-HAILSTONES, HIDDEN RICE, POLITICS AND WARY FARMERS WERE TODAY'S INGREDIENTS IN THE PROBLEM CLOSEST TO JAPANESE HEARTS AND STOMACHS--FOOD.

THE HAILSTONES, REPORTED TO BE AS GREAT AS HALF AN INCH IN DIAMETER, BATTERED AN ESTIMATED 10 PERCENT OF THE KANTO AREA'S WHEAT INTO THE GROUND.

THE GOVERNOR OF KANAGAWA PREFECTURE WAS ASKED TO URGE THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENT TO CHECK REPORTS THAT 300,000 BALES OF POLISHED RICE HAD BEEN ABANDONED BY THE JAPANESE ARMY IN CACHES ON CHICHI ISLAND, NEAR IWO JIMA. THAT QUANTITY WOULD ALLEVIATE THE FOOD SHORTAGE IN THE POPULOUS TOKYO-YOKOHAMA AREA.

THE NEWSPAPER NIPPON KEIZAI SAID FARMERS OPPOSED A PROPOSAL THAT THE GOVERNMENT ASSUME CONTROL OF ALL FARM PRODUCE. IT REPORTED SOME FARMERS BELIEVED SUCH A PLAN WOULD LEAD TO INCREASED HOARDING AND THAT MANY WOULD PLANT ONLY ENOUGH FOR THEIR OWN NEEDS.

MEANWHILE, PREMIER YOSHIDA'S NEW CABINET MET TO DISCUSS THE FOOD PROBLEM. MEAGER REPORTS INDICATED THAT THE MECHANICS OF RATIONING WERE TAKEN UP. THE DISCUSSION WILL BE RESUMED AT THE NEXT CABINET MEETING (PRESUMABLY MONDAY).

(THERE WAS NO INDICATION WHETHER AGRICULTURE MINISTER HIRO WADA GAVE HIS SCHEDULED PLAN FOR SOLVING THE FOOD PROBLEM.)

TOKYO, MAY 25-(AP)-AMERICAN REQUESTS FOR ADVICE ON LAND REFORMS, LABOR UNIONS AND DISPOSITION OF JAPANESE GOVERNMENT PROPERTY WERE PLACED ON THE ALLIED COUNCIL'S AGENDA TODAY, LEADING HIGH COUNCIL SOURCES TO EXPRESS BELIEF THAT GENERAL MACARTHUR HAD ADOPTED A MORE PROPITIATORY ATTITUDE TOWARDS THE COUNCIL.

HERETOFORE THE RUSSIAN, CHINESE AND BRITISH MEMBERS HAVE ASKED QUESTIONS AND THE AMERICAN MEMBER HAS SUPPLIED DISCURSIVE ANSWERS WHICH THE OTHERS ON OCCASION HAVE SAID AMOUNTED TO A "BRUSHOFF."

AN AUTHORITATIVE AMERICAN SOURCE, WHICH CANNOT BE FURTHER IDENTIFIED, SAID THESE FIRST AMERICAN QUESTIONS, DUE TO BE TAKEN UP NEXT WEDNESDAY, CONSTITUTED "A SINCERE ATTEMPT" BY THE SUPREME COMMANDER TO LEARN WHAT THE ALLIES THINK OF THE PROBLEMS.

JQ852PCS

MTOKYO, MAY 25-(AP)-ALL ALLIED ARMY PERSONNEL AND CIVILIANS UNDER MILITARY JURISDICTION IN JAPAN WILL BE VACCINATED AGAINST JAPANESE ENCEPHALITIS UNDER AN ORDER ISSUED TODAY.

THE MOSQUITO-BORNE DISEASE HAS A FATALITY RATE RANGING FROM 42 TO 74 PERCENT.

ALTHOUGH NO SIZABLE OUTBREAK OF THE SLEEPING SICKNESS HAS OCCURRED IN JAPAN IN THE PAST SIX YEARS, COL.ALBERT R.DREISBACH, CHIEF OF THE PREVENTIVE MEDICINE DIVISION, POINTED OUT AMERICANS HAD HAD NO OPPORTUNITY TO BUILD UP RESISTANCE TO IT.

DS638APS NM

TOKYO, MAY 25-(AP)-A CAMPAIGN TO DELUGE CONGRESSMEN IN THE UNITED STATES WITH RADIOGRAMS READING "LOVE AND KISSES" WAS LAUNCHED HERE TODAY BY GIS. ITS PURPOSE WAS TO PERSUADE CONGRESS TO EXTEND THE DRAFT LAW. THE "LOVE AND KISSES" ARE CODE WORDS, NOTHING MORE.

DECIDING TO UTILIZE A STANDARD MESSAGE TO SAVE TOLL COSTS, TWO GHQ PUBLIC RELATIONS OFFICE WORKERS SENT THE FOLLOWING PREPARATORY RADIOGRAM TO SENATE AND HOUSE LEADERS:

"BELIEVE EMPHATICALLY DRAFT MUST BE EXTENDED TO ASSURE SUCCESSFUL OCCUPATION AND CONSOLIDATE VICTORIES GAINED IN FIGHTING WAR AT SAME TIME EQUALIZING BURDEN OF OCCUPATION BY PROVIDING ADEQUATE REPLACEMENTS FOR MEN WHO HAVE DONE THEIR SHARE. EXPECT IMMEDIATE ACTION. ABOVE CONVICTION WIDELY HELD HERE BUT ORIGINAL WORDING RADIOGRAMS TOO EXPENSIVE FOR ENLISTED MEN. TO GIVE THEM OPPORTUNITY TO EXPRESS CONVICTION TO OWN SENATORS AND REPRESENTATIVES HAVE DEVISED CODE MESSAGE. WILL YOU NOTIFY MEMBERS OF SENATE (HOUSE) THAT WHEN THEY RECEIVE MESSAGE SAYING 'LOVE AND KISSES' IT WILL MEAN SIGNEE ECHOES ABOVE CONVICTION?"

THE MESSAGES COST T/SGT.CHARLES M.SWART, PHILADELPHIA, AND T/4 JOHN W.KRAUSE, LA HARPE,ILL., $20.60 EACH, BUT THE "LOVE AND KISSES" CABLEGRAMS COST ONLY 60 CENTS.

WIDESPREAD PUBLICITY OF THE PLAN IN THE SUNDAY EDITION OF STARS AND STRIPES, ARMY NEWSPAPER, WAS ENVISAGED BY THE SPONSORS. THE COMMENT AND QUERY SECTION OF THE PUBLICATION HAS BEEN FILLED WITH "GRIPES" AT CONGRESS' FAILURE TO ACT ON THE DRAFT BILL.

BUENOS AIRES, MAY 25-(AP)-GEN. CARLOS VON DER BECKE, WHO RECENTLY RETIRED AS GENERAL OF THE ARMIES OF ARGENTINA, SAID TONIGHT HE HAD AS YET RECEIVED NO INVITATION TO VISIT THE UNITED STATES AND WAS NOT NOW PREPARING FOR ANY TRIP. HE ADDED HE COULD NOT SAY WHETHER HE PLANNED TO GO TO WASHINGTON AT SOME LATER DATE.

A DIPLOMATIC OFFICIAL IN WASHINGTON SAID THE GENERAL WOULD ARRIVE THERE EARLY NEXT MONTH ON OFFICIAL BUSINESS.

singapore, may 25-(ap)-adm. lord louis mountbatten today decorated col. charles i. davis, of fairway drive, nashville, tenn. with the [illegible] order of the british empire in recognition of his services as u.s. liaison officer at singapore and formerly as executive officer in the southeast asia command.

NAGOYA, JAPAN, MAY 25-(AP)-U.S. FIFTH AIR FORCE HEADQUARTERS ANNOUNCED TODAY THAT MAJ. CHARLES G.CARTER, JR., OF MEMTPHIS, TENN., WAS KILLED MAY 17 WHEN HIS FIGHTER PLANE CRASHED INTO THE SEA OFF NEMURO HARBOR, HOKKAIDO. HE WAS ON A ROUTINE SURVEILLANCE FLIGHT AND WAS BELIEVED TO HAVE RUN SHORT OF FUEL.

NAGOYA,JAPAN, MAY 25-(AP)-THE QUICK THINKING AND RESOURCEFULNESS OF TWO COMPANIONS WERE CREDITED TODAY WITH SAVING THE LIFE OF S/SGT. VERNON J.BLIKEN, 21, OF COWDEN, ILL.

WHILE REPAIRING A RADIO TRANSMITTER BLIKEN RECEIVED A 3300 VOLT ELECTRIC SHOCK. T/5 CLARENCE COLE OF FILLMORE, MO., CUT BLIKEN LOOSE, SEVERING THE CHARGED WIRE WITH WIRE CUTTERS ALTHOUGH PROTECTED ONLY BY LEATHER GLOVES.

ROY GREEN, A CIVILIAN FROM VAN WERT, OHIO, APPLIED ARTIFICIAL RESPIRATION FOR 15 MINUTES BEFORE BLIKEN REGAINED CONSCIOUSNESS.

BLIKEN RECEIVED SECOND DEGREE BURNSABOUT THE HEAD, BODY AND LIMBS. COL. V.A. BYRNES, FIFTH AIR FORCE SURGEON, SAID BLIKEN WILL RECOVER, BUT ONLY BECAUSE OF THE QUICK THINKING OF HIS COMPANIONS.

U.N. GROUP SPLIT ON SPAIN

Said To Differ On How Far To Go In Report

New York, May 26 (AP)—Members of the United Nations subcommittee investigating Franco Spain were reliably reported today to be split over how far they will go in setting forth their findings to the Security Council.

As they approached the deadline for their report, a delegate who refused to permit use of his name said they were divided over whether they should draft definite conclusions or merely summarize the material they have gathered.

Report Due Friday

The report is due Friday.

The delegate said the difficulties grew out of different interpretations of the instructions under which the subcommittee is operating. Poland and France were said to feel that the subcommittee should offer strong conclusions, with Brazil and China opposed to this stand and Australia's position still unknown.

The Council, on April 29, resolved "to make further studies in order to determine whether the situation in Spain has led to international friction and does endanger international peace and security, and if it so finds, then to determine what practical measures the United Nations may take."

Subcommittee Appointed

To assist it in making these studies and determining its action, the Council appointed the subcommittee of five members with instructions to examine statements made before the Council on Spain, "to receive further statements and documents, and to conduct such inquiries as it may deem necessary and to report to the Security Council before the end of May."

This same delegate said there were indications that Dr. Oscar Lange, Polish representative who introduced the original demand for a world-wide break of relations with Franco, now was ready to settle for a strong moral condemnation of the Falangist regime plus so far unstated stipulations which would fall short of a break.

Actually the committee has made public little new material despite its general world-wide call for information and a month of sessions. All the documents so far have condemned the present Spanish Government. But the Council itself already was on record with "unanimous moral condemnation of the Franco regime."

Public Hearing

How much of the material presented supports Poland's contention that Franco threatens world peace will be up to the Council to decide finally.

Jose Giral, Premier of the exiled Republican government, has offered hundreds of pages of documents and statements stressing such items as the size of the Spanish armed forces, its purported harboring of Nazi agents, activities of the Falange in the Western Hemisphere, and the country's war potential. He will appear again at 3 P.M. tomorrow at another public hearing by the committee.

On the other hand the lengthy memorandum from the United States Government expressed that Franco's forces were modern enough to wage a war and said it could find no evidence of atomic research within Spain.

Giral said upon his arrival here from Mexico City that he would present additional information on the report that scientists were engaged in such research inside the country and may put forth such documents tomorrow.

Poland Gets Russian Loan For Munitions

Unspecified Sum Granted on a Long-Term Basis After Talks in Moscow

Poland's Difficulties With U. S. Are Cited

By The Associated Press

LONDON, May 27 (Monday).—Russia has agreed to supply Poland's armies with arms and munitions on the basis of long-term credits, the Moscow radio an-

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The Moscow broadcast said the Soviet-Polish talks also covered an exchange of nationals between the two countries, and added that the governments of Poland and Russia "are in full harmony."

nounced today. The agreement was reached at the conclusion of Russian-Polish talks at Moscow.

Credits are being extended to Poland by the Soviet Union, the broadcast said, in view of the "difficulties encountered by the Polish government in getting Polish gold reserves which were placed in foreign banks before and during the war."

Stalin Host to Bierut

Polish President Boleslaw Bierut attended the talks at the Soviet capital. An earlier Moscow broadcast said Prime Minister Stalin gave a dinner at the Kremlin Saturday night for Bierut and seven members of the Polish Cabinet.

The dinner was held "in a most cordial atmosphere," and followed a reception by Foreign Minister Viacheslav M. Molotov for the visitors, the broadcast said.

The Soviet official news agency, Tass, quoted Stanislaw Szwalbe, vice-president of the Polish National Council (Parliament), as having said before he left Warsaw that closer co-operation with Russia "becomes the more important for us in connection with the difficulties in establishing economic relations with the Anglo-Saxon countries." Tass said Szwalbe referred especially to the question of the American loan to Poland which has been held up.

—Warsaw Debt to Britain Is Reported Cut to 40 Million

An official Polish source at London said yesterday that British Treasury officials had agreed to reduce Poland's debt to Britain from $600,000,000 to $40,000,000, with the proviso that $12,000,000 would be repaid immediately from Polish gold reserves now held in London.

British Treasury officials agreed to the reduction, the Polish sources said, provided that $12,000,000 would be repaid immediately from Polish gold reserves held here.

The balance, these sources said, would be paid in installments after a five-year moratorium. A newly arrived team of financial experts from Poland, headed by the director of the Polish National Bank, is discussing the settlement with British officials.

The original $600,000,000 debt included approximately $300,000,000 for equipment and maintenance of the Polish forces, which fought under British command.

The rest is made up mainly of British expenditures for the care of Polish refugees in the Middle East and expenses of the wartime Polish Government in London.

Bevin and Molotov Mark Fourth Anniversary of Treaty of Friendship

London, May 26 (AP)—The Moscow radio said tonight that V. M. Molotov, Russian Foreign Minister, had sent a message to Ernest Bevin, British Foreign Secretary, expressing the hope that the twenty-year British-Soviet treaty of alliance would continue to serve "as a basis for the co-ordinated and friendly activities of Great Britain and the U.S.S.R."

The message followed Bevin's greeting to Molotov on the fourth anniversary of the treaty. Bevin said it was his "deepest wish" that the treaty "should be entirely fulfilled."

Molotov's message said:

"On the fourth anniversary of the signing of the Anglo-Soviet treaty of alliance, I beg you and the Governmnt of Great Britain to accept from the Government of the U.S.S.R. and from myself personally greetings and best wishes.

War Benefits Cited

"In the years of war against our common foe, this treaty was the basis of beneficial military and political collaboration between our countries.

"Let us hope that also at present, when the Allies are occupied with solving the problems of the organization of postwar relations among the peoples, the Anglo-Soviet treaty, despite all difficulties in our road, will continue to serve just as effectively as a basis for the co-ordinated and friendly activities of Great Britain and the U.S.S.R., directed toward safeguarding the interests of our peoples and strengthening peace and security."

Bevin's Message To Molotov

Bevin had said in his message to Molotov that "we both realize that in the great difficulties that arise after such a great world war, patience, tolerance and understanding are necessary."

"In order to arrive at complete understanding it is a great help to be fortified by the knowledge that our alliance springs from the deep desires and interests of our peoples; and it is my deepest wish that it should be entirely fulfilled and realized in our mutual relation."

Moscow Commentator Attacks U.S. 'Attitude'

LONDON, May 26 (AP)—Moscow radio said today some people think the world is "a sort of big school, where the United states representative plays the hole of a teacher and the others are pupils."

"Such a conception is very far from reality," declared the commentator Analyzer in an English-language broadcast, asserting that "an essential requisite for durable peace is teamwork and mutual understanding among the three nations that bore the brunt of the war."

The commentator said Big Three unity was not to be achieved "by talking of being hard" or "by following suggestions made by people who combine ignorance in international affairs with a desire to dominate the world."

London Papers Assail U.S.

London, May 26 (AP)—London newspapers today attacked both Cabinet Minister Herbert Morrison and the United States for what they called "The Great Food Mystery," and there were indication the Conservatives were preparing to force a full scale food debate in the House of Commons.

Lord Beaverbrook's *Sunday Express* declared that the United States denial of Morrison's statement on British-American food agreements "has given Whitehall its biggest shock in years." The tabloid *Sunday Pictorial* carried this headline: "Food—U. S. Denial Angers London."

Morrison in reporting to the House of Commons last Thursday on his food talks in Washington said the United States had agreed to help "unreservedly" in supplying India and the British zone of occupied Germany, but added it would be "embarrassing" to report exact figures.

Sharp Criticism Follows

His report brought sharp criticism from the Conservative opposition leader, Winston Churchill, who described it as "a rigamarole," and "officialese, which is not meant to give any information at all."

On Friday Michael McDermott, special assistant in the United States State Department, said in Washington that "no commitments of the sort specified by Mr. Morrison have been made by this Government." Yesterday the British Embassy in Washington said special representations were made to the State Department in the matter.

The Conservative London *Chronicle* accused Morrison of "a lack of frankness" in declining to reveal to the House of Commons what definite commitments he may have obtained from the United States.

"Gave Up 200,000 Tons"

The Sunday *Times*, also a Conservative newspaper, said Morrison "gave up" 200,000 tons of British grain during the Washington talks "against compensation which is still vague and verbal."

Several other papers referred to what the *Express* called "simply a British gift of another 200,000 tons of wheat with nothing in return."

Morrison told the House of Commons that he had agreed only to reduce British claims between now and September by 200,000 tons of wheat, and emphasized he did not relinquish wheat which was either "here or on the way here."

Shaw To Bypass Victory 'Spree'

London, May 26 (AP)—George Bernard Shaw says he will have no part of Britain's victory celebration June 8 because "sprees are not in my line."

In a letter to the *Sunday Pictorial*, the 89-year-old playwright said:

"Victory is very far from being won yet, and I am deeply tired of the war. The atomic-bomb scare, which produced the second armistice, is nothing to be proud of.

"However, any excess is good enough for a spree, so let those rejoice who feel like it."

RED PARTY LEADS IN CZECH ELECTION

Left Wing Trend Shown in Provinces—Conservatives Ahead in Slovakia.

LONDON Monday, May 27—(AP) The Prague radio said today that the Communists and the left wing Social Democrats won 65 per cent of the votes cast in Czech provinces in yesterday's Czechoslovak national elections.

However, the radio said, the tables were reversed in Slovakia, where the "right wing Democratic party has gained about 60 per cent of the votes, leaving the Communists far behind with 32 percent."

Terming the election results in the Czech provinces a "great victory of the left," the radio said the Communists polled 40 per cent of the votes in those provinces and the Social Democrats 25 per cent, leaving the other parties far behind.

"Almost all the large towns in Bohemia and Moravia will probably be held by the Communists," the radio said.

COMMUNISTS LEAD IN CZECH ELECTION

Rightist Party In Slovakia, However, Shows Strength

Prague, Czechoslovakia, Monday, May 27 (AP)—The Communists carried the city of Prague and gained strong support in the populous Czech sections of Czechoslovakia, an unofficial tabulation of 25 per cent of the vote in yesterday's national election showed.

The final unofficial figures for Prague were:

Communists, 240,000; National Socialists, the former party of President Eduard Benes, 222,000; the People's (Catholic) Party, 105,000, and the left wing Social Democrats, 97,000.

Rightists Lead In Slovakia

In general the Communists were running ahead in the Czech areas of Bohemia-Moravia, but appeared unable, however, to overtake the lead established by the Right Wing Democratic party in Slovakia. With 500,000 votes counted in Slovakia, the Democrats—an approximate political counterpart of he People's Party in the Czech province—won 59 per cent of the ballots and the Communists 32 per cent.

Political party leaders speculated whether the Comunists and the Social Democrats would be able to muster a leftist majority in the national constituent assembly.

To Elect 300 To Assembly

The election will fill 300 seats in the National Constituent Assembly and local officers.

Voting is compulsory, and Czech citizens turned out early in large numbers under clear skies.

Correspondents taken on a tour of ballot places of their own choosing found the voting procedure similar to those of the United States and Great Britain.

Each voter, given slips of paper with the name of a different party on each one, went behind a screen, placed his choice in an envelope and deposited the envelope in a ballot box, discarding the other slips in a barrel.

pation zone of Germany.

The count showed that the Christian Social Union, backed by the Catholic church, had 326,028 votes, and the Social Democrats, slightly left of center, had 310,550.

Communists Poor Third

The Communists were running a poor third with 75,576 votes, despite the fact they were believed to have most of their strength in the cities.

The Christian Social Union took the lead in Munich, Heidelberg and 22 other cities, chiefly in Catholic Bavaria. Returns from the northern cities of the occupation zone, including the supposed Social Democratic strongholds of Frankfurt and Kassel, had not been tabulated.

The election was for joint city-county, councils.

Voters in Pforzheim gave the Social Democrat party 8,034 votes and nine council seats against 6,663 votes and eight seats for the Conservative Christian Social Union, Southern German's dominant rural party.

The Communists chalked up only 2,145 votes and two seats in Pforzheim, with the Liberal Democrats, a centerist party, tallying 4,668 votes and five seats.

Nazi Fraud Uncovered

In Frankfurt, the free balloting uncovered evidence of previous fraudulent Nazi elections. Voters going to the polls found marked ballots of the 1938 plebiscite for the incorporation of Austria into the Reich.

These old ballots were in envelopes which, in Germany, are used from one election to another. The marked ballots had been in the unsealed envelopes for eight years—they never had been taken out and counted.

Stand In Line In Rain

Party officials said today's elections had stimulated more interest than the free elections in pre-Hitler Germany. People stood in line to vote long before the polls opened, despite heavy rains. Discharged German soldiers and many young people turned out.

In some areas German police were called to enforce order as a result of disturbances deriving from poor organizations. In Frankfurt hundreds of voters went to the wrong polling centers. When the polls closed many people still had not voted as a result of confusion resulting from inaccurate registers.

BY OCCUPATION ZONE HALTED

U.S. Bars Reich Deliveries Until 4 Powers Agree To Keep Potsdam Pact

Berlin, May 26 (AP)—The United States has stopped reparations deliveries from its occupation zone in the Reich, except for factories which already have been allocated, until all four occuping powers agree to put the Potsdam decision to administer Germany as an economic whole into effect.

The new American policy was announced tonight by Lieut. Gen. Lucius D. Clay, deputy American military governor.

Brig. Gen. William H. Draper, Jr., chief of the United States military government's economics division, outlined the American position as follows:

"If Germany is to be divided permanently, our denuding of industry in our zone would merely give us the dubious pleasure of always having to support Germany."

American Tax Burden

The American taxpayers' burden for occupation, mainly for food in the United States zone, has been running about $1,000,000,000 annually, and food imports must be increased to prevent famine in the west, military government authorities said.

Clay said the Americans had halted deliveries "to safeguard the economy of our zone" in the event—now considered a probability in some quarters—that the Potsdam protocol never would be implemented. In this case, Germany probably would remain divided for some time into two parts: a Russian-occupied eastern half and a western half occupied by the United States, Britain and France.

Clay said that the embargo on further shipments of industrial equipment applied to all reparations claimants.

Christian Social Union Wins Lead In German City Voting

Frankfurt, Germany, *Monday*, May 27 (AP)—The Christian Social Union took a slight lead over the Social Democrats today as officials completed their count of the first one third of an estimated 2,000,000 ballots cast yesterday in elections in 38 cities in the American occupation zone of Germany.

REPARATIONS

Army Forbids Talking About Lichfield Trial

Bad Nauheim, Germany, May 26 (AP)—United States Army orders forbidding American military personnel connected with the Lichfield brutality trials to give in-

formation to correspondents were displayed officially tonight as preparations were completed to resume the controversial courts-martial.

The orders, signed by Brig. Gen. T. F. Bresnahan, were posted in the pressroom used by reporters covering the trials of six officers and eight enlisted men accused of mistreating American soldier-prisoners in a United States Army guardhouse at Lichfield, England.

Outside the courtrooms all information given to reporters must be through special press representatives named by the Army, the orders said, adding there would be restrictions on news which "tends to prejudice discipline" or "to involve superior officers in controversy."

Secret Radio Found In Rome

London, May 26 (AP)—The Rome radio, heard in London by the Associated Press, said today that a secret radio station which has been broadcasting Fascist propaganda has been discovered by the police.

Communism Attacks Sleeping, Franco Says

Cadiz, Spain, May 26 (AP)—Generalissimo Franco said today that "communism only attacks peoples who are not awake" and added that the people of Spain are intelligent and not vulnerable.

Franco, who traveled here during the past week from Gijon on the Bay of Biscay, told a crowd in this old southern Spanish port that Spain's future again faces the sea. He said he hoped to return to Cadiz next year to inaugurate port improvements now under construction.

Will Stay Pending Final Ruling

He said the reversal of the Russian order was transmitted to him by Brig. Gen. C. V. R. Schuyler, United States member of the Allied Control Commission. It said he would be allowed to remain in Romania until a "final decision" was reached.

Markham said he had decided to stay but would not work as a correspondent pending Russian disposal of the case.

Last Tuesday Markham was informed that the Russians had reimposed censorship on his copy, directing the Romanian cable office not to pass any of his dispatches without first submitting them to the Russian censors.

Say Bulgaria Expelled Him

This action was taken after Romanian newspapers had reprinted a story from *Gratni Nou*, Romanian-language newspaper of the Red Army, which attacked Markham and alleged he had addressed an opposition political meeting. The Red Army paper declared Markham "was expelled from Bulgaria for embittering United States-Bulgarian relations" and should be prevented from traveling through Romania.

Markham at the time declared the allegations were untrue and denied he had been expelled from Bulgaria, although the Bulgarian Government press waged a campaign against him last fall.

U. S. ARMY PAPER SCORED

Russian-Ruled Austrian Journal Calls Reporter a Warmonger

VIENNA, May 26 (AP)—The Russian-controlled Oesterreichische Zeitung attacked the United States Army's newspaper, The Stars and Stripes, today, saying that its Vienna correspondent, Arthur Noyes, was a "warmonger."

The Vienna newspaper quoted Mr. Noyes as reporting that Russian occupation forces lived off the land and that Russian troops were being withdrawn under American pressure. Mr. Noyes, a former Chicago newspaper man, said that he had been misquoted by the newspaper.

The editorial declared that the Russians were importing food into Austria for both their troops and the civilian population. Some troops were being withdrawn, the newspaper said, not because of outside pressure "but because of the need for manpower to carry out the five-year plan, to heal the wounds that the Hitler gang inflicted and to reconstruct for peace."

The newspaper said that The Stars and Stripes, "which takes such an interest in who lives off Austrian foods, should concern itself with Fascist foreigners in Austria." There are 300,000 Fascists in Austria and in the American zone "one can find them everywhere," the newspaper said.

Delegation To Discuss Nazi Assets In Sweden

Stockholm, May 26 (AP)—A Swedish official delegation of three men departed by air for New York today enroute to Washington to discuss with representatives of the United States, Britain and France the disposal of German assets frozen in Sweden.

Supreme Court Judge Emil Sandstroem, leader of the delegation, told the newspaper *Aftonbladet* before departure that German assets in Sweden total approximately 400,000,000 crowns ($94,000,000), while Swedish claims against Germany are estimated at 1,000,000,000 crowns ($212,000,000). More than half the Swedish claims are due on commercial deals. The rest are for Swedish property lost or destroyed in Germany.

TABRIZ FOUND CITY OF FEAR

Everyone Suspected Of Being A Spy, Newsman Reports

By JOSEPH C. GOODWIN
[*Associated Press Correspondent*]

Tehran, May 26—Tabriz is a place of fear and suspicion. Its people talk in whispers and have forgotten how to smile.

For eight days I walked and rode through the narrow, winding streets of this ancient caravan center of Azerbaijan province, where postwar opportunists have established autonomous rule. I never once lost the feeling that the people lived in terror.

Stern, questioning looks follow foreigners. Everyone is suspected of being a spy. Residents retire behind clay walls, and the streets are silent after dark.

Officials, except those at the top, pointedly avoid speaking to Anglo-Saxons.

"10 Per Cent Are Armed"

Unseen by neighbors, some whisper that 90 per cent of the population opposes the "foreign-sponsored national government—but the other 10 per cent are armed."

A telegraph office porter to whom I offered a small tip for carrying a message to another part of the building dropped the bill to the floor. To a trusted friend he explained he was being watched by an "observer" of the democratic party. He said he was questioned for hours about the incident and asked where he had previously known "this foreigner."

A young Iraqi interpreter was warned by a "friend" in the secret police to stay away from Americans.

Hears Shots Under Window

One evening I heard shots under my hotel window. I saw a gang of civilian riflemen and soldiers quarrelling. An army officer appeared and ordered two unarmed Azerbaijanis taken away under armed guard.

A group of American and English consular representatives in a cafe were threatened by an armed police officer, who asked, "Why do you laugh at us?"

Drawing his pistol, he said: "Some day I shall use this on you Anglo-Saxons."

A courier of the British consul was denied admission to an airfield to take a plane to Tehran.

Jafar Pishevari, Premier of unrecognized Azerbaijan, apologized for what he termed "isolated incidents" and said persons responsible would be punished.

British Troops And Iran

London, May 26 (AP)—The Moscow radio broadcast tonight what the announcer said was a report from the Tehran press urging the Iranian Government to send a commission to southern Iran "for the inspection of the evacuation of British troops from Iranian territory."

Pravda Assails Britain And U.S. On Iran Issue

Moscow, May 26 (AP)—*Pravda* said today that the American and British position favoring retention of the Iranian question on the agenda of the United Nations Security Council was "distinguished by complete disrespect for information sent by Iranian Prime Minister Ahmed Qavam."

"Not having any kind of possibility to deny the official statement of the Iranian Government, they began merely verbally to subject it to doubt," *Pravda's* international commentator "Reviewer" said.

He also accused "some members" of the Council of undermining the United Nations organization.

"The English representative found it even possible to place under doubt the work of the commission sent by the Iranian Government to Azerbaijan," the article said. The commission went to Azerbaijan to determine whether Soviet troops had been withdrawn.

The commentator accused the British and American representatives on the Council of employing filibustering tactics similar to those used in the United States Senate.

"It is especially necessary to notice that the conduct of some members of the Security Council seriously undermined the foundation of the United Nations Organization," the article said.

GANDHI BACKS BRITISH PLAN

Advises Indians To Accept Plan Without Perturbation

New Delhi, May 26 (AP)—Mohandas K. Gandhi assured India today that the British Cabinet mission's plan for Indian independence was "the best document the British Government could have produced in the circumstances," and advised the Indian people to accept its terms without perturbation.

Gandhi's statement was published in his weekly paper *Harijan*, and was looked upon as charting the course for the Congress party, of which he is the dominant spirit.

Disagrees On Free Choice

Gandhi said he did not agree with a statement last night in which the Cabinet mission said it had not intended for the provinces of British India to have a free choice to enter whatever subdivision they desired in the constitution-making body.

He said that the phraseology of the independence proposal made it plain that the various provinces had such a right.

"If my interpretation is valid, there is not the slightest cause for perturbation," Gandhi said.

The Indian leader said that his compliment to the Cabinet mission was not intended to mean that "what is best from the British standpoint is also best or even good from the Indian standpoint. Their best may possibly be harmful.

"They have come to devise the easiest and quickest method of ending British rule," he wrote. "We must be brave enough to believe their declaration until the contrary is proved."

Stopford To Get Mountbatten Job

Batavia, May 26 (AP)—An Allied communiqué announced today that Lieut. Gen. Sir Montaque C. N. Stopford will succeed Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten as Southeast Asia commander when Mountbatten leaves for London soon. General Stopford has been commander of ground forces in the theater.

The communiqué was issued after a conference in Singapore attended by Hubertus J. Van Mook, Acting Governor General of the Netherlands Indies, Lord Mountbatten, Lord Killearn, British special commissioner for Southeast Asia, and other high Allied leaders.

The conference dealt with evacuation of Japanese, safeguarding of internees, relief of British troops by Dutch forces and the political situation in the Indies, the communiqué said.

Japanese Admiral to Die For Murder of Americans

Abe Will Hang, While Two Others Get Prison

GUAM, May 23 (Delayed) (AP).—Vice-Admiral Koso Abe was sentenced to hang and two other Japanese received prison terms today for the beheading of nine of the famous Carlson raiders on Kwajalein Island in 1942.

An American military commission sentenced Captain Yoshio Obara to ten years imprisonment, and Lieutenant Commander Hisakichi Naiki to five years for their part in the executions. Abe was Japanese commander on Kwajalein.

The victims were among fourteen Americans stranded on Makin Island during a raid on that island in August, 1942, fifteen months before the large-scale American invasion of the Gilberts.

JAPANESE RENEW CLAMOR FOR FOOD

Government Drafts Plans For Works Program

Tokyo, May 26 (AP)—Japanese renewed their clamor for more food today as the Government drafted plans for a 2,100,000,000 yen ($140,000,000) public works program designed to create jobs for 700,000 unemployed.

Kyodo news agency reported a mass demonstration of 20,000 workers at Nagoya demanding immediate delivery of delayed rice rations and removal of the prefectural governor and other officials. It was the first public demonstration since General MacArthur's recent warning against "mob violence." Kyodo said it was "quite orderly."

Fertilizers, First Step

Jiro Hoshijima, the new Minister of Commerce and Industry, said the Government was working on a program to provide fertilizers as a first step toward increasing the country's production. More fertilizer, he explained, will mean more food, and more food will enable more workers to mine more coal and process more steel.

Hoshijima also outlined a long-range plan for dispersal of Japan's highly centralized industries and the encouragement of small enterprises based on craftsmanship, rather than mass production. The labor-saving methods of mass production, he said, were unnecessary with a population of 73,000,000.

In an interview describing a proposed five-year plan for industrial recovery, Hoshijima advocated the breaking up of former Zaibatsu (family monopoly) plants into independent small enterprises.

Cushion The Shock

These new enterprises, he said, could absorb the unemployed and at the same time cushion the shock of Zaibatsu dissolution. Under the new system, he added, Japan still could produce commodities for the world market, though "it will take a long time to return to prewar normalcy."

As an example of possible decentralization the minister mentioned a bicycle plant at Nagoya which has been employing 10,000 workers. "These," he said, "can be dispersed to the countryside. One factory unit will make chains while others will make spokes and other parts."

Chichibu and 14 Others Leave House of Peers

Princes Obey MacArthur Order; Resignations Reach 161

TOKYO, May 26 (AP).—Japan's House of Peers today lost another fifteen members of princely rank, among them Prince Chichibu, Emperor Hirohito's brother.

The Imperial Household announced that he and fourteen other princes had resigned as the

Soviet Reverses Stand, Allows U.S. Writer To Stay In Romania

Bucharest, May 25 [*Delayed—AP*]—Reuben Markham, correspondent of the *Christian Science Monitor*, said today a Soviet military command order directing him to leave Romania had been "reversed pending a decision from a high level following a (United States) State Department appeal."

Markham, who is in Constanta, has been ordered to leave the country by Sunday, after Red Army and Leftist Romanian publications asserted he meddled in Romanian politics and had declared in a political speech that war between the United States and Russia was inevitable.

The correspondent has denied making any political speech in Romania.

30.24-2999.

result of a directive from General Douglas MacArthur which withdrew their previous special privileges and honorary offices. So far 161 peers have resigned in compliance with Allied orders.

Saburo Kurusu To Be Witness Against Tojo

Tokyo, *Monday*, May 27 (AP)—Saburo Kurusu, who talked in Washington of peace while Japan's carrier fleet moved in to attack Pearl Harbor, will be a witness against Hideki Tojo, wartime Premier, and other top Japanese war-crimes defendants, Chief Prosecutor Joseph B. Keenan said today.

Keenan added, however, that "I am not aware of" any startling new evidence or documents that Kurusu might introduce in the trials, beginning June 3. Kurusu has denied repeatedly that he knew anything of the closely guarded plans for Japan's surprise attack.

'LOVE AND KISSES' FOR CONGRESSMEN

TOKYO, May 26—(AP) American congressmen were being deluged today with "love and kisses" messages from soldiers in Tokyo, to the bewilderment of Japanese radio clerks and operators.

All day long the clerks were busy collecting nine yen each (60 cents) from G.I.'s who specified "form 43" addressed to various senators and representatives in Washington.

Form 43 in the low-rate stock message system is translated at the receiving end as "love and kisses."

A checkup at three branch telegraph offices showed 879 such messages already filed and more pouring in steadily.

"I can't understand it," complained one harassed clerk. "We only sent 300 love and kisses on Mother's Day."

What he couldn't understand was that in a $20 regular radiogram Saturday, two G.I. office workers had sent congressional leaders a demand that the draft be continued so they could go home. The original message advised that in the interests of economy, subsequent endorsements by individual soldiers would be the "love and kisses" form.

The Army paper Stars and Stripes reported the campaign this morning, and the deceptively affectionate greetings began to clog the air.

Goodfellow Sees MacArthur

TOKYO, May 26 (AP)—Col. M. Preston Goodfellow, en route home to Washington after a five-month assignment as political adviser to the United States commander in Korea, said today the recent breakup of the United States-Soviet joint conference had solidified the people of the American-occupied southern zone. Colonel Goodfellow called on Gen. Douglas MacArthur and delivered an oral message from Dr. Syngman Rhee, veteran Korean political leader, expressing thanks for the way affairs were being conducted in the United States zone.

Russians Again Charge U.S. Fighting In China

Moscow, May 26 (AP)—*Trud*, Russian trade union organ, published today a Tass dispatch from Shanghai quoting the magazine *China Weekly Review* as saying that hundreds of peaceful citizens of Manchuria had been killed or wounded by American bombs.

This was the second article to appear in the Moscow press within less than a week asserting that Americans were giving military assistance to the Kuomintang (Chinese Central) Government.

Today's *Trud* article quoted a war correspondent for the Chinese magazine as saying both American tanks and bombers with American-trained crews were supporting the Central Government Army in Manchuria.

The article quoted a war correspondent for the Chinese magazine as saying that both American tanks and bombers with American-trained crews were supporting the Government's Army in Manchuria.

pushed on northeastward 60 miles to the vicinity of Tehhwei, 80 miles southwest of Communist-held Harbin.

These dispatches said the Communists were reconcentrating their forces around Tsitsihar (Lungkiang), 170 miles northwest of Harbin, and around Tunghwa, 155 miles south of Changchun and only 40 miles from the border of Russian-occupied Northern Korea.

The independent Peiping paper Hsin Min Pao quoted a Communist spokesman, however, as saying that there was no large-scale fighting anywhere in Manchuria and that the Communist retreat from the capital, Changchun, constituted a virtual cease-fire decision.

General Truce Predicted

This paper predicted a general truce by Tuesday.

Optimism also flowered in Nan-

king from an amicable meeting between Communist representatives and Kuomintang moderates seeking immediate peace.

The conference failed to reach a final agreement, but Lei Chen, secretary-general of the Political Consultative Council, to which all parties belong, said there was overall satisfaction with the progress made and both sides were striving to find a solution.

The meeting ended late last night at the home of Shao Li-Tze, Kuomintang liberal. Among those attending was the Government's foreign minister, Wang Shih-chieh; the Interior minister, Chang Li-sheng; and the top Communists, Gen. Chou En-lai, Tung Pi-wu and Lu Ting-yi.

Chou, who has led the Communist negotiations throughout, talk-

Manchurian Truce Seen As Chinese Leaders Meet

NANKING, May 26. — (AP) Government troops were reported advancing rapidly on the big Manchurian city of Harbin today, but renewal of direct negotiations between government and Communist leaders in Nanking led to predictions of an imminent truce in all Manchuria.

Generalissimo and Madame Chiang Kai-shek were still in Mukden, where they flew Friday to confer with the Government generals who were represented as being most anxious to continue pressing their advantage against the Communists before coming to terms.

Troops Push Ahead

Latest Manchurian dispatches to independent and pro-government papers said the Government troops, encouraged by their easy recapture of Changchun on Thursday, had

ed at length with General Marshall shortly before attending the conference.

Marshall, the special American envoy whose job is to try to unify China, lent his personal plane to the Chiangs for their trip to Mukden to see the militant generals.

With Marshall working quietly behind the scenes, many Chinese in Nanking expressed feelings that the end of the civil warfare in Manchuria might truly be in sight. They voiced greater concern about the situation in North China, particularly Shangtung province.

The Government Ministry of Information reported that the Communists were continuing to tighten a ring as close as 12 miles around Tsinan, Shantung provincial capital. Communists quarters insisted the reports from Shantung were exaggerated if not false.

McClure Heads For U.S.

Nanking, May 26 (AP)—Maj. Gen. Robert McClure, commander of the United States military advisory group in China, left today for the United States in a routine change of station. He will be replaced by Maj. Gen. J. P. Lucas, wartime commander of the United States 3d Division of Anzio beachhead fame.

PAULEY IN SHANGHAI

SHANGHAI, May 26 — (AP) Edwin W. Pauley, American reparations commissioner, arrived in Shanghai from Peiping tonight. He is due to return to Korea tomorrow.

ELECTION OF ROXAS MAY GO TO COURTS

Philippine Minority Senators Charge That 'Steam Roller' Is Used in Upper House

MANILA, May 26 (AP)—Minority members of the Philippine Senate protested tonight the proclamation by majority Senators of Manuel A. Roxas' election to the Presidency and said they would test its validity in the Supreme Court.

Mr. Roxas is scheduled to be inaugurated on Tuesday. His election was to have been officially proclaimed on Saturday at a joint session of the House and Senate, but the minority Senators walked out in a dispute over organization of the upper chamber.

After the walkout, twelve majority Senators proclaimed Mr. Roxas elected and unanimously approved a resolution barring three Senate supporters of outgoing President Sergio Osmeña from taking the oath of office.

Under the rules of the pre-war Senate, sixteen members were required for a quorum. The Roxas group asserts that the old rules do not apply; the Osmeña faction contends that they do.

"Fascism now is on the march in the Philippines," asserted Minority Leader Thomas Confesor in a Sunday night statement. "The majority party Senators in the opening session, determined to curtail the rights of the minority, have taken pernicious anti-democratic steps.

"The majority Senators destroyed democratic practices that have served, until now, to uphold and maintain democratic institutions in America and the Philippines. They have laid the foundation of a totalitarian regime."

The dispute that led to the minority walkout hinged on the refusal of the Roxas groups to adopt previous Senate rules requiring a two-thirds majority for denial of the oath to an elected member.

This attitude Mr. Confesor branded as unconstitutional, pointing out that it could result in the barring of the entire minority at the whim of the majority.

The minority Senators were undecided up to a late hour Sunday whether to remain away from the scheduled Monday session of the Legislature and take the case direct to the Supreme Court, or to attend and walk out again if the majority should repeat its "steam-roller" tactics.

The liberal Congress of Labor Organizations adopted a resolution endorsing the minority stand, and the independent Manila Times editorially approved the walkout.

Swiss Agree To Give Allies Half Of Nazi Hoarded Assets

Washington, May 26 (AP)—Switzerland signed an agreement tonight formally giving to the Allies half the Nazi Germany assets in that country, estimated by Allied officials at $700,000,000.

In addition the Swiss give to the Allies $58,140,000 of a "looted gold" hoard the Nazis had in Switzerland.

Representatives of the United States, Great Britain and France signed the "accord and an annex," ending ten weeks of negotiations.

Switzerland's approval of the agreement is subject to ratification by the Swiss Parliament.

Russia Not Represented

Russia was not represented because it gave up claim to any German assets in Switzerland under the Paris reparations agreement with the other Allies.

Under the reparations agreement, the United States and Great Britain will get 28 per cent apiece of the funds realized in liquidating the former German properties.

The United States takes none of the $58,140,000 in gold, but will give up its share to France, Belgium and other countries which had gold stolen from them by the Germans during the war.

French officials last week expressed sharp dissatisfaction with the agreement on the gold, claiming the other Allies had not driven a hard enough bargain. During the conversations the negotiators had agreed that there was at least $130,000,000 of Nazi gold in Switzerland.

U.S. Point Of View

American officials maintained that they relaxed their previous demands for all the gold in an effort to reach an agreement on the liquidation of other German properties in Switzerland. They feel that since the Swiss have consented to let an Allied commission work with them in ferreting out and disposing of German properties, a much better job can be done of making certain these assets are not used by the Germans to start another war.

Randolph Paul, special assistant to President Truman for the task, signed the agreement for the United States and Paul Chargueraud and F. W. McCombe for France and Great Britain. Dr. Walther Stucki represented Switzerland at the ceremony.

Scheduled Division

The Swiss were permitted to retain the other half of the Nazi assets as an alternative to their suggestion that the question of division be submitted to an international tribunal.

The remaining 44 per cent of funds realized from liquidation of the Nazi assets will be divided among other European allies who signed the reparations agreement in Paris. France will get sixteen per cent and Yugoslavia is next with 6.6 per cent.

Like the United States, Britain made no claims to the looted gold.

AGREEMENT SEEN ON LOAN TO FRANCE

WASHINGTON, May 26 — (AP) Government officials expressed confidence today that the last-minute hitch in French-American financial talks would be cleared early this week.

These officials said announcement of the loan of more than $1,000,000,000 to France was being held up by a mass of detail involving the surplus property phase of the negotiations.

France is expected to get American credit, as part of the agreement, with which she can purchase surplus Army property ranging trucks to fixed installations.

French and American financial experts are scheduled to renew their talks Monday morning and it is "very possible" that the 11-weeks-old conversations can be wound up either Monday or Tuesday, said one official who preferred not to be named.

Although previous indications were that France would get a total credit of $1,150,000,000 to finance her reconstruction program, these

FOOD RELIEF TO SET RECORD

U.S. Sending 400,000,000 Bushels Of Wheat Abroad

Washington, May 26 (AP)—Clinton P. Anderson, Secretary of Agriculture, said today that the United States will set a world record for food relief shipments in the next five weeks.

In a coast-to-coast broadcast, sponsored by the American Dairy Association, he said "the next five weeks will witness the greatest single movement of a food commodity in world history."

The nation is engaged, he said, in the final push "toward fulfillment of America's promise to export 400,000,000 bushels of wheat by the end of the current wheat marketing year, June 30

"Making Desperate Effort"

"We are making a desperate effort to get every last bushel of wheat that we can possibly ship right now in the most critical part of the famine period. . . . As a result of this record movement housewives temporarily may not be able to buy all the bread and flour they want in their stores during the next few weeks."

Anderson said two fifths of the world's total exports of all food grains for the marketing year 1945-46 will consist of wheat from American farms.

Exports for the 1945-46 crop year approximate one third of the nation's wheat crop, he said.

Other Results

The exports, in addition to causing temporary shortages of bread and flour now also will result next year in less pork, leaner beef and fewer poultry and eggs because of the feed shortage.

The Secretary mentioned the importance of the dairy industry's part in the famine relief program.

During the first three months of this year, he said, 300,000,000 pounds of canned milk and 100,000,000 pounds of powdered milk were sent abroad for relief purposes, mainly for women and children.

In the next twelve months, he stated, the famine relief program will require 100,000,000 pounds of cheese, 624,000,000 pounds of canned milk and 200,000,000 pounds of powdered milk.

Hoover In Mexico City To Get Food Relief Aid

Mexico City, May 26 (AP)—Former President Herbert Hoover arrived today o nthe first lap of a Latin-American tour to appeal for additional relief for the world's famine areas.

Hoover declined comment on the extent and kind of relief Mexico would be asked to contribute.

He will remain here Monday and Tuesday and is scheduled to arrive in Panama May 29.

1945

OPA Lifts Rent Controls At Some Resort Areas

Washington, May 26 (AP)—OPA today provided for removal of rent control from some resort area dwellings rented on a year-around basis.

Beginning tomorrow, landlords may apply for elimination on controls if their places are vacant and if demand is no longer great enough to assure occupancy on a twelve-month basis.

OPA said this provision applies only where living accommodations essentially seasonal were rented on a year-round basis because of the war.

FLIGHT TRAINING AVAILABLE TO GI'S

WASHINGTON, May 26—(AP) Veterans can learn to fly under the G.I. bill of rights provided the schools they attend can qualify them for Civil Aeronautics administration ratings.

The Veterans administration today announced the CAA yardstick would be used in approving flight training schools.

Five types of courses, ranging from elementary flight to multi-engine pilot rating are provided for but only one course may be taken at a time.

VA will pay $500 for tuition and fees if a course is less than a full school year of 30 weeks; anything over that the veteran himself will have to pay. Where the course runs longer than 30 weeks, VA may pay over the $500, but "charge off" the extra amount against the veteran's training eligibility.

ARMY TO REDUCE SEPARATION UNITS

WASHINGTON, May 26. — (AP) With more than 7,000,000 men released by the Army since V-E day, the War department announced today that more than half its separation centers have been closed or ordered to shut down.

Nine of 27 camps operated by the Army service forces have been closed, and six others will become inoperative by the end of July, a statement said. These are Camp Shelby, Miss.; Camp Atterbury, Ind.; Camp McCoy, Wis.; Fort Bliss, Tex.; Camp Chaffee, Ark.; and Fort Douglas, Utah.

Eighteen separation centers are still in operation with facilities to reduce the Army's strength to the required figure of 1,550,000 by July 1, it was stated.

From a peak of 8,300,000 the Army has dwindled to approximately 1,700,000. By April 30, the total released was 7,074,000, it was announced.

ENLISTMENTS FALL

WASHINGTON, May 26—(AP) A continued downward trend in Army enlistments was reported today. Maj. Gen. Harold N. Gilbert, who directs the recruiting campaign, said it reflected the men's uncertainty over future of the draft and proposed pay increases.

The week of May 8-14, the latest for which totals were available, produced 11,043 recruits, compared with a weekly average of around 20,000 during the winter, Army officials said.

TALBOT PREDICTS G. O. P. WILL NEED 'NEW TICKET'

HARTFORD, May 26—(AP) Representative Joseph E. Talbot left with the state convention of Young Republicans an assertion that the Republican party is "not going to have an easy time" in the November state election because it faces the necessity of building up" a complete ticket from top to bottom."

The convention sidetracked to a study committee a resolution calling for the payment of a state bonus to veterans of World War II, and unanimously went on record as favoring an increase in the State Soldiers,' Sailors' and Marines' fund "so that adequate funds will always be available for the continued operation and accomplishments of the purposes of this fund."

Mathew Anastasio of East Haven was unanimously elected president of the organization. Also elected without opposition were Agnes Carrier of Goodyear, Sidney P. Simons of Bridgeport and Ray Abeling, Jr., of Torrington, vice-presidents; Lucy d'Aquilla of Middletown, recording secretary; Robert Galbraith of Somers, treasurer; Harry R. Sund of New Britain, national committeeman, and Harriet Rogers of the New London, national committee-woman.

Liquor "Guzzling" By U.N. Deplored

Boston, May 26 (AP)—President Daniel L. Marsh, of Boston University, said today that "members of the United Nations Organization would think more clearly . . . if there were less guzzling of liquor by its members."

"A thoughtful person cannot help being distressed," he said in a baccalaureate address, "at the reports of drunkenness attending diplomatic and international gatherings."

"No wonder that so many of the international conferences turn out to be lost week ends!"

"News dispatches disclosed," Dr. Marsh said, "that members of the United Nations Organization, when sitting in London, protested because they were not allowed to have a private bar in the Methodist church where the meeting was being held.

"One of the first things that had to be done for the United Nations Council on the campus on Hunter College was to set up a private bar for the members. . . .

"I am not a fanatic on this subject, but it is time for somebody to call attention to the fact that the members of the United Nations Organization would think more clearly and act more patiently if there were less guzzling of liquor by its members—and by the same token the successful working of this last hope of the peace of the world would be made more sure."

ship dock Port Marion, 21 Navy. Army service dependents, and following with no passenger information: LST 927, YP's 641, 621, 630, 645, 633, LCI 78 and Fleet Tug 179, towing Barrack Ship 57.

At San Francisco

Miscellaneous on following: LST 1043 from Pearl Harbor, 20 Navy; LST 1019 from Pearl Harbor, 39 Navy.

Part Of 8th Fleet Reaches New York

New York, May 26 (AP)—The 8th Fleet, commanded by Admiral Marc A. Mitscher, began steaming into New York harbor today for the celebration of "Fleet Week," beginning tomorrow.

A dozen ships—transports, oilers and cargo vessels—arrived during the day. The remainder of the 34-ship fleet is expected tomorrow. The Battleship Missouri will head the list.

Redeployment Schedule

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

Two ships with 1,656 returning service veterans are scheduled to arrive today at New York; two with 655 at San Francisco, and 13 with more than 29 men at San Diego.

SHIPS ARRIVING TODAY

At New York

Miscellaneous troops on following: J. W. McAndrew from Bremerhaven, 1,456; Eufaula Victory from LaHavre, 1,200.

At San Francisco

Miscellaneous personnel on following: Cape Bon from Pearl Harbor, 630 Navy; Tolman from Pearl Harbor, 25 Navy.

At Seattle

Milford Victory from Yokohoma, 1,070 Army, including nine nurses. USS Comstock (docking at Bremerton) from Pearl Harbor, 237 Navy and Coast Guard.

ARRIVALS YESTERDAY

At New York

Miscellaneous troops on following: Maritime Victory from Bremen, 1,466; Williams Victory from Bremerhaven, 812.

The George Goethals from Le Havre, with 462 wives and children of servicemen.

At San Diego

Miscellaneous personnel on following: YP 637, five Navy; LCI's 1010, 373, 568 and 439, with combined total 24 Navy; LCI's 355, 633, 755, 640, LC47, APC 39, LST 1043, LCS 78, no passenger information.

At San Diego

Miscellaneous on following: Land-

EIGHT GI BABIES ILL AS TRANSPORT DOCKS

NEW YORK, May 26—(AP) Eight sick babies of G.I. brides arrived here today aboard the Army transport George Goethals and were taken at once to Fort Hamilton Station hospital in Brooklyn as a precautionary measure.

The ship brought 351 wives and 48 children of American soldiers and about a score of civilian passengers from Le Havre, France.

One of the ailing infants was "teething and running a high temperature," while the sickness of the other seven, all under six months of age, was diagnosed as "slight cases of malnutrition," an Army officer said.

About half of the wives and children were met by husbands. The rest were expected to be debarked and enroute to their new homes by Tusday.

Camden Girl, British Seaman Differ On Meaning Of 'Maybe'

Camden, N.J., May 26 (AP)—A story of international romance was spiked today by a 19-year-old Camden brunette who hopes she has convinced a former merchant seaman in London of the meaning of "maybe."

The girl—Betty Sonnenberg—said a statement cabled from England that she would be wed to Arthur Graham Hulbert, of Newport, Monmouthshire, England, left her "slightly flabbergasted."

Transocean Semantics

Hulbert, who met Betty when a ship he was aboard docked here, had declared in England that she "said yes" when he opened a transocean conversation with, "Will you marry me?"

According to Miss Sonnenberg, however, Hulbert "started off by saying, 'No means no. Maybe means yes.'

"Schooling Comes First"

"Then he said: 'Will you marry me?'" Miss Sonnenberg said in an interview. "And I said: 'Maybe,' but I didn't mean it that way. I really meant maybe."

She said Hulbert has asked her to come to England, but that her "schooling comes first."

"I plan to continue our correspondence," she declared. "Nothing more."

She is a laboratory technician student at the West Jersey Hospital. Hulbert, Miss Sonnenberg said, is now a student at the University of London.

MAY 28 1945

Newport, England, May 26--(AP)--The tinkle of telephone bells on both sides of the Atlantic Ocean [illegible] wedding bells for [illegible] Betty [illegible] Sonnenberg, 21, of 1242 Langham Ave., Camden, N. J., and Arthur Hulbert, 24, of Newport.

"Betty said yes," Hulbert reported exultantly. He opened the trans-oceanic conversation with, "Will you marry me?"

Hulbert, a former merchant seaman who met his fiancee in America when she was 15, said the marriage would take place here next spring, with another ceremony to follow when they go together to the United States.

30.24-3001

THE BRITISH AND FRENCH HAVE NOT ANNOUNCED A SIMILAR EMBARGO, BUT IT WAS BELIEVED THEY WOULD FOLLOW THE AMERICAN LEAD.

DELIVERY OF BETWEEN 15 AND 20 PLANTS ALLOCATED LAST DECEMBER TO REPARATIONS CLAIMANTS WILL BE COMPLETED, CLAY SAID. HE ADDED THAT THIS WOULD LEAVE 150 PLANTS ALREADY REPORTED AS AVAILABLE FOR REPARATIONS WHICH WOULD NOT BE DISMANTLED OR CRATED UNTIL SOMETHING WAS DONE TO IMPLEMENT THE POTSDAM PROTOCOL.

CLAY LISTED THREE POINTS ON WHICH HE SAID THE POTSDAM PROTOCOL SHOULD BE IMPLEMENTED:

1. ADMINISTERING GERMANY AS AN ECONOMIC ENTITY, WITH THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE NECESSARY CENTRAL AGENCIES.
2. ESTABLISHMENT OF AN EXPORT-IMPORT PROGRAM FOR GERMANY TO PROVIDE CREDITS TO PAY FOR IMPORTS OF FOOD AND NECESSARY RAW MATERIALS.
3. ESTABLISHMENT OF FREE INTER-ZONAL TRADE TO HELP THE CRIPPLED AMERICAN ZONE CHECK THE DOWNWARD SPIRAL OF ITS INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION WITH MATERIALS WHICH OTHER ZONES, NOTABLY THE RUSSIAN, CAN SUPPLY.

TU519PED

NEW YORK, MAY 26--THE SIAMESE GOVERNMENT, CHARGING THAT FRENCH TROOPS FROM INDOCHINA HAD CROSSED THE MEKONG RIVER AND "INVADED" SIAM, HAS APPEALED TO THE BRITISH AND AMERICAN EMBASSIES IN BANGKOK AND TO THE UNITED NATIONS FOR HELP, AN NBC BROADCAST FROM THE SIAMESE CAPITAL SAID TONIGHT.

THE BROADCAST QUOTED THE SIAMESE GOVERNMENT AS SAYING THE FRENCH TROOPS HAD "SET FIRE" TO A TOWN 300 MILES NORTHEAST OF BANGKOK AND "BOMBARDED" A SECOND TOWN.

THE BORDER INCIDENT, THE BROADCAST SAID, BEGAN SEVERAL DAYS AGO WHEN THE FRENCH SENT AN ULTIMATUM TO SIAM DEMANDING THE RETURN OF CERTAIN POLITICAL REFUGEES WHO HAD FLED LAOS IN INDOCHINA AND TAKEN REFUGE IN SIAM.

TA1026PED

TOKYO, MONDAY, MAY 27-(AP)-U.S. REPARATIONS COMMISSIONER EDWIN C. PAULEY TODAY INFERENTIALLY REBUKED ONE OF TOKYO'S LEADING NEWSPAPERS, ASSERTING ASAHI HAD MISINTERPRETED HIM.

AS IMPLYING THE JAPANESE WOULD BE PREVENTED FROM MANUFACTURING FARM IMPLEMENTS AND FERTILIZER FOR EXPORT.

PAULEY WROTE ALLIED HEADQUARTERS DENYING HE HAD MADE SUCH AN IMPLICATION. AN ACCOMPANYING EXPLANATION FROM A PAULEY SPOKESMAN SAID ENOUGH MACHINE TOOLS WOULD BE LEFT IN JAPAN FOR THE MANUFACTURE OF AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, AND ADDED THAT THE REPARATIONS CHIEF HAD SAID NOTHING TO INDICATE HE WAS "OPPOSED TO A REASONABLE PLAN TO ALLOW SUFFICIENT EXPORTS TO COVER THE COSTS OF NECESSARY IMPORTS."

THE SPOKESMAN SAID PAULEY'S STAFF WAS CONVINCED JAPAN COULD PRODUCE MORE NITROGEN FERTILIZER THAN IT REQUIRES BUT SHOULD NOT EXPAND ITS AMMONIUM SULFATE INDUSTRY TO THE EXTENT WHERE IT COULD USE IT FOR CONCEALED WAR PRODUCTION. #

TOKYO, MONDAY, MAY 27-(AP)-SIX JAPANESE, FORMER NAVAL OFFICERS, WERE CHARGED TODAY WITH COMPLICITY IN THE BEHEADING OF SIX AMERICAN AIRMEN IN THE EAST INDIES. THEIR WAR CRIMES TRIALS WILL BE IN MANILA.

FOUR DEFENDANTS, LT. SENTARO YAMAGUCHI, ENS. KIYOTO TASUKI, WARRANT OFFICER KOZIRO TSUDA AND SUPERIOR PETTY OFFICER ISABURO SUGUWARA, ARE CHARGED WITH BEHEADING SECOND LT. LESLIE W. JACOBS, SGT. JAMES W. HAGGERTY AND CPL. FRANK J. MOLINARI (ADDRESS UNKNOWN). THE EXECUTIONS OCCURRED IN FEBRUARY, 1945, NEAR SAMARINDA, BORNEO.

CHARGED WITH BEHEADING THREE OTHER UNIDENTIFIED AMERICAN FLIERS NEAR AMBON, NETHERLANDS EAST INDIES, AUG. 29, 1945, WERE LT. HARUMICHI NOGI AND WARRANT OFFICER KIYOSATO YOSHIZAKI.

PROSECUTORS WILL BE LT. COL. PRIMITIVO RAMIREZ, PHILIPPINES ARMY, CAVITE; AND CAPT. CLAYTON L. NELSON, NEW PRAGUE, MINN., WHO RECENTLY PROSECUTED JAPANESE CAPT. SATORU ONO ON A SIMILAR CHARGE. ONO WAS HANGED. #

PEIPING, MAY 25-(AP)-THE INDEPENDENT NEWSPAPER HSIN MIN PAO SAID TODAY THAT A CEASE-FIRE ORDER IN MANCHURIA WAS EXPECTED TO BE ISSUED WITHIN THREE DAYS.

IT QUOTED A COMMUNIST SPOKESMAN IN PEIPING AS SAYING THAT COMMUNIST MILITARY ACTION IN NORTHEAST CHINA ACTUALLY WAS CESSATION OF CATTLE. NO LARGE-SCALE FIGHTING WAS REPORTED TODAY ANYWHERE IN MANCHURIA, WHERE GOVERNMENT TROOPS ARE PUSHING NORTHWARD FROM THE CAPITAL, CHANGCHUN, TOWARD HARBIN AND TSITHIHAR.

THE COMMUNIST SPOKESMAN SAID RED TROOPS HAD NOT DESTROYED ANY RAILROAD LINES IN MANCHURIA SINCE MAY 2.

THE INDEPENDENT SHIH CHIEH JIH PAO IN A MUKDEN DISPATCH SAID GENERAL TU YU-MING'S GOVERNMENT TROOPS WHICH TOOK CHANGCHUN ON THURSDAY ARE APPROACHING TEHHUI, 60 MILES NORTH OF CHANGCHUN.

BA327APS NM

NANKING, MAY 25-(AP)-GEN. TAI CHIEN, WHO WILL HEAD CHINESE OCCUPATION FORCES TO BE SENT TO JAPAN, WILL LEAVE FOR TOKYO MONDAY TO CONFER WITH GENERAL MACARTHUR ON THE USE OF THE TROOPS.

NANKING, MAY 25-(AP)-THE CHINESE CENTRAL NEWS AGENCY SAID TODAY THE SUPREME COURT HAD UPHELD THE DEATH SENTENCE IMPOSED ON CHU MIN-YI, PUPPET MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS. HE WILL BE EXECUTED WITHIN A FEW DAYS.

HONOLULU, MAY 26-(AP)-ARMY AND NAVY RESCUE PLANES SEARCHED THE MID-PACIFIC TODAY FOR AN ATC CARGO TRANSPORT PLANE MISSING ON A VFLIGHT BETWEEN KWAJALEIN AND GUAM.

MAJ. BEN DUVALL OF ATC SAID THE PLANE TOOK OFF FROM KWAJALEIN YESTERDAY MORNING ON A REGULAR MAIL-FREIGHT RUN, GAVE THREE POSITION REPORTS AND THEN WAS SILENT. THE PLANE WAS BELIEVED DOWN ABOUT 500 MILES FROM KWAJALEIN.

THE NUMBER OF PERSONS ABOARD WAS NOT KNOWN HERE, DUVALL SAID.

BA425APS

Anglo-U.S. Bloc Ganged Up On Russia, Molotov Charges

Moscow, May 27 (AP) — Foreign Commissar V. M. Molotov asserted today that a United States and British "bloc" had waged an offensive against Russia at the four-power meeting of foreign ministers in Paris.

He declared that the proposals of Secretary of State James F. Byrnes for writing European peace treaties in the United Nations Assembly if there was no agreement this summer among the four leading nations was contrary to decisions made at the Potsdam conference of President Truman, Prime Minister Attlee of Great Britain and Premier Stalin.

Russia, he said, would not be forced into acceptance of British and American proposals by "threats and intimidation."

Charges Intimidation

"The prestige of the Security Council (of the United Nations) has already been submited to grave trials," Molotov said in a full-page statement published in the official newspaper, *Pravda*, giving his view of the recent Paris meeting of Byrnes, British Foreign Secretary Ernest Bevin and French Foreign Minister Georges Bidault and himself.

The suggestion that the United Nations consider the draft of peace treaties, Molotov said, "is one more attempt to break up the procedure of concerted work which was established in recent years and to utilize methods of pressure, threats and intimidation."

He declared that American and British capital was trying to "subdue" nations weakened by the war.

"Gave Conference No Chance"

He said that Britain and the United States, "grouping themselves in a bloc, gave the conference no chance of reaching an agreed decision" on the disposition of Italian colonies or on the matter of Italian reparations.

"On the question of former Italian colonies, it was particularly obvious that American and British delegations usually acted on previous agreement, although this ran counter to the lawful interests of other countries," he said.

"In the question of reparations, we encountered again an Anglo-American bloc which, here, too, did not wage an 'offensive for peace' but an offensive against the Soviet Union.

"Sought To Impose Its Will"

"It transpired that the so-called 'offensive for peace' proclaimed in certain American circles is sometimes merely expressed in a desire to impose the will of the two governments on the government of a third state. Certainly no self-respecting allied state will allow the will of another state to be imposed upon it.

"Efforts on the part of certain strong states to impose their will on other nations will occur in the future, too, but in regard to the Soviet Union, both in the past and in the future, they are doomed to failure."

Molotov declared that "they say" it sometimes is difficult to draw a line between the desire for security and the desire for expansion.

Cites U.S. Bid For Bases

"Indeed it is difficult at times," he said. "For instance, what interests of the security of the United States of America dictate the demand for military bases in Iceland? Evidently what matters here is by no means the security of the United States but entirely different aspirations."

Molotov said the world press was "replete with reports that certain circles in the United States, having formed a bloc with their friends in Great Britain, are seeking to establish naval and military bases in all parts of the globe—on Pacific and Atlantic islands, in territories of the states of the Western and Eastern hemispheres."

Molotov said Russia could not agree to calling a formal 21-nation peace conference until representatives of the "big four" had reached preliminary agreement on treaty questions.

Sees Strain On Friendship

For the United States to insist upon such a procedure, Molotov declared, "could have the most undesirable consequences for the further development of friendly relations among the nations seeking to establish a stable peace."

He referred to a proposal put forward by Byrnes, who suggested earlier this month that the Big Four foreign ministers reconvene on June 15 and that they set a date at that time for a general peace conference regardless of whether they can reach agreement on the questions on which they were deadlocked in Paris.

Hits "Inaccurate Statement"

Molotov said Byrnes's proposal would result in a confused situation under which several totally different treaty drafts might be submitted to the peace conference, with the result that the whole thing would end in a "fiasco."

At the same time Molotov asserted that Byrnes had made a "somewhat inaccurate statement" in saying that he had obtained Prime Minister Stalin's "consent in principle" last December to a proposed 25-year treaty among the United States, Britain, Russia and France for accomplishing the disarmament and demilitarization of Germany.

"In December Mr. Byrnes did not as yet have the draft of such a treaty and therefore Prime Minister Stalin's 'consent' to a non-existent treaty could not have been given," Molotov said, "the matter then being reduced to a brief exchange of views on the idea of a treaty of mutual assistance in case of a resumption of German or Japanese aggression."

"Important Point Ignored"

Actually, Molotov said, the draft of the treaty which Byrnes presented at Paris and which drew strong Russian opposition "excluded the question of mutual assistance against German and Japanese aggression."

"It deals only with disarmament and for some reason ignores the most important decision in regard to Germany adopted by the Allies at Tehran, Yalta and Berlin and may lead to a weakening of inter-Allied control aimed at preventing a recurrence of German aggression."

Molotov reviewed at length the situation that developed at the Paris conference, which he said had achieved "certain positive results" with respect to the drafting of peace treaties for Italy, Romania, Bulgaria, Hungary and Finland—"although they cannot be regarded as sufficient."

Quotes Russian Proverb

He dealt at considerable length with American and British opposition to Soviet demands for war reparations from Italy, which he said "serve only as another proof of the correctness of a Russian proverb that 'a full man does not understand a hungry one'."

Pointing to the devastation suffered by large areas of the Soviet Union during the war, Molotov said:

"This is not the first time that, in considering the question of reparations, we face a situation where representatives of countries which did not experience an enemy invasion of their own territories approach this question differently from the Soviet Union."

Seeking "Modest Sum"

Molotov added that he thought the $100,000,000 which Russia seeks in reparations from Italy was "a modest sum" under the circumstances and said that in fixing the figure his Government had taken into consideration the "importance of democratic Italy's participation on the Allies' side in the last years of the war."

The Russian Foreign Minister asserted that "even a small reduction" in the "tremendous occupation expenditure borne by Italy for the benefit of Britain and the U.S.A." would enable Italy to meet Soviet reparation demands.

"For some reason, however," Molotov said, "the chief objections of the American and British side are raised precisely against Italy covering the reparations by the delivery of goods to the Soviet Union.

"Could Agree With Italy"

"The allegation that such deliveries by Italian industry would be made at the cost of financing Italy by the United States and Great Britain has no ground whatsoever.

"On the other hand, one cannot regard it as correct that Italian industry should be considered as subordinated to the interests of American and British industrial circles. The national industry of Italy has a rich past, and new and important prospects of development should open before it.

"If we are not interfered with, the Soviet Union and Italy will reach agreement on reparations without special difficulties."

"Concessions Overlooked"

With respect to the disposition of Italian colonies, Molotov emphasized that at the Paris Foreign Ministers' conference Russia had not pressed her original demand that Tripolitania be placed under Soviet trusteeship, although this, he declared, would have been "of great importance to Soviet merchantmen in the Mediterranean and would fully secure the interest of establishing Tripolitania's national independence within a short time."

He asserted, however, that "the concessions made by the Soviet Union on this question did not receive due appraisal or fair recognition" and therefore the fate of the Italian colonies remained undecided.

Charges British Expansion

Meanwhile, Molotov added, "British troops still remain masters of the situation in these territories (Cirenaica, Tripolitania and Somaliland) as well as in certain territories of Ethiopia."

He attacked a proposal which he said Britain had introduced at Paris "to proclaim the 'independence' of Libya (comprising Cirenaica and Tripolitania) without, however, withdrawing British troops from those territories" and to form "a great Somaliland by including Italian Somaliland and two territories at the expense of Ethiopia"—all under British trusteeship.

"Thus, Great Britain's colonial empire would obtain new expansion of her rights in northern and eastern Africa," Molotov declared.

Previous Agreement "Obvious"

Molotov added that this British plan was not criticized by the American delegation, and said it was "obvious" that the British and American delegations were acting in accordance with a previous agreement.

"Every proposal which seemed undesirable to Great Britain from the point of view of preservation and further consolidation of her monopolistic position in the Mediterranean met with resolute resistance not only on the part of the British but also the American delegation," he declared.

Molotov said that Trieste should be given to Yugoslavia because, "despite the predominance of its Italian population, it cannot be separated from the Julian March (Venezia Giulia) without violating important national interests of Yugoslavia and without grave economic prejudice to Trieste itself."

He pointed out that the Paris conference had failed to agree on the Italian-Yugoslavian frontier and said the problem "demands immediate decision in a spirit that would satisfy the national interests of our common ally."

Small States "Enslaved"

Molotov said that while the ministers were discussing peace treaties "a tendency became apparent" on the part of British-American captial to "subdue to its influence the economy of big and small states and to convert so-called economic aid to these countries to an instrument for achieving those ends."

The Soviet Union, he said, cannot support the efforts of any country "to enslave economically other countries even thought they may have been on the enemy side in the early war years.

"One cannot indeed regard Italy or any other similar state as some sort of a colony where the occupying powers could lord it as they pleased without regard for the national interests of these states," he continued.

Text of Molotov's Statement on Paris Conference

MOSCOW, May 27 (AP)—The text of Foreign Minister Vyacheslav M. Molotov's statement on the recent conference of the Big Four Foreign Ministers in Paris, as published in Pravda:

The conference of the Council of Foreign Ministers in Paris was held in accordance with the decisions of the Moscow Conference of three Ministers held in December of last year.

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It is known that the Moscow Conference, guided by the directives of the Berlin conference of three powers, adopted a definite decision on the preparation of peace treaties for Italy, Rumania, Bulgaria, Hungary and Finland.

The Soviet delegation at the Paris session maintained the position that it is obligatory to fulfill precisely the decision of the Moscow Conference, which provided for the convocation of a conference to discuss the above-mentioned peace treaties after the preparation of corresponding drafts had been completed.

According to the decision of the Moscow Conference, it is required that the necessary agreement in drawing up the above treaties be achieved among the Governments of the Soviet Union, Great Britain and the United States, and, in regard to Italy, also with France.

This means that before the peace conference of representatives of twenty-one States is convoked these Governments must draw up the agreed drafts of the treaties.

Two Pact Drafts Foreseen

A different interpretation could lead to a situation where, let us say, instead of one draft of a peace treaty with Italy, two drafts would be submitted to the conference.

In such a case one group of participants in the conference would be signing one peace treaty, while the other group of participants in the conference would sign another peace treaty —which would actually mean the fiasco of any idea of a unity at the peace conference.

Treading this road, we would have not one peace conference, but two peace conferences, and the aspiration of nations for a stable peace would therefore be frustrated. That such a situation is intolerable is perfectly obvious.

Therefore, the Soviet delegation could not agree with the proposal of the delegation of the United States on setting a date for the convocation of the peace conference, irrespective of the preliminary agreement in preparing the peace treaties.

It is also perfectly obvious that this proposal of the American delegation, which was supported by the British delegation as well, ran counter to the decisions of the Berlin and Moscow conferences and in general could have the most undesirable consequences for further development of friendly relations among the nations seeking to establish a stable peace.

Therefore, the efforts of the Soviet delegation at Paris were aimed precisely at reaching agreed decisions on the main questions of the draft of peace treaties with Italy, Rumania, Bulgaria, Hungary and Finland.

"Positive Results" Mentioned

It should be recognized that certain positive results were reached in this respect, although they cannot be regarded as sufficient. As the result of the work of the Paris conference, the preparation of peace treaties for Rumania, Bulgaria, Hungary and Finland, with the exception of economic clauses, which remained unconsidered, may be regarded as completed in the main.

The Governments that were charged with preparing these treaties agreed on all the basic questions: territorial and military restrictions, reparations and other questions. This was illustrated by the fact that, on the Soviet Government's suggestion, the armistice terms, in which only basic obligations of satellite States had been included, were used as the basis of the above peace treaties, which fully insures the legitimate interests of the Allies without, however, leading to outside interference in the internal affairs of these States.

Questions which remained unagreed upon in regard to the peace treaties with Rumania, Bulgaria, Hungary and Finland refer mainly to the economic section of the treaties, which thus far has not been discussed by the Council of Foreign Ministers, but has been discussed by special commissions where differences have been revealed.

Such a question as that of trade and shipping on the Danube, however, involving vital interests of Danubian countries, has already been discussed more than once by the Council of Foreign Ministers.

Russia's Position Is Stated

The Soviet view maintains that this question cannot be discussed and decided upon without participation of the Danubian countries, if one is guided by a desire to develop friendly relations with those countries. The question of the shipping regime on the Danube is, in the first place, the affair of the Danube States themselves, and it cannot be decided upon in peace treaties with the individual Danube States.

One cannot regard it as correct that certain non-Danubian States should assume the right to dictate their will to the Danubian States and impose a regime on the Danube that would take no heed of the interests of the Danubian States, particularly of the Danube Allied States (Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia).

In regard to the peace treaty with Italy, the situation is far more complicated. Here differences have been revealed on a number of basic questions, as, for instance, on reparations, on the fate of the former Italian colonies, on the Italo-Yugoslav frontier and the destiny of Trieste, and on several other questions.

Let us take the question of reparations. In 1941-42 several hundred thousand troops of Fascist Italy invaded the territory of the U.S.S.R. Jointly with the Hitlerites, they devastated the capital of Soviet White Russia, Minsk and Kharkov and many other cities and villages in the Ukraine, reached the Don River and inflicted tremendous damage on our country.

Soviet Reparations Request

By their invasion of Yugoslavia, Greece and Albania, Italian Fascist troops caused tremendous calamities there as well. Nevertheless, taking into account the fact that fascism in Italy was overthrown and realizing the importance of democratic Italy's participation on the Allies' side in the last years of the war, the Soviet Union restricted its reparations demand for the six-year period to the very modest sum of $100,000,000.

This should at least serve as a reminder that there can be no impunity for aggression and invasion of a foreign territory. At the same time the Soviet Union defends the justness of the reparation demands for Yugoslavia, Greece and Albania, amounting to $200,000,000.

These figures show that our reparation claims on Italy can compensate for only a small part of the damage she inflicted in the war years.

The reparation demands of the Soviet Union on Italy met support at the Paris conference only on the part of the French delegation. The American delegation and, together with it, the British delegation, did not support fully even these just demands of the Soviet Union. It will suffice to say that the delegation of the U. S. A. proposed to include in the sum of reparations for the U.S.S.R. the value of those warships that are allotted to the Soviet Union from Italian war booty, although as far back as at the Berlin conference, when the German problem was considered, the American, British and Soviet Governments found it just to regard the enemy navy as war booty not to be included in the reparations.

Different Approach is Cited

This is not the first time that, in considering the question of reparations, we face a situation where representatives of countries that did not experience an enemy invasion of their own territories approach this question differently from the Soviet Union. Indeed, one cannot reduce the whole thing to words of sympathy in regard to nations that suffered from a foreign invasion and at the same time issue appeals to "forget about reparations."

This would only serve as another proof of the correctness of the Russian proverb that "a full man does not understand a hungry one."

Meanwhile, it is known from the official statements in the Italian press that a tremendous occupation expenditure is borne by Italy for the benefit of Britain and the U. S. A. Even a small reduction of this sum of occupation expenditure, amounting to several thousand million dollars, would suffice for Italy to meet the reparation demands of the Soviet Union.

On the other hand, we are well aware that Italian industry is in need of orders. Fulfillment of reparation demands advanced by the Soviet Union would provide Italian industry with substantial orders for several years without forming a great burden on the Italian State budget.

Why, then, are the chief objections of the American and British side raised precisely against Italy's covering the reparations by deliveries of goods to the Soviet Union? The allegation that such deliveries by Italian industry would be made at the cost of financing Italy by the United States and Great Britain has no ground whatsoever.

Says Accord is Possible

On the other hand, one cannot regard it as correct that Italian industry should be considered as subordinated to the interests of American and British industrial circles. The national industry of Italy has a rich past, and new and important prospects of development should now open before it. If we are not interfered with, the Soviet Union and Italy will reach an agreement on reparations without special difficulties.

Because of difficulties in direct transmission from Moscow the remainder of the text was recorded in London from the Moscow radio by the Soviet monitor.

Much attention was given to the question of former Italian colonies, at both the London and Paris conferences of Foreign Ministers. We did not insist on Tripolitania's being placed for several years under the trusteeship of the Soviet Union alone or even jointly with Italy, although this would be of great importance to Soviet merchantmen on the Mediterranean Sea routes and would fully secure the interests of establishing Tripolitania's national independence within a short time.

The Soviet Union, as well as France, found it desirable that the former colonies be handed to the trusteeship of Italy herself, who, having now become a democratic state, could under the guidance of the United Nations accomplish the task of preparing these countries for national independence.

American Position Changed

This proposal was initially supported by the American delegation, which, however, soon abandoned its position, deferring to the objections of the British delegation.

In view of this, the fate of the Italian colonies remains undecided, and concessions made by the Soviet Union in this question did not receive the due appraisal of fair recognition.

In the question of former Italian colonies, it was particularly obvious that the American and British delegations usually acted on previous agreement, although this ran counter to the lawful interests of other countries.

A British draft was announced at Paris according to which almost all the Italian colonies were actually to fall under Britain's control. As one sees it, it was proposed to do this not only at the expense of vanquished Italy, but also of Ethiopia, which, as is well known, is a member of the United Nations.

The realization of such plans would lead to further consolidation of the practically monopolistic position of Great Britain in the entire tremendous area of the Mediterranean and Red Seas.

These British plans were not criticized by the American delegation; on the other hand, every proposal that seemed undesirable to Great Britain from the point of view of preservation and further consolidation of her monopolistic position in the Mediterranean met with resolute resistance on the part not only of the British but also the American delegation.

It was proposed to proclaim the "independence of Libya," comprising Tripolitania and Cyrenaica, without, however, withdrawing British troops from that territory.

Expansion Efforts Charged

It was also proposed to form "Greater Somaliland" by adding to Italian Somaliland two territories at the expense of Ethiopia (Ogaden and "reserved territories"), and then place "Greater Somaliland" in Great Britain's trusteeship. Thus Great Britain's colonial empire would obtain new expansion of its rights in northern and eastern Africa.

The question of Italian colonies remained undecided and British troops still remain the masters of the situation in these territories, as well as in certain territories in Ethiopia.

The question of the Italo-Yugoslav frontier and Trieste should also be regarded as one of the chief problems of the Paris conference.

The Soviet delegation supported Yugoslavia on this issue. Only the justice of Yugoslav claims to the Julian March (Venezia Giulia) was not disputed by anyone. No one defended the decision adopted after the first World War on the transfer of Julian March to Italy. It was clear to everyone that this is part of Yugoslavia's national territory and that Slovenes and Croats prevail in this territory.

Nevertheless, under the proposal of the American, British and French experts, the Julian March was to be split into two parts—an eastern and a western part. And together with the western part, which, according to the French draft, forms only a small part of the Julian March, Trieste —which constitutes the head of the entire Julian March—was to be wrested from Yugoslavia. Yet the city of Trieste, despite the predominance of the Italian population in it, cannot be separated from the Julian March without violating important national interests of Yugoslavia and without grave economic prejudice to Trieste itself.

Immediate Decision Urged

The problem of the Italo-Yugoslav frontier remained unsolved. Yet it is perfectly clear that it demands immediate decision in a spirit that would satisfy the national interests of our common ally—Yugoslavia.

Nor should one underestimate the importance of the economic problems of the treaty with Italy, the more so because in other peace treaties similar questions of an economic nature arise. In the process of preparation of the peace treaties, a tendency became apparent that endangers the countries that have been weakened by the war, since Anglo-American capital seeks to subdue to its influence the economy of big and small states and to convert so-called economic aid to these countries to an instrument for achieving these ends.

We encountered a desire to include in the treaties numerous economic, financial and other clauses that might be utilized by the strong States to impose their will upon economically weak States that have not yet recovered from the war. As grounds for such proposals, they usually advance arguments about the usefulness of the abolition of trade and other restrictions, about the granting of a free hand to foreign capital and so forth.

On the other hand, the Soviet delegation could not disregard the national interests of the former satellite States that have now taken the road of democratic development and economic revival, since the Soviet Union cannot support the efforts of any State to enslave economically other countries, even though they may have been on the enemy side in the early war years.

One cannot, indeed, regard Italy or any other similar State as some sort of colony where the occupying powers could lord it as they pleased without regard for the national interests of these States.

Commission Plan Discussed

Much attention was given to the question of setting up in Italy a "treaty commission" composed of representatives of the United States, Britain, the U.S.S.R. and France. According to the American draft, the "treaty commission" should in the course of eighteen months after the conclusion of peace fulfill such functions as would be prescribed to it by the peace treaty in regard to various military questions, reparations, restitutions, war criminals and so on.

It was also proposed that the commission should be invested with both executive and judiciary powers; that is, it should possess exceptionally wide powers in the territory of the foreign democratic State.

Its extraordinary wide powers would be in contradiction of the sovereignty of the Italian State, to which, after the signing of the peace treaty, the road should be opened to join the United Nations. The Soviet delegation believed that the setting up of a commission with both executive and judiciary powers would resemble some sort of regime of capitulation for Italy that is in no way compatible with the principle of Italy's State sovereignty.

On our part, it was pointed out that the institution of such a mission contradicted the proposal for the mitigation of the armistice terms that were signed in Paris. We failed to reach agreement on this question, too. It is to be believed, however, that further mediations will convince the authors of this proposal that it is inexpedient to insist on setting up a "treaty commission."

Ruhr Separation Demand

As is known, the question of Germany was also discussed at the conference, on the initiative of the French delegation. France once again insisted on separating the Ruhr, Rhine and Saar provinces from Germany. Discussion of this question, however, did not develop at the Paris session.

On the other hand, the American delegation proposed to discuss the draft of a treaty between the United States, Great Britain, the U. S. S. R. and France on the disarmament and demilitarization of Germany for a twenty-five-year term in the spirit of the notorious proposal of Senator Vandenberg. In this connection, Mr. Byrnes pointed out that as

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far back as December last, when he was in Moscow, he asked Stalin about his attitude toward the possibility of concluding such a treaty and obtained consent in principle from him.

One should bear in mind, however, that Mr. Byrnes makes here a somewhat inaccurate statement, for in December Mr. Byrnes did not as yet have the draft of such a treaty and therefore Stalin's "consent" to a non-existent treaty could not have been given, the matter then being reduced to a brief exchange of views on the idea of a treaty of mutual assistance in case of a resumption of German or Japanese aggression.

But the draft of the treaty later presented by Mr. Byrnes excluded the question of mutual assistance against German and Japanese aggression. It deals only with disarmament and for some reason ignores the most important decision in regard to Germany adopted by the Allies at Teheran, Yalta and Berlin, and may lead to weakening inter-Allied control aimed at preventing a recurrence of German aggression, while the weakening of such a control is, of course, absolutely unpermissible.

Preliminary Study Urged

The Soviet delegation suggested a preliminary study of the treaty draft by the Governments concerned and proposed that a decision on this treaty should not be taken in a hurry, the more so as Mr. Byrnes explained that this treaty can come into force only after the signing of the peace treaty with Germany, while, as is known, in Germany there does not yet exist even the embryo of a government with which a peace treaty could be concluded.

That is why the Soviet delegation advanced another proposal. It pointed out that before speaking of a new treaty concerning the disarming, and demilitarization of Germany, it was necessary to check the fulfillment of the previous decision of the Allies on Germany's disarmament. This proposal was finally accepted.

Now the Control Council in Germany is considering practical steps for setting up such a commission, which in all of Germany's zones of occupation would check exactly how the disarming of the German armed forces has been effected in practice within the year that elapsed since Germany surrendered.

It should be expected that this checking up will facilitate the exact fulfillment of Germany's surrender terms and the evolving of further measures for ensuring security in Europe.

Literally on the eve of the closing of the Paris session Mr. Byrnes submitted another project—this time it was the project for the convocation of a conference of the Allies in November to consider a peace treaty with Germany. This proposal was all the more unexpected because previously neither Mr. Byrnes nor anyone else had made any proposals concerning such a peace treaty, not to mention that there does not exist yet any German Government with which a peace treaty could be concluded.

In this connection one may recall that the head of the Soviet Government, Stalin, as far back as last July, at the Berlin conference, advanced a proposal on the formation of some central all-German administration. The other participants in the Berlin conference then objected to a discussion of this question. Since then no one has raised this question.

Naturally, in such a situation, Mr. Byrnes' proposal to convoke a conference to consider a peace treaty with Germany could not have been accepted at the Paris conference. This question naturally cannot be decided in a hurry, either.

What is the significance of the results of the Paris conference?

The results of the conference show that the discussion of the drafts of the first five peace treaties revealed certain differences among the Governments responsible for the preparation of these treaties. It was revealed that in regard to drafts of peace treaties with Rumania, Bulgaria and Finland, where the chief responsibility naturally rests with the Soviet Union, only a few differences remain, which need not be exaggerated.

As regards the peace treaty with Italy, where the chief responsibility rests with Great Britain and the United States of America, a number of questions of major importance remain unagreed. And, in further instances, the Soviet Union made several steps toward mutual agreement. Perhaps this will at last facilitate the attainment of such agreement on this draft.

The Paris conference has shown that there exist also entirely undesirable tendencies in the preparation of the peace treaties. It transpired that the so-called "offensive for peace" proclaimed in certain American circles is sometimes merely expressed in a desire to impose the will of the two Governments on the government of a third State. Such was the case, for instance, in the question of the fate of the former Italian colonies, where the Soviet Union completely renounced its claims. And yet the American and British delegations, grouping themselves in a bloc, gave no chance of reaching an agreed decision.

"Offensive" Against Russia

In the question of reparations from Italy we encountered again an Anglo-American bloc, which here, too, did not wage an "offensive for peace," but an offensive against the Soviet Union. Having formed a bloc in their desire to impose their will upon the Soviet Union, the American and British delegations did not wish to reckon with the most legitimate wishes of the Soviet Union and frustrated the possibility of an agreed decision on reparations as well.

The Paris conference showed at the same time that attempts of certain States to impose their will upon other States meet with a natural rebuff. Certainly no self-respecting Allied State will allow the will of another State to be imposed upon it. The Soviet Union is just one of such States, while it has sufficiently demonstrated its desire for coordinated actions with other countries, both in time of war, for the sake of Allied victory, and after the war, for the sake of ensuring lasting peace and the security of nations.

They say sometimes that it is difficult to draw a line between the desire for security and the desire for expansion. Indeed, it is difficult at times. For instance, what interests of the security of the United States of America dictate the demand for military bases in Iceland? Evidently what matters here is by no means the security of the United States but entirely different aspirations.

The world press is replete with reports that certain circles in the United States, having formed a bloc with their friends in Great Britain, are seeking to establish naval and military air bases in all parts of the globe—on Pacific and Atlantic islands, in territories of the States of the Western and Eastern Hemispheres.

Effort at Domination Charged

It is not for nothing that in certain countries the advocates of a new imperialist domination of the world by one of the strongest States have now acquired great weight. Without feeling inconvenienced by the special position of a senator or deputy, they are trumpeting about their expansionist plans and are instigating new aggressive wars, disregarding lightly the lessons of the inglorious collapse of imperialist Germany and of her plans for world domination. The future is not with these gentlemen but with those nations that, like the Soviet Union, desire lasting peace and link the interests of their security with the interests of the security of other peace-loving nations.

Efforts on the part of certain strong States to impose their will on other nations will occur in the future, too. But in regard to the Soviet Union, both in the past and in the future, they are doomed to failure. Only aspirations for friendly collaboration, in which there is no room for imposing the will of one State or two States upon another State, can serve as a reliable foundation for the development of relations between the Soviet State and other countries.

One need not doubt that these principles of international collaboration will enjoy ever-growing recognition in other democratic countries, as it is well known that a definite procedure of adopting decisions agreed among the Allies was evolved during the war. Agreed decisions on very important questions were unanimously adopted at the conferences of Teheran, Yalta and Berlin, as well as at the Moscow Conference of 1943.

These decisions were not adopted through imposing upon one Government the will of other Governments, but as a matter of friendly accord and understanding. This method of collaboration brought about positive results.

Rejected by Soviet Union

Certain circles now seek to break this accord. Ever-new attempts are made to act contrary to this true method of work. At the Paris conference it was suggested not to wait for drafts of the peace treaties to be agreed upon among the Governments which had undertaken to prepare these drafts. It was suggested that drafts not agreed upon should be referred directly for consideration to a peace conference of the representatives of twenty-one States, there to start disputes and struggle. The Soviet delegation declined these attempts to break the established principles of the joint work of the Allies.

After the Paris conference, Mr. Byrnes advanced a new still more far-reaching plan. It is proposed to refer to the United Nations organization the consideration of draft peace treaties on which agreement will not have been achieved, although it is known that this organization is not concerned with questions of peace treaties. This is one more attempt to break up the procedure of concerted work that was established in recent years and to utilize methods of pressure, threats and intimidation.

The inconsistency of such intimidation in regard to the Soviet Union is obvious and has been proved many times. Such attempts, however, testify to the strong desire of certain foreign circles to break up the principles of joint work with the Soviet Union and other democratic States that were established in recent years, and in relations with the U. S. S. R. and other countries to try to resort to methods alien to normal relations among States.

Termed Peril to Prestige

Attempts to draw the United Nations organization into such affairs are already universally known. Such things may be done if one does not consider the risk of undermining the prestige of the United Nations organization, being carried away by the tactics of utilizing ever-new combinations of votes in the international organization.

Now there are instances of this sort, and one cannot deny that the prestige of the Security Council has already been subjected to grave trials.

All this goes to show that the preparation of the first peace treaties has already encountered no small difficulties. These difficulties are not accidental. There is a desire in certain foreign circles to dislodge the Soviet Union from the honorable place in international affairs that it has rightfully occupied, to prejudice the international prestige of the U.S.S.R.

Yet only short-sighted reactionary circles doomed to fiasco can act in such a manner. They are unable to understand that the Soviet State, which bore the brunt of the struggle for the salvation of mankind from the tyranny of fascism, now rightfully occupies a position in international relations such as complies with the interests of the equality of big and small countries in their desire for peace and security.

In defending the legitimate interests of the Soviet Union and the principles of friendly collaboration with other democratic countries—while repelling imperialist reactionary attempts wherever they may originate—the Soviet Union is fully convinced of the correctness of its policy, which is aimed at defending the cause of peace and the progress of humanity.

No Comment by Washington.

Washington, May 27 (A. P.).—Michael J. McDermott, State Department press officer, said today that Secretary Byrnes has not yet seen reports of Molotov's statement that this country and Britain had acted as a bloc against Russia at Paris. The department therefore has no comment, he added.

BRITISH PRESS RAPS MOLOTOV

Challenges Russian Review Of Paris Peace Conference

London, *Tuesday*, May 28 (AP)—British morning newspapers challenged editorially today Soviet Foreign Minister Vyacheslav M. Molotov's review of the Foreign Ministers Conference in Paris.

One called his statement the "explosion of a diplomatic cocktail," and another said he had widened the "tragic breach" between Russia and her former allies.

On the other hand Molotov's outspokenness was welcomed. The London *Daily Express* said that "Molotov embarks on open diplomacy" and added that "we may not accept all, or any, of his arguments."

'Tragic Breach Widened'

The newspaper said that "out of such public exchange of views there will come in due course a unification of policy, as suspicions and misconceptions are one by one dissolved."

The independent London *Daily Mail*, under the heading "Realty at Last," said Molotov 'widened the tragic breach dividing Russia from her former Allies."

"When he spoke of 'imperialist domination' and 'certain powers attempting to impose their will on the rest' he must have done so with tongue in cheek," the paper said.

Declaring Russia's attitude "intransigent" the *Daily Mail* added, "this is the showdown and (United States Secretary of State James F.) Byrnes is facing it realistically."

'Cards Face Up On Table'

The liberal *News Chronicle* said some of Molotov's points were "open to direct challenge," adding:

"But Molotov has done what (British Foreign Secretary Ernest) Bevin once asked for: Placed cards face upward on the table. The most significant fact is that distrust has become the ruling motive of policy."

The conservative Yorkshire *Post*, referred to the "explosion of a diplomatic cocktail" and said the "bitterness of Molotov's attack upon Britain and the United States will give a shock to world opinion."

Fears For Next Meeting

The independent conservative London *Daily Telegraph* said Molotov's statement "augurs ill for the success of a resumed meeting of foreign secretaries in three weeks time," and added:

"If there is any change to be detected from the tone of the Russian's pronouncements . . . it is only in substitution of the United States for Britain as the chief target of criticism. But that is not a hopeful change."

The conservative *Daily Sketch* said:

"The dialectical tactic of charging other people with offenses committed by oneself is still apparently a fashion. Not one of these accusations which Molotov so amiably brings against 'certain' un-named but clearly indicated powers but could not fittingly and justly be brought against the power he himself represents."

Bevin and Molotov Exchange Greetings

London, May 27 (A. P.).—V. M. Molotov, Russian Foreign Minister, and Ernest Bevin, British Foreign Secretary, exchanged messages yesterday on the fourth anniversary of the twenty-year Anglo-Russian treaty of alliance. The Moscow radio said that Molotov expressed the hope that the treaty would continue to serve "as a basis for the co-ordinated and friendly activities of Great Britain and the U. S. S. R."

Bevin expressed his deepest wish that the alliance would be entirely fulfilled, and said: "We both realize that in the great difficulties that arise after such a great world war, patience, toleration and understanding are necessary."

World Health Unit Backed By U.S.

New York, May 27 (AP)—John G. Winant, United States delegate to the United Nations Economic and Social Council, declared today that the United States "firmly supports" the establishment of a world health organization.

Winant spoke as the Council began work looking toward the meeting in New York on June 19 of an international health conference which will consider forming a world health organization.

The health organization was the first matter to be taken up formally by the Economic and Social Council after its opening meeting in the United States last Saturday. The Council's calendar is crammed with economic and social problems of the world to be considered during the sessions here.

French Proposal

Alexandre Parodi, of France, President of the Security Council and delegate to the Economic and Social Council, proposed that nations excluded from the United Nations also be barred from the world health organization.

Parodi did not name any nation, merely saying that some have been barred from the United Nations for some special reasons, but it was recalled that France has joined other members of the United Nations in condemning Franco Spain and has closed the French border to Spain.

The French delegate disagreed with a preparatory committee's proposal that all states of the world be admitted to the health organization when it is formed.

Drop-Iran Move Grows

Meanwhile, sentiment for dropping the controversial Iranian case from the agenda of the United Nations Security Council was reported to be increasing today, but there was still no indication when the Council would meet.

Sources close to Edward R. Stettinius, Jr., United States delegate on the Security Council, said he would probably agree to close the Iranian case when the Council takes it up again, unless the situation changes in Iran before then.

Satisfied On Evacuation

He was represented as being satisfied that all Soviet troops are now out of Iran, although the council has still not received a categorical statement from either Russia or Iran.

Brazilian sources said Brazilian Delegate Pedro Leao Velloso was ready to go along with the United States. Poland, France and Mexico had already indicated they would be willing to drop the case.

Other delegates could not be reached for comment, but it was regarded as likely that at least two of them might support a move to drop the case.

No New Instructions

Iranian Ambassador Hussein Ala said in Washington that he had received no new instructions from his Government to make a further report to the Council. He disclosed, however, that he had received a telegram from Premier Ahmed Qavam confirming reports that Russia had assured the Iranian Government that the withdrawal of Soviet troops was completed May 9.

Under the resolution of May 22, postponing further discussion of the Iranian case, a meeting of the council must be called if a session is requested by any member. So far no such request has been received.

U. S. and Britain Get Note

MADRID, May 27 (AP)—The Spanish Foreign Ministry has delivered a note to the British and United States Embassies referring to current discussions of Spain by the United Nations, it was learned today. Contents of the note were not disclosed.

U.N. Guzzles —Orange Juice

New York, May 27 (AP)—One of the bartenders at United Nations headquarters at Hunter College said today that business was so bad in the delegates' bar that the concessionaires had considered closing it.

Mort Green, who alternates in the public and delegates' bars, said the diplomats generally drank orange juice, "cokes" or nothing at all.

"I was working there one day when we took in 70 cents," he said. "Once the other bartender said his total was 10 cents.

"The highest take for a single day was about $30 and you can quote me as saying that more than half of it was for orange juice.

"Those diplomats drive me crazy drinking all that orange stuff. We have to keep pitchers full ahead."

Green said orange juice sells for 25 cents and "cokes" for 10.

United Nations officials declined comment on contentions of excessive "guzzling of liquor" by United Nations members. The charge was made by Dr. Daniel L. Marsh, president of Boston University, who said: "No wonder that so many of the international conferences turn out to be lost week ends."

London, May 27 (AP)—The British Foreign Office declined to go on record with any official comment today on the statement of Soviet Foreign Minister V. M. Molotov on the Paris Foreign Ministers conference. One highly-placed official, however, remarked that the Russian Minister's message sounded "like old stuff" and flatly denied that "there has been any ganging up against Russia by Britain and the United States."

ARGENTINA BACKS ITALY

Indicates Support for Rome's Bid to Join United Nations

WASHINGTON, May 27 (AP)—In a confidential Foreign Office memorandum delivered today to the Italian Ambassador here, Alberto Tarchiani, Argentina indicated that she would support any move for Italian membership in the United Nations.

The Argentine charge d'affaires, Luis S. Luti, gave Signor Tarchiani the memorandum at an informal conference at the Italian Embassy. Señor Luti said that there was strong sentiment among the Latin-American republics favoring an Italian move to gain formal membership in the United Nations.

BIG FOUR DEPUTIES RESUME SESSIONS

Paris, May 27 (A. P.).—Deputy Foreign Ministers of the United States, France, Great Britain and Russia resumed their sessions today in preparation for the next Foreign Ministers' council meeting June 17.

The deputies met briefly to map out their agenda for the next three weeks. They were to hear Italian spokesmen on proposed changes in the Franco-Italian border. They will hear Austrian and Italian representatives on Austria's requests for minor frontier changes.

LEFT WINGERS HOLDING EDGE

51% Of Vote Seen Controlling Czechs' Assembly

Prague, May 27 (AP)—The Communists and other extreme Left Wing parties won 51 per cent of the total vote in yesterday's hotly contested Czechoslovak parliamentary elections, virtually complete returns showed tonight.

A Communist party spokesman predicted the slim plurality would be sufficient to assure extreme Left Wing control of the 300-member assembly, which will draw up a constitution.

Assembly Possibilities

Neutral observers foresaw this as the apportionment of the assembly:

Czech Communists, 93; Czech Social Democrats, 36; Slovak Communists, 21; Slovak Labor Party, 2, or a total of 152 for the extreme Left Wing groups.

Socialists, 58; Catholic People's, 46; Slovak Democrats, 42; Freedom Party, 2, or a total of 158 for the moderate Leftists.

Latest totals from Bohemia Moravia included: Communists, 3,205,648; National Socialists, 1,298,917; Catholic People's, 1,110,920; Social Democrats, 855,771.

Slovakia — Democrats, 988,275; Communists, 490,257; Freedom, 67,575; Labor, 49,983.

Prague Generally Quiet

There was immediate speculation as to whether the Communists would demand greater representation in the Cabinet, where they now hold the ministries of information, interior and education.

Although failure to vote means the possibility of a fine of a month in jail, unofficial tabulations disclosed that [illegible]ely ten per cent of the [illegible] registered voters failed t[illegible] at the polls.

In Prague, where the Communists won a plurality, the outcome of the election was taken in stride. After weeks of noisy campaigning the city was quiet, except for Communist party amplifiers playing gay tunes in the main square.

Striking gains were made by the comparatively conservative Catholic People's party, which obtained 105,000 votes in Prague compared with 31,000 in the last free election before the war.

The veering to the left led observers to believe that the policies of the Provisional Government have been popular. These include nationalization of industries, social experiments, and the expulsion of the Germans and Hungarians.

Because the election, in effect, represented a vote of confidence in the Government, there is expected to be few changes in the Cabinet.

The 300-member Assembly is expected to convene, re-elect Edward Benes as President, and begin the task of drafting a new constitution. Benes, incidentally, didn't vote. He was regarded as a neutral by virtue of his office.

REDS EMERGE AS STRONGEST CZECH PARTY

Substantial Returns In on Compulsory Voting for Assembly.

SOCIALISTS ALSO ARE STRONG

Results in Outlying Districts to Determine if Leftists Will Have Majority.

Prague, May 27 (A. P.).—The Communists emerged today as the strongest political party in Czecho-Slovakia on the basis of substantial returns from yesterday's parliamentary elections. They won a plurality in Prague.

Returns yet to come in from outlying districts held the answer of whether the vote of the Communists and other extreme leftists would be sufficient to gain a majority in the new Assembly of 300 members.

The moderate National Socialists—the party of Eduard Benes until he became president—polled a strong vote, though it was not as heavy as expected. The comparatively conservative People's (Catholic) party made striking gains. For instance, the People's party polled 105,000 votes in Prague compared to 31,000 in the last free election before the war.

[The Prague Radio gave this standing for the parties early today: Communists 2,217,711 votes, or 31.15 per cent of the votes counted; Czech Socialists, 1,303,463, 18.31 per cent; Catholic Peoples, 1,126,707, 15.82 per cent; Slovak Democratic, 982,924, 13.81 per cent; Social Democrats, 862,494, 12.11 per cent; Slovak Freedom, 59,651, 0.84 per cent; Slovak Labor, 49,760, 0.7 per cent, and blank ballots, 31,159, 0.45 per cent.]

With about half the nation's 7,500,000 votes counted, political writers made these observations:

Czecho-Slovakia, by giving more votes to the Communists than any other individual party, showed that it had veered farther left. This indicated that the provisional government's policies, such as nationalization of industries, social experiments, and expulsion of Germans and Hungarians are basically popular. In effect, the election represented a vote of confidence in the government.

Expect Few Changes.

Consequently, there probably will be few changes in the cabinet. The vote suggested that even Prime Minister Zdenek Fierlinger might retain his post, although his Social Democrats finished poorly. He is popular with the Communists, who may want help from his party in forming a powerful left wing in the assembly.

The striking feature of the election was that the National Socialists, ordinarily considered a strong party in the cities, trailed the Communists in Prague, Pilsen, Kladno and Moravska Ostrave, although they carried Brno by a slim margin. Another feature was the weakness of the Communists in Slovakia, where the Democratic party won a 60 per cent majority.

The Assembly is expected to convene, re-elect Benes as president and start drafting a new constitution. Benes is widely revered as one of the founders of the country, which was born after the first world war from the break-up of Austria-Hungary.

One oddity of the election was that voting was compulsory for all except Benes. A former National Socialist, he was regarded as neutral by virtue of his office. He did not vote.

SOVIET ANNOUNCES POLISH ARMS LOAN

London, May 27 (A. P.).—The Moscow radio said today that Russia will supply Poland with arms and munitions on a long-term credit basis in view of the difficulties encountered by the Polish Government in getting back Polish gold reserves which were placed in foreign banks before and during the war." The agreement was arrived at at the end of Russo-Polish talks in Mossow, which also covered an exchange of nationals between the two nations, Moscow added.

British Treasury officials, according to an official Polish spokesman in London, have agreed to reduce Poland's debt to Britain from $600,000,000 to $40,000,000 with the proviso that $12,000,000 be paid over immediately from Polish gold reserves now held in London.

BRITAIN HALTS WORK ON TWO NEW CARRIERS

LONDON, May 27 — (AP) Britain has halted the fitting out of the aircraft carriers Hercules and Leviathan, an authoritative source disclosed tonight.

The action was not explained. The Hercules was launched last June and the Leviathan was launched last September.

Last winter the Admiralty stopped construction of the aircraft carrier Eagle after her keel had been laid.

POLISH TOWNS RAIDED

Warsaw, May 26 (Delayed) (A. P.).—Ukrainian Nationalist bands raiding and burning along the San River in southeastern Poland have left 141,000 villagers and townsmen homeless in the last several months, the newspaper Gazeta Ludowa reported today.

Leftist Strength Is Noted

FRANKFORT ON THE MAIN, May 27 (AP)—In the zone-wide results of yesterday's elections observers noted that, combined, the Social Democrats and Communists polled 46.2 per cent of the vote, as compared with 39.6 for the Christian Social Union. Such a combination could swing control of the area for the leftists, and American observers predicted a new drive for a merger of the two leftist parties.

The victory of the Catholic-supported Christian Social Union, American observers stressed, does not indicate any rightist trend for all of Germany. The American zone, these observers noted, is strongly agricultural, Catholic and conservative.

C. S. U. Leads in U. S. Zone.

Frankfurt, May 27 (A. P.).—The Conservative Christian Social Union emerged today as the strongest political force in American-occupied Germany, with preliminary final returns showing it the victor in council elections in nearly all the thirty-eight cities voting yesterday.

Although closely contested by the mildly leftist Social Democrat party, the church-supported CSU—a post-war hodgepodge of liberals, moderates and reactionaries—repeated its performance of two previous elections when it won the overwhelming support of rural workers throughout the zone.

The Communist party, which had expected to make at least a fair showing in war-ravaged industrial centers, took a bad beating, winning only forty-seven of 1,025 seats in city councils.

The Social Democrat party—a relic of pre-Hitler days—won narrow margins in large cities of the industrial north, but these were offset by conservative-minded voters in predominantly conservative Bavaria, the returns showed.

Returns Almost Complete.

Frankfurt, for instance, gave the Social Democrats a victory margin of 10,000 votes, but on the other hand the Bavarian capital of Munich carried the CSU to power with a 22,000 leeway.

The almost complete returns—figures from Wuertemberg were not expected until later—revealed the turnout of voters, despite bad weather, was up to expectations. Of 2,022,821 registered voters, 1,684,456 went to the polls—or 83.2 per cent.

Tabulations showed these results: Christian Social Union—667,991 votes, 484 seats; Social Democrat party—635,017 votes, 421 seats; Communist party—147,693 votes, forty-seven seats; Liberal Democrat party—101,584 votes, thirty-four seats; other parties—74,060 votes, thirty-nine seats.

2 G. I.'s Outwit Army---Wed Germans

Marry Girls in Interval Between Quitting Armed Forces and Taking War Department Jobs.

Frankfurt, May 27 (A. P.).—The Army newspaper Stars and Stripes reported today the marriages of two former United States soldiers to German girls who, by a technicality, circumvented the Army's prohibition of American-German weddings.

Charlees Quatt, 30 years old, of Paterson, N. J., and Philip Haeze, 24 years old, of Pittsburgh, married their German girls during the interval in which they were getting out of the Army and taking War Department jobs in Germany and when neither was in the employ of the United States, the newspaper said.

Quatt and Haeze now are living with their brides in apartments overlooking the Danube River in Regensburg. They were married recently by an official of the Regensburg oberburgermeister's office, the Army newspaper said.

Quatt was quoted as saying he had been told there was nothing in the regulations to prevent an American citizen outside of direct War Department jurisdiction from marrying a German girl.

Stars and Stripes said that Quatt, who was discharged from the Army in the United States, returned to Germany especially to marry Lotte Nippgen, 25. He traveled on a State Department passport to Luxembourg.

Haeze married Lucia Welter, 30, during forty-one days he spent in Germany as a civilian without a contract.

Schirach Denies Link To Moves Against Jews

Nuernberg, May 27 (AP)—Baldhr von Schirach told the International Military Tribunal today that he had joined in a plan to ship Jews from Vienna to the occupied East, but insisted he did not know they were to be exterminated.

During the crossexamination of the one-time Hitler youth leader and Gauleiter for Vienna, the prosecution produced records of a conference between Schirach and Adolf Hitler in 1940, during which the evacuation of 60,000 Jews from Austria were discussed.

Denies Participation

The defendant has contended that he never participated in any way in acts against Jews.

"You knew the Jews in Vienna were to be sent to Minsk and Riga," Prosecutor Thomas J. Dodd declared, "and you knew what happened to the Jews there."

Schirach launched into a lengthy denial and Dodd interrupted to read a communication from Gestapo Chief Reinhard Heydrich informing Schirach's office that Riga's 29,000 Jews had been "reduced" to 2,500 and that 33,000 were shot in Minsk.

Schirach denied that his youth organization had been connected with a plan to sap Russian strength by "kidnapping" thousands of children for transport to the Reich, using them for forced labor and destroying their power to reproduce.

Thereupon Dodd introduced reports linking the defendant's office with the scheme.

"Do you know that the Allied authorities are still trying to find more than 10,000 of those youngsters?" Dodd shouted. Schirach said he did not.

WOUNDED GI KILLED IN PRAYER, NAZI SAYS

DACHAU, Germany, May 27 (AP)—A former Nazi Storm Trooper dropped to his knees today in the silent Dachau courtroom and clasped his hands in an attitude of prayer—to demonstrate to a United States court how a wounded American soldier had been mowed down in the massacre of Malmedy.

Walter Fransee, former S.S. radio operator, told the court trying seventy-four Nazis for the slaughter of unarmed prisoners of war that he saw 100 prisoners lying dead or wounded in a field after they had been sprayed with machine-gun fire. Sixty yards from the field a wounded American soldier knelt in prayer. He was cut down in that position, the witness testified.

A second German, a former member of the Nazi Elite Guard, told the court how American prisoners writhing in the agony of wounds inflicted in the massacre, had been shot to death methodically by a German soldier who walked from wounded soldier to soldier.

The witness, Sgt. Willi von Chamier, said the sergeant responsible was not among those now on trial.

Another German, Sgt. Max Rieder, admitted killing a defenseless 50-year-old Belgian woman under instructions from his superior, although "there was no cause to kill her."

NEW U. S. POLICY SEEN AS REALISTIC

BERLIN, May 27—(AP) Lt. Gen. Lucius D. Clay, deputy American military governor, today described as a "policy of facing realities" the U. S. action in stopping further shipments of industrial reparations from the American-occupied zone of Germany.

Clay previously had said the reparations deliveries would be halted beyond those already allocated until the Allied decision taken at Potsdam for administering Germany as a whole is put into effect.

(In London a British Foreign Office spokesman said today Britain may follow the lead of the United States and ban further reparations deliveries from its zone.)

Discussing the American reparations embargo, Clay said there was no attempt to "pressure" any power which has been blocking central administration of Germany. The French have opposed consideration of a central administration for Germany until disposition has been made of the Ruhr and Rhineland.

New Jewish Adviser On Duty in U. S. Zone

Frankfurt, May 27 (A. P.).—Rabbi Philip S. Bernstein, newly appointed advisor on Jewish affairs to Gen. Joseph T. McNarney, has arrived in Frankfurt to take up his post. Rabbi Bernstein of Temple B'rith Kodash, Rochester, N. Y., succeeds Judge Simon H. Rifkind of New York city.

OFFICER AT LICHFIELD LINKED TO BEATINGS

BAD NAUHEIM, Germany, May 27 (AP)—Lieut. Granville Cubage was accused by the prosecution today of issuing orders to guards at the United States Army guardhouse at Lichfield, England, to beat imprisoned American soldiers "to the floor" if they refused to obey orders.

The court-martial of Lieutenant Cubage, Oklahoma City officer, on charges of cruelty to prisoners, was resumed today after a three-week delay. The prosecutor said it would be shown that Lieutenant Cubage told the guards that "if the prisoners did not comply with orders, the guards could beat the prisoners to the floor."

Testimony that the six-foot physique of the officer helped him win appointment as a prison officer was offered to the court. The testimony, introduced over the objections of attorneys for Lieutenant Cubage, was taken from the court record of the trial of another soldier similarly accused, at which Lieutenant Cubage was a witness.

"You're over six feet, aren't you?" the trial record quoted Lieutenant Cubage as saying he was asked by the assignment officer at Lichfield. When Lieutenant Cubage answered yes, the assignment officer replied that Col. James A. Kilian of Highland Park, Ill., former commander of the Lichfield Replacement Depot, "will want you as a prison officer."

The defense named Lieut. Gen. John C. H. Lee, Deputy Supreme Allied Commander in the Mediterranean, as among its requested witnesses. His command once included guard houses in England.

Russians Battle Russians In Mistake at Berlin

Train Guards and M. P.s Believe Each Other Looters

BERLIN, May 27 (AP). — The American Provost Marshal's office said today that one Russian was fatally shot and at least two were wounded early yesterday when Russia ntrain guards and Russian military police mistook each other for looters and fought a three-hour gun battle in darkness at the sprawling Tempelhof freight yards.

Shortly after midnight Saturday the Russian M. P.'s and German railway guards came upon a group of armed Russians whom they suspected of looting. Instead, they were part of the guard of a Russian train carrying repatriates which had halted in the yards.

The guards, suspicious of the M. P.'s, opened fire and disarmed them. When more Russians arrived to reinforce the M. P.'s, the guards opened fire on them also with submachine guns.

An American constabulary force arrived shortly after 3 a. m., clarified the situation and halted the battle. The Americans took no part in the shooting.

Lichfield Trial Hears Officer Set Beatings

Bad Nauheim, Germany, May 28 (AP)—The prosecution opened its case today against Lieut. Granville Cubage with the assertion that evidence would show Cubage instructed guards to beat prisoners in the United States Army guardhouse at Lichfield, England, if they disobeyed orders.

While one army court was refusing to grant a further delay in the once-postponed trial of Cubage, another delay of 30 days was sought in the trial of Lieut. Leonard W. Ennis, which was resumed in an adjoining courtroom after one 26-day postponement.

Ennis is from Peekskill, N.Y., and Cubage is from Oklahoma City. Both are accused of brutality to prisoners at Lichfield. Twelve other soldiers still face similar charges.

Basis Of Request

Col. Edward Chayes, of Chicago, special counsel for Ennis, charged that records and witnesses needed for Ennis's defense still had not been furnished by the Army "despite repeated requests." He announced also that he was withdrawing from the case on May 31 to be redeployed to the United States and asked time for a new attorney to be obtained for Ennis.

The prosecution asserted "any further delay in this case will not serve the interests of justice."

The eight-officer court-martial did not rule immediately on the request.

One Of Counsel Ill

Cubage also sought another postponement because one of his lawyers is ill. The court denied the petition.

Outlining the prosecution's case against Cubage, Capt. David M. Proctor, Jr., of Kansas City, said: "The evidence will show that Cubage issued instructions that if prisoners did not comply with guards' orders, the guards could beat the prisoners to the floor."

Both Cubage and Ennis have pleaded innocent.

Dutch Catholic Chief To Form Government

The Hague, May 27 (AP)—Queen Wilhelmina today invited Dr. Louis Joseph Maria Beel, a leader of the Catholic People's party, to form a new Netherlands government.

Beel was Interior Minister in the resigning Cabinet of Prime Minister Willem Schermerhorn. He is expected to attempt to form a coalition combining the parliamentary influence of the Catholics and the second-place Labor party. The Catholics have 32 seats and Labor 29.

Dr. Beel Will Seek New Dutch Regime

The Hague, May 27 (AP)—Dr. Louis Maria Beel, Catholic party leader, will undertake formation of a new coalition Government for the Netherlands, made up mainly of Catholic and Labor party socialist Ministers, sources close to Beel said tonight.

Beel was invited today by Queen Wilhelmina to form a new Government succeeding that of Premier William Schermerhorn, whose Labor Socialist party ran second to the Catholics in the recent elections. Together the two parties control 61 out of 100 seats in the lower branch of Parliament.

Beel gave Queen Wilhelmina the traditional reply—that he wished to consider the Queen's request. Schermerhorn has submitted his resignation, but is continuing as Premier pending the forming of a new government. Beel is Interior Minister in the resigning Cabinet.

Beel first held political office as municipal secretary in Eindhoven, and subsequently served in various capacities, distinguishing himself in educational and social work.

He was a member of the Netherlands exile government in London, and Schermerhorn gave him the Minister of Interior post when he formed the Cabinet of national unity in 1945, after the liberation of the Netherlands.

U.S. And Britain Urge Romania To Elect Soon

London, May 27 (AP)—The Foreign Office today said that the United States and Great Britain had sent parallel notes to Romania urging an early election and fulfillment of the Moscow agreement on inclusion of opposition members in the Romanian Government.

The spokesman said the notes were sent after Russia failed to answer an American request that the United States, Great Britain and Russia send a joint protest to Romania.

It was agreed at the Moscow conference of the three foreign ministers that the Romanian Government should include two members of opposition parties and then should set a date for an election.

Sergt. John Mason, of Berkeley, Cal., former news editor of the Oakland (Cal.) *Tribune*, said he declared in an written statement to General Lee that "if I dropped the medal on the desk it would not ring true, therefore, I am asking you to save the embarrassment of accepting it."

Sergt. William Bradshaw, of Bowling Green, Ky., also declined the award but said he made no statement.

Staff Rows With Lee

Stars and Stripes, whose Mediterranean edition is closing June 2, was reorganized a few weeks ago after a dispute between Lee and the staff over the extent of editorial freedom it should be allowed.

It was understood that the recommendations for the medals was made in February by Maj. Hal C. Kestler, *Stars and stripes* publication officer.

A reliable source said Maior Kestler, who clashed with General Lee during the reorganization of the paper, advised the commander that he agreed with Mason and Bradshaw for turning down the awards because "the events of the last three months tend to rob them of their significance."

French Wife Killed, GI Wounded Badly

Paris, May 27 (AP)—The United States Army said today that Pfc. Charles H. Ewing shot and killed his French wife in a hotel room here Sunday and then critically wounded himself.

The couple's 4-month-old son, Danny Louis, was unharmed.

Ewing, formerly of Rapid City, S.D., suffered a bullet wound in the head and was taken to the 50th Army Field Hospital, where his condition was described as serious. Doctors said, however, he was expected to recover.

Criminal Investigation Division agents and French police said they had not discovered a motie for the shooting.

Spain Trying Fourteen Basques

LONDON, May 27 (AP).—The Basque delegation in London reported today that a trial of fourteen Basques charged with rebellion has begun in Spain.

2 Stars And Stripes Men Turn Down Bronze Stars

Rome, May 27 (AP)—Two staff members of the Army newspaper *Stars and Stripes* have refused to accept Bronze Stars as a result of the smoldering controversy with Lieut. Gen. John C. H. Lee, United States commander in Italy.

The delegation's statement said "the accused were originally arrested about a year ago in three separate batches on various pretexts." After they had submitted to beatings in which one was so badly injured he asked for the last rites, the statement said, the

prosecutor demanded twenty-year sentences for three, and sentences of six to sixteen years for the others.

SAYS PALESTINE ADMITS 1760 JEWS

Jerusalem, May 27 (A. P.).—Dr. Bernard Joseph, executive of the Jewish Agency, said today that the Palestine Government had agreed to start releasing the 1,760 Jewish immigrants who entered Haifa illegally on May 14 aboard the steamship Smyrni. The passengers came from Constanza, Romania, and have since been held at a concentration camp at Athlit.

The ship on which they arrived has been confiscated and the crew still is interned.

Joseph said that the Jewish Agency is making plans to receive 100,000 Jews from Europe—the number recommended in the Anglo-American inquiry reports. He said the absorption of this number would cost $120,000,000.

A spokesman for the agency said a campaign was planned to get grants from Zionists all over the world. Joseph said at least 25,000 of the 100,000 immigrants would be children.

7 DIE IN INDIAN RIOTS

Bareilly, United Provinces, India, May 27 (A. P.).—Soldiers patrolled the streets of Bareilly today after Hindu-Moslem religious riots in which seven persons were killed and sixty-seven injured.

An around-the-clock curfew with breaks only between 5 A. M. to 7 A. M. and 5 P. M. to 6 P. M. was imposed, giving residents time only to procure necessities.

In another communal clash at Aurangabad, Bihar province, one person was killed and several injured.

Singapore Dock Strike Ends.

Singapore, May 27 (A. P.).—A strike of 8,000 Singapore dock laborers ended today after military police promised a full investigation into the shooting of a Chinese laborer which resulted in the walkout.

SIX JAPS ACCUSED OF KILLING YANKS

Tokyo, May 27 (A. P.).—Six Japanese, former Navy men, were today charged with complicity in the beheading of six American airmen in the East Indies. Their trials will be held in Manila.

Four defendants, Lieut. Sentaro Yamaguchi, Ensign Kiyoto Tasuki, Warrant Officer Koziro Tsuda and Superior Petty Officer Isaburo Suguwara, are charged with beheading Second Lieut. Leslie W. Jacobs, Sgt. James W. Haggerty and Cpl. Frank J. Molinari in February, 1945, near Samarinda, Borneo. Charged with beheading three other American fliers, unidentified, near Ambon on August 29, 1945, are Lieut. Harumichi Nogi and Warrant Officer Kiyosato Yoshizaki.

Saburo Kurusu, who talked in Washington of peace while Japan's carrier fleet moved in to attack Pearl Harbor, will be a witness against wartime Premier Hideki Tojo and other top Japanese war crimes defendants, Chief Prosecutor Joseph B. Keenan said today. He added, however, that he was not aware of any startling new evidence or documents that Kurusu might introduce at the trials, beginning on June 3. Kurusu has denied repeatedly that he knew anything of the closely-guarded plans of Japan's surprise attack.

Says Shanghai Faces Cholera Epidemic

Shanghai, May 27 (A. P.).—Dr. P. H. Cheh, head of the Communicable Disease Section, warned today that Shanghai is threatened by a serious cholera epidemic, adding that fourteen new cases were reported in the last three days.

The Health Department announced expanded facilities for innoculating more than 1,000,000 persons against the disease.

PUT CEILING ON PAY OF JAP EXECUTIVES

Tokyo, May 27 (A. P.).—Allied Headquarters has placed a ceiling of $200 a month on the salary of Japanese business executives, J. M. Henderson of San Francisco, chief of the Anti-Trust and Cartel Division, said today. Higher salaries may be paid only on the personal approval of Gen. MacArthur, he said.

G. I. Scores Senator's 'Geisha' Cable

Says Yanks in Japan Are Outraged by Johnson's Reply in Love and Kisses' Campaign.

Tokyo, May 27 (A. P.).—Senator Edwin C. Johnson (D.-Col.), and Representative Albert Engel (R.-Mich), drew the ire of G. I.'s today for their response to the "Love and Kisses" campaign for extension of the draft act.

"Soldiers here outraged by your geisha statement," radioed T/4 Alva Blythe of Martinez, Cal., to Johnson. "Is your 'few months' promise as unfounded as your geisha insinuation?"

Johnson had advised G. I.'s to use their love and kisses on Geisha girls because "they'd probably get more response." He added that "at the rate volunteers are enlisting, the problem of replacements is practically solved. Within a few months there will not be one man in the Army who does not want to be there."

To Engel, T/3 Lawrence Dengler of Davenport, Ia., radioed: "Who's kidding whom, Senator?"

Engel had called the campaign "too ridiculous to discuss and declared "legislation of that type is too serious to kid about."

To Senators Gurney (R.-S. D.), and Bridges (R.-N. H.), and Representative Thomason (D.-Tex.), whose comments sympathized with the soldiers, form messages were sent declaring "congratulations," "we are proud of you," "good luck, keep it up."

The "'love and kisses" messages were sent to Congressmen as a code advocating continuation of the draft. T/Sgt. Charles M. Swart of Philadelphia and T/4 John W. Krause of Laharpe, Ill., paid $20 Saturday to notify Congressmen that messages from G. I.'s in Japan saying "Love and kisses" would be sent as an economical means of expressing their sentiment.

The form greeting messages from Japan, designated by the number 43, cost 60 cents apiece.

Australian Court Shows British Justice To Japs

Kure, Japan, May 27 (AP)—Australian Wing Commander Edward A. Montague, of Deepene, Victoria, gave the Japanese their first taste of British justice today as he presided at the commonwealth air group's only provost court.

The heaviest sentence imposed was a 60-day jail sentence for theft from a canteen.

"The court has to demonstrate," Montague explained, "that our judicial system is fair and impartial. If we can bring the Japanese to realize this we will have a little toward accomplishing the object of the occupation."

3 French Raids Are Reported By Siam

Bangsok, Siam, May 27 (AP)—Three French raids on Siamese territory from Indo-China in as many days were reported by the Siamese Government today and tension still gripped the Mekong river border after a night of sporadic firing.

The Government communiqué said Franch troops attacked twice Sunday morning near Mi Chai, 325 miles northeast of Bangkok.

Government sources said as early as Friday that 200 French troops had invaded Northeastern Siam, crossing the Mekong river from French Indo-China.

Charge Planes Are Used

These sources said the French occupied Thabo and drove toward Nong Khai. The French were said to have used planes to support their advance.

The only resistance was reported to have come from Siamese police forces.

[A Reuter report said a Siamese communiqué had announced that the Government had informed the United Nations of the French action and had appealed to the British and United States delegations in Bangkok for intervention.

[During the Japanese occupation of Indo-China, the Japanese forced the cession of part of Cambodia to Siam. The French Government at Vichy accepted the settlement under duress, but French governments since the liberation have indicated a desire to reopen the question.]

New Attacks Claimed By Siam

Bangkok, Siam, May 27 (AP)—The Siamese Government charged today that French troops from Indo-China have made a series of raids on Siamese territory across the Mekong River. The border area was reported gripped by tension.

Desultory firing was reported throughout last night, following what a Siamese communiqué said were two Sunday raids by the French on Ban Maw, a village 325 miles northeast of Bangkok.

Another attack, the Government said, occurred last Friday, when 200 French troops invaded northeastern Siam in the same area, occupied the village of Thabo and drove on toward Mi Chai. The French were said to have used planes to support the advance and to have bombarded Siamese territory in their path.

Reports To United Nations

The Government said it was forwarding reports on the situation to the secretary general of the United Nations in New York.

"In Paris, a spokesman for the French Foreign Ministry said he could neither confirm nor deny the reports. He said no information had been received on the situation for two days.

French Government sources noted the clash was reported in an area of Cambodia where Vichy France, under Japanese pressure, ceded territory to Siam in 1940, after a long series of border incidents. France has demanded return of the ceded territory and indemnity for damage to French interests in the region. The French Press Agency said negotiations ended in deadlock and the Siamese mission which had been conferring with the French in Saigon returned to Bangkok.

Looting Of Village Reported

The Government said 800 French troops crossed the Mekong River Sunday and looted the entire village of Ban Maw, three hours after it had been evacuated as a result of a raid by a force of 80 men.

[In London, the Siamese legation reported in a communiqué new "unjustified attacks" by French soldiers on Siam from which "the Siamese nation has suffered loss of lives and damage to properties. The communiqué said that as long ago as May 7, the town of Mi Chai was bombarded by French troops from Indo-China and that the attacks were recurring. It said American and diplomatic officials were asked to communicate with the French Government "with a view to putting an end to such action."]

Appeal to U. S. and Britain.

London, May 27 (A. P.).—The Siamese legation declared in a communique today that French troops from Indo-China have made two "unjustified attacks" on Siam, bombarding a town with artillery, machine-gunning villages and invading Siamese territory. The Siamese declared they had no troops along the border and that the inhabitants had been ordered not to resist.

American and British diplomatic officials have been asked to communicate with the French Government "with a view to putting an end to such an action," said the communique.

The Siamese communique said that on May 7 the Siamese border town of Nakhon Phanom, on the Mekoing River, was bombarded for nearly two hours and Siamese villages along the border were machine-gunned, that local residents were killed and public and private property was damaged. The British Minister and the American Charge d'Affaires in Bangkok were thereupon requested to communicate with the French Government, it was further stated, but on May 24, French troops crossed the Mekong River border into Siamese territory at Tha Bau, in Mi Chai province, and moved further inland toward the town of Mi Chai.

Nakhon Phanom is 375 miles northeast of Bangkok. Mi Chai is 135 miles northwest of Nakhon Phanom and a short distance southeast of Vientiane. Both places are on the Mekong river which describes a large loop between the two towns.

Paris Tells of Deadlock.

Paris, May 27 (A. P.).—The French Press Agency today reported from Saigon, Indo-China, that a Siamese mission which had conferred with the French military leaders in Saigon since April, had returned to Bangkok after a deadlock in negotiations over Cambodian territory. The agency said it had no information of the reported movements of French troops across the Siamese border.

American Observer Sent To Siam Border

Washington, May 27 (AP)—The State Department reported today an American observer has been sent from Bangkok to the border of Siam and Indo-China to get the facts on reported French troop movements into Siamese territory.

Thus far, Press Officer Michael McDermott said, information received here indicates that "only a border incident" has occurred.

30.24-3007

NEW BATTLE SEEN AS CHIANG'S ARMY DRIVES FOR HARBIN

NANKING, May 27—(AP) Indications of an impending battle for Harbin clouded negotiations for a Manchurian settlement today, but hopes of an early truce persisted.

A Communist spokesman warned "this is a turning point," the Government must decide whether it wishes to solve the Manchurian question peacefully or through continued civil war."

Observers agreed much would depend on the next move of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-Shek. He was expected hourly from Mukden, where he conferred over the weekend with his generals and other officials.

General Marshall, special U. S. envoy to China, meanwhile resumed talks with Gen. Hau Yung-Chang, Government member of the Committee of Three. They had not met since their discussions were broken off 10 days ago at the start of the government's drive to recapture Changchun. Their meeting was believed preliminary to a full-dress resumption of committee conferences on the pacification and unification of China.

On Sunday Marshall conferred for more than two hours with Gen. Chou En-Lai, chief negotiator for the Communists. He also talked with Premier T. V. Soong, presumably about a projected $500,000,000 American loan to China.

Manchurian dispatches to independent and pro-Government newspapers reported that Government troops pressing northward after the recapture of Changchun were in the vicinity of Tehhwei, 90 miles southwest of Hardin.

There were no new reports of fighting in that or other Manchurian areas, however. Communist forces were said to be concentrating around Taitsihar, 170 miles northwest of Harbin, and around Tunghwa, near the Korean border.

Wang Ping-man, Communist leader just arrived from Shanghai, said that if the Government forces persisted in their drive toward Harbin it would be interpreted as a desire to extend the civil strife, "in which case it is inevitable that we should resist."

The Nanking newspaper *Ta Kung Pao* carried a Mukden dispatch

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quoting Lieut. Gen. Sun Li-jen, commander of the Nationalist new 1st Army, as saying the battle of Changchung may have been the last of China's civil war. The general added that he personally hated civil war and the country was war-weary.

In a similarly conciliatry vein the Communists' Yenan radio declared that the "feeling for nation-wide peace and democracy by Chinese at home and overseas mounted with the growing civil war hostilities of the last month."

A high Kuomintank (government party) official here voiced the belief that peace is in sight, but said the Communists must give up Harbin and Tsitihar.

Most optimistic was the Peiping newspaper "Hsin Min Pao," which flatly predicted a general truce by tomorrow.

A partial agreement for cessation of hostilities in central Shantung Province, in North China, was reported by a field truce team which returned from a conference with General Chen Yi, commander of the Communist New 4th Army. The Communists agreed to quit fighting, but balked at withdrawing troops from several cities near Tsinan.

Gen. Teng Tai-yuan, deputy chief of staff of the Coummunist 8th Route Army, arrived in Nanking to report on Communist demobilization. The Nationalists have charged the Communists failed to carry out their part in the demobilization agreement.

Announcement of a truce in the propaganda war was expected today. This would boost the prestige of Marshall, who attacked such propaganda last week.

Fate Of Mayor, Commander

The Government's Central News Agency reported today that the Nationalist Mayor of Changchun, Chao Chun-mai, and Garrison Commander Chen Chia-chen—both captured when the Communists took the city more than a month ago—were removed to Harbin two days before Government forces returned. The agency said Changchun was returning to normal, although Communists allegedly had taken important industrial equipment.

with the Chinese Communists at Harbin, Manchuria, while Gen. Marshall, the American special envoy to China, prepared the groundwork for Chiang's reopening of peace negotiations.

Dispatches to independent and pro-Government newspapers placed the Government troops in the vicinity of Tehhwei, ninety miles southwest of Communist-held Harbin. Tehhwei is sixty miles northeast of Changchun, the Manchurian capital, which was easily recaptured by Chiang's forces on Thursday as the Communists withdrew.

Changchun's recapture and the renewal of direct negotiations between the opposing factions brought from the Peiping newspaper Hsin Min Pao the optimistic prediction that a general truce would be arranged by tomorrow. All observers agreed, however, that much will depend upon Chiang's next move. He and Mme. Chiang were expected to return today from conferences with Chiang's generals at Mukden.

Sees Turning Point.

"This is the turning point for the Government," Wang Ping-nan, Communist leader told the Associated Press. "It must now decide whether it wishes to solve the Manchurian question peacefully or through continued civil war."

If the Government troops push beyond Changchun, he added, the Communists will interpret this as a sign the Government wishes to enlarge the civil strife, "in which case it is inevitable we should resist."

Wang returned today from a two-day conference in Shanghai with members of the third-party Democratic League. He said a delegation from the league would arrive in Nanking tomorrow to arrange a meeting with Government representatives to discuss the league's program for peace in Manchuria. Wang said the delegates will suggest that the Government forces evacuate newly won Changchun and leave it in the hands of the Northeast Political Administrative Council, a coalition group.

Gen. Hsu Yung-chang, Government member of the committee of three, today resumed the talks with Marshall which had been broken off ten days ago at the start of the Szepingkai-Changchun drive. The meeting was interpreted here as preliminary to full-dress resumption of the committee conference which were halted a month ago.

A high Kuomintang party official here declared his belief that peace now is in sight but that the Communists must give up Harbin and Tsitihar.

A truce in the propaganda war waged by both factions was expected to be announced today. This would provide further evidence of the influence of Marshall, who last week criticized such propaganda as fostering hatred.

Jap Machines To Go To Manchuria: Pauley

Shanghai, May 27 (AP)—United States Reparations Commissioner Edwin W. Pauley said today deliveries of Japanese industrial equipment to rebuild Manchurian production should begin immediately. Japanese - manned repatriation ships could bring the machinery on return trips to China.

Pauley said transfer of 75 per cent of Japanese "industrial war potential" was planned, with the bulk of it going to Manchuria and Korea because necessary raw materials are available there.

Koo Silent On Report He Will Come To U.S.

Peiping, May 27 (AP)—Dr. Wellington Koo, Chinese Ambassador to London, today declined to confirm a semi-official Nanking report that he had been appointed Ambassador to the United States.

"I think this is premature," he remarked.

He served as Minister to the United States from 1915 to 1920.

ROXAS SWORN AS PRESIDENT OF PHILIPPINES

Pledges Close Relations With United States, End Of Lawlessness

Manila, Tuesday, May 28 (AP)—Heavily guarded, Manuel A. Roxas today took the oath of office as third President of the Philippines Commonwealth—and first President of the Republic-to-be—on a sunny rostrum fringed by the wreckage of war.

He pledged immediately that the republic, to be born officially July 4, would continue closest relations with the United States.

Dotted through the crowd of 50,000 at the open-air inaugural were military police with submachine guns, lining all approaches and standing elbow to elbow around the platform, guarding the President-elect against threatened assassination.

There was no untoward incident, however.

Suspects Rounded Up

Metropolitan military police staged a series of raids last night, seeking to round up all suspected extremists.

Roxas arrived ahead of schedule, reaching the rostrum before Paul V. McNutt, United States high commissioner, who was supposed to precede him. Retiring President Sergio Osmena was absent, although it previously had been reported that he would escort his successor to the ceremony.

In his innaugural address, the dynamic little leader, who fought by the side of General MacArthur early in the war, then remained in public life through the Japanese occupation, pledged an end to civil unrest and promised close Philippine-United States relations.

Elpidio Quirino, veteran legislator, stepped forward next, taking the oath as Vice President.

Roxas then read his thirteen-page inaugural address, in which he demanded the immediate surrender of all unlicensed firearms in order to end lawlessness "without a moment's delay."

"Leaders of violence must recognize leaders duly chosen by a free vote of the people," he declared.

"Our people are starting on a career of nationhood and cannot permit our national effort to be influenced by fear. This proud nation will not grant economic concessions at gunpoint."

Roxas did not mention by name the Hukbalahaps, organization of peasant guerrillas which opposed his election and clashed frequently with Filipino police in Central Luzon.

"Fabric Of Public Faith"

His inference was unmistakable, however, when he continued:

"In some few provinces . . . the rule of law and order has yielded to the rule of force and terror. Using economic injustice as a rallying cry, demagogues have destroyed the precious fabric of public faith in the democratic procedure.

"The faith of the people in Government must be restored. This Government is pledged to maintain the rights of the underprivileged with all its strength and all its vigor. . . . It will not sanction, not permit, but oppose with every force at its command if necessary the imposition of extralegal rule over any section of the country by any group of self-appointed leaders or individuals."

Thanks Americans

On the subject of independence, Roxas said:

"Philipinos discharged their debt of alliance to the United States with a payment of loyalty which has never been surpassed. We are to be a free nation largely because we have been aided in that direction by the love, liberty and good will of the American people.

"If we succeed as a nation—and of course we will succeed—we will have the Americans to thank."

But Roxas painted a dark picture of the islands today, fraught with unemployment, disease and the ruins of war, and warned that "disaster awaits us tomorrow if we do not reuse ourselves and get back to work, productive work."

Other high points in the new administration's program were:

A new farm tenancy law, with lands to be purchased by the government and resold to the people.

Labor to receive the "full fruits of its toil," with the right to organize protected and the worker's equity in the product of his labor "assured by the government."

Speedy correction of the ills besetting the landless, tenants, the hungry and the unemployed.

after independence is gained, and advanced a program to encourage new industry and higher living standards.

The brief ceremony in its historic setting of the sprawled ruins of buildings of state was a preview of that to be staged July 4 when the archipelago becomes independent.

It began with the arrival of Roxas, escorted by outgoing President Sergio Osmena and High Commissioner Paul V. McNutt. Osmena then retired to his home, in accordance with custom.

Senate President Jose Avelino read the election proclamation and Chief Justice Manuel A. Moran administered the oath to Roxas and Vice President Elpidio Quirino.

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Starting Career as Nation

"Our people are starting on a career of nationhood and cannot permit our national effort to be influenced by fear. This proud nation will not grant economic concessions at gunpoint."

Roxas did not mention by name the Hukbalahaps, organization of peasant guerrillas which opposed his election and clashed frequently with Filipino police in central Luzon. His inference was unmistakable, however.

Roxas Inaugurated at Manila Pledges Close Ties with U. S.

MANILA, Tuesday, May 28—(AP) Manuel A. Roxas, who was inaugurated president of the Philippines today, pledged that a free and law abiding nation, closely associated with the United States, would arise July 4 from the rubble of war.

On a high rostrum amid the debris of a conflict that tested the country's desire for freedom, Roxas took the oath to guide the islands through their first years of independence.

Will End Lawlessness

In his prepared inaugural address, the 54-year-old president pledged an end to lawlessness that has plagued the archipelago, promised closet relations would be maintained with the United States

REPORTS ASSASSINS ON TRAIL OF ROXAS

Manila, May 27 (A. P.).—A qualified and usually reliable informant told the Associated Press today that a plot had been developed in the turbulent Central Luzon provinces to asassinate President-elect Manuel Roxas. The informant said that seventy-five picked men from Neuva Ecija, Tarlac and Pampanga provinces had already entered Manila to carry out the plot.

He said he did not know whether the attempt would be made at tomorrow's inaugura-

tion or not, but: "They are hellbent to try."

The informant said the plot was hatched by men outside the control of the Hukbalahap and other guerrilla leaders, although from the same provinces where guerrilla organizations have been stormily engaged with the Filipino military police.

U. S. TALKS WITH REDS TO AID CORRESPONDENT

WASHINGTON, May 27 — (AP) The State department said today the United States has intervened with Russia in an attempt to prevent expulsion from Romania of Ruben Markham, Christian Science Monitor correspondent.

Michael J. McDermott, department press officer, told reporters the government has instructed its representatives in Bucharest and Moscow to "do everything they can" to get the expulsion decree reversed.

Bucharest dispatches today said Markham was still in Constanta, and that his departure has been delayed pending a decision "from a high level."

The Soviet military command in Romania issued the expulsion order, claiming Markham had stated in a political speech" that war between Russia and the United States was inevitable. Markham denied making any political speeches.

SEA TOO MUCH FOR G. I. BRIDE

Australian Girl Walks Off Ship for Second Time.

Sydney, May 27 (A. P.).—Mrs. Josephine Hatton, the homesick G. I. bride who ran off the transport David C. Shanks just before it sailed for the United States in April, balked again today at a trip to America in the S. S. Monterey, to join her husband. She said the sea terrified her.

Four others quit the liner before it sailed for San Francisco with 688 war brides and children from Australia and New Zealand.

In contrast to her previous dramatic dash from the Shanks half an hour before sailing time, Mrs. Hatton left the Monterey quietly. Her husband, former Seaman William Hatton, is wait-

Chiang's Forces Push North

New Clash With Reds in Manchuria Possible —Nanking Hopes for Early Truce.

Nanking, May 27 (A. P.).—Chiang Kai-shek's forces pushed northward today toward a possible new battle-

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ing for her in Headland, Ala.

Later in tears, Mrs. Hatton told a reporter:

"If I never see my husband again, I couldn't travel there on a ship. I love Bill and I want to get across more than anything else in the world. I was all right until I went aboard. If I could only get across some other way!"

Loses Her Nerve.

Mrs. Ethel Wolf, with her 11-weeks-old son, whose husband recently was graduated as a doctor of philosophy from Boston University, told reporters that her nerves had stopped her from going but that she hoped to try again when the Monterey returned. Her trunk full of baby clothes was on the Monterey addressed to her husband.

The others who did not sail were:

Mrs. Elizabeth Maddox, wife of K. Maddox of Terrell, Tex., whose year-old son was taken to a hospital yesterday suffering from a rupture.

Mrs. Yvonne Van Cheri, whose husband is a former Army lieutenant residing in Pittsburgh.

Mrs. Doris G. Bailey of Auckland, N. Z., who was homesick and seasick on the passage from New Zealand to Australia. She said her husband still is in the Army and that she didn't know where he lived in the United States.

food prduction this year will fall at least 10,000,000 tons, in terms of wheat equivalent, short of requirements until 1947 harvest.

"This gap," said the conference, "can be closed only if economies in the consumption of grains are enforced throughout the whole crop year.

"Nothing could be more disastrous than for countries to assume that, once the 1946 harvest has been gathered, there is no longer any necessity for further economy, and the grain from the 1946 harvest can be used without restriction for consumption by human beings and animals."

Direction of international food production and allocation programs, under the plan proposed, would be placed in the hands of an international emergency food council. It would replace the wartime British-American-Canadian Combined Food Board. Membership would be open to producers and consumer nations alike.

First Session Next Week

The first meeting of the new council may be held later this week. The conference recommended specifically that all countries adopt a flour extraction rate of 85 per cent. The rate in this country has been 80 percent since March. It normally is about 72 percent.

The conference urged also that wheat flour be padded out, to the extent of not less than five percent, by other grain products and potato flour.

dustrial uses be kept at "existing low levels" and where possible be still further reduced.

It urged that dairy cattle be given top priority in the use of the proposed limited supplies of grains for feed.

In order to make this year's production supply as many people as possible, the conference recommended that all countries reduce their current stocks to a minimum necessary to maintain regular distribution.

It said that in order to help meet a "grave shortage" of food fats and oils, governments should divert as much vegetable oil and fats as is feasible from the production of soaps, paints, varnishes and other non-food products.

85 P.C. World Wheat-Milling Rate Urged

Washington, May 27 (AP)—A committee of the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization conference on famine problems recommended today that the world adopt an 85 per cent extraction rate for flour to save grain for the hungry.

This rate compares with the "dark loaf" 80 per cent in effect since March in this country, which normally extracts about 72 per cent of the grain in making flour. Some countries require an extraction as high as 90 per cent.

Supplementing Proposal

The committee also recommended that wheat flour be supplemented at least five per cent by other grain products and potato flour.

These and other recommendations will be submitted today to the final session of the conference, in which nineteen countries are making plans to meet world hunger problems during the next two years.

Other Recommendations

Other recommendations included:

1. That industrial uses of grain for alcohol and the like be kept "at least as low as they are now, and should be further reduced if possible."

2. A vigorous world-wide campaign against waste.

3. Greater efforts to divert grain from livestock.

4. That in the limited use of grain for feed, dairy cattle be given proper priority, and that production of heavy hogs, quality-fed beef and commercial broilers be discouraged.

5. That fewer potatoes be fed to hogs, that a larger proportion of the world's oil-seed crops be diverted to food fats, that less vegetable oil be used in toilet soaps, paints and varnishes, and that less herring as fish meal and less milk be fed to hogs.

The committee urged that larger acreages be plowed and a greater proportion be used for "essential food crops."

The committee emphasized the importance of "creating a feeling of confidence in regard to price stability."

SLASH IN WEIGHT OF BREAD ORDERED

Ruling Effective June 1 Aims At Saving Grain for Shipment Abroad.

WASHINGTON, May 27—(AP) The Agriculture department announced tonight that bakers will be required to reduce the weight of their bread and rolls 10 per cent, effective at 12:01 a. m. June 1.

The purpose is to save cereals for famine areas abroad and to make domestic supplies go farther.

With flour supplies limited to 75 per cent of a year ago, many bakers have reported that they are unable to meet consumer demands for bread.

Bakers previously had been given Federal government permission to make such a reduction in size of loaves and rolls without reducing prices, but few had done so because of competitive reasons.

The reduction must be made from the weight of such bread and rolls produced on March 15, or on the last prior date when the bread and rolls were made.

The order provides exemptions for bakers who, because of equipment difficulties, cannot reasonably comply. Such bakers must apply for exemption by June 10.

The department meanwhile reported that 3,493,000 tons—or about 130,405,000 bushels—of wheat and wheat flour equivalent were exported to shortage areas between January 1 and May 20.

This compares with a goal of 4,666,000 tons or about 174,000,000 bushels set for the period.

World Food Session Seeks To Reduce Use of Wheat

WASHINGTON, May 27 — (AP) An international food conference today called upon the world to eat dark flour, using more of the wheat grain than at present and diluting it with other grains and potatoes, as a means of combatting hunger in the next 12 months.

It urged additional curbs on the feeding of grain to livestock.

Anticipating continuance of food shortages into 1948, the conference urged that a larger acreage be planted to cereal crops in 1947 than will be seeded this year.

Favors New Agency

The conference, conducted by the United Nations Food and Agriculture organization and attended by representatives of 20 countries and several international food agencies, also unanimously recommended that a new agency be created to direct the fight against famine.

Concluding work started a week ago, the conference forecast that

No recommendation with regard to bread and flour rationing was made, although a conference committee report suggested rationing as a possible way of effecting cereal economies.

Asks Cut in Grain Feeding

The conference declared that of all the measures which can contribute toward greatest savings of grain for human food, the most important is the "further curtailment of the use of wheat and other grains for feeding of animals."

Looking beyond this year's crop, the conference said it recognized that farmer fears of surpluses and depressed prices might hamper full production.

It expressed belief that "ultimately the problem of surpluses can only be resolved within the framework of an expanding world economy."

To meet famine problems in the months ahead, the conference recommended further that use of grains for beverages and other in-

BOARD URGES DEMOCRATIC ARMY SET-UP

Would Abolish the Very Terms of 'Officer' and 'Enlisted Man.'

ALL WOULD BE 'SOLDIERS'

G. I. 'Gripe' Reviewers Also Call for Leveling of Gaps in Pay and Promotions.

Washington, May 27 (A. P.).—The Army's G. I. gripe board recommended today that the very terms "officer" and "enlisted man" be abolished as one step to narrow the official and social gap between them.

Reporting to Secretary of War Patterson on its sifting of post-war complaints, the inquiry group headed by Lieut.-Gen. James H. Doolittle proposed a thorough revision of existing differences in pay, promotion, furloughs, decorations and food. It called, too, for new measures aimed at raising the standard of leadership in the Army.

But the big break with tradition came in the proposal that all military personnel be referred to merely as "soldiers."

Abolition of the hand salute except on Army posts and in overseas occupied areas, and wiping out any rules or customs which make rank a barrier to social associations were among other recommendations made by the board composed exclusively of veterans.

Distinctions Disliked.

"Americans look with disfavor upon any system which grants unearned privileges to a particular class of individuals and find distasteful any tendency to make arbitrary social distinctions between two parts of the Army," the group concluded in its fifty-three-page report. There were irregularities, injustices in handling of enlisted personnel, and abuses of privileges in the recent war to such an extent as to cause widespread and deep-seated criticisms."

On the other side of the picture was the conclusion that "in the strict sense, the phrase, 'caste system,' is inappropriately applied to our Army at the present time, since the selection of individuals for commissioned rank is based on democratic principles."

The six-man board was named by Patterson in March following demonstrations overseas by men impatient to return to civilian life. It heard forty-two witnesses and examined more than 1,000 letters, mostly critical of the Army.

Nobody Seems Upset.

The board's own criticisms were tempered with the assertion that the Army, in meeting problems of a forty-fold wartime expansion, "did a truly magnificent job," and there were guarded indications that the War Department was not upset by the findings.

Patterson announced that some steps already have been taken to remedy problems set out in the report, but he noted that congressional approval and appropriations would be required to carry out some of the suggestions.

The board ascribed poor relationships between commissioned and enlisted personnel to two main factors:

1. "Undeniably poor leadership on the part of a small percentage of those in positions of responsibility."

2. "A system that permits and encourages a wide official and social gap" between officers and men.

To improve officer leadership, the board recommended specifically that previous military training—preferably one year in the ranks—be required of all appointees, except technicians not placed in command positions.

Proposing a complete review of the Army's system of promoting officers, the board urged that it be on a merit basis rather than on seniority and be coupled with provision for demotions.

Uniform Retirement Plan.

Other specific recommendations included:

Retirement—A system to permit retirement upon completion of ten, twenty, or thirty years, for enlisted men as well as officers, or after physical disability.

Pay—The present system of base pay should be reviewed from top to bottom and take into consideration the increased rates of pay in industry and business. (A number of pay increase bills are pending in Congress.)

Allowances—Fixing allowances on a sliding scale base, with Government-purchased food distributed equitably to all grades and ranks, and all ranks equally privileged to make private purchases. Clothing and uniforms should be issued to all ranks, in contrast to the existing arrangement whereby officers buy their own.

Terminal leave—Enlisted men as well as officers should be given terminal leave pay for unused furlough time, as provided in a proposal already before Congress; elimination of mustering out pay now given enlisted men and officers below the rank of major.

Democratic Social Relations.

Social relations—Off duty, all military personnel should be permitted "normal social patterns comparable to our democratic way of life." Use of discriminatory references such as "officers and their ladies; enlisted men and their wives" be eliminated.

Justice—Equality for all ranks, "the higher the rank the more severe the punishment," and provision for enlisted men to serve on courts.

Decorations—A system of awards to provide more equitable distribution based on merit and more difficult to obtain as rank increases.

In general, the board observed that much of the present structure of the Army harks back to the feudal systems of Prussia and Britain where only landed gentry were permitted in the officer corps.

"There is need for a new philosophy in the military order, a policy of treatment of men, especially in the ranks, in terms of advanced concepts in social thinking," the group advised Patterson.

Recognition of Dignity.

"The present system does not permit full recognition of the dignity of man. More definite protection from the arbitrary acts of superiors is essential."

The board said it took into account possible danger of undermining authority and discipline in abolishing some officers' privileges. The report noted that in the Red Army, after rank and privileges were abolished, "the

pendulum swung in the other direction and the Russian officer corps now has greater prestige and privilege than before the reorganization was attempted and far more than accorded officers in our Army."

Aside from Doolittle, members of the board included former Lieut.-Gen. T. H. Middleton who is now comptroller of Louisiana State University; Robert Neville who served on Yank and the Stars and Stripes both as an enlisted man and officer; Adna H. Underhill, wartime paratrooper captain; Jake W. Lindsey, wartime technical sergeant who won the Congressional Medal of Honor, and Meryll H. Frost, who recovered from serious wounds to become Dartmouth football captain.

No Super-seniority for Vets

Supreme Court Rules Against Welder in Brooklyn Shipyard Case.

Washington, May 27 (A. P.).—The Supreme Court today decided that veterans do not have super-seniority rights to their pre-war jobs. The decision came on a suit by Abraham Fishgold, a Brooklyn welder and war veteran.

He contended that under the selective service act, he was entitled to regular work for one year on his old job with the Sullivan Drydock & Repair Corporation—even though that would require laying off a non-veteran worker with greater seniority.

Justice Douglas delivered the court's 6-1 decision. Justice Black wrote a dissent. Justice Jackson took no part.

The Department of Justice appealed on behalf of Fishgold, contending that Congress intended a veteran to have unlimited right to one year's re-employment at his old job, regardless of seniority or greater skill of other workers who did not go into the service.

The C. I. O. Marine and Shipbuilding Workers Union said such a view of the act would cause conflict with union bargaining contracts based on seniority and would upset the whole fabric of industrial relations.

Fishgold worked at the Sullivan plant four and one-half months before he was inducted in May, 1943. He was discharged from the Army in July, 1944, and went back to his old job. Work slackened and he was laid off for nine days. Non-veterans continued at work.

Fishgold sued the company in United States District Court and won $86—nine days' pay. The union appealed to the Federal Circuit Court in New York city and won reversal of the District Court decision.

The Circuit Court said that Congress intended that a veteran was to be assured of his job for a year, but that the place to which he was restored was to be subject to the same conditions as those affecting his prewar job.

Gets Old Place Back.

Douglas for the majority said that the veteran in returning to his old job steps back on "the seniority escalator" at "the precise point he would have occupied had he kept his position continuously during the war."

Douglas took note of a rule by selective service that the act "required reinstatement of a veteran to his former position or one of like seniority, status and pay even though such reinstatement necessitates the discharge of a non-veteran with a greater seniority."

He added:

"In view of the language of the act and the nature of the administrative findings we would want explicit indication by Congress that it chose the director's interpretation before we concluded that Congress had adopted it."

Black Is Dissenter.

Douglas summed up this way:

"These provisions (of the selective service act) guarantee the veteran against loss of position or loss of seniority by reason of his absence.

"He acquires not only the same seniority he had; his service in the armed services is counted as service in the plant so that he does not lose ground by reason of his absence.

"But we would distort the language of these provisions if we read it as granting the veteran an increase in seniority over what he would have had if he had never entered the armed service."

Black in his dissent said the case should be sent back to the Circuit Court with directions to dismiss the litigation because the union was not a proper party to appeal the case in the first instance.

Counsel Looks at Intent.

Fishgold's attorney, Knowlton Durham, of 70 Pine street, when asked for comment on the Supreme Court decision, said:

"I feel that the question of seniority has obscured the intent of Congress to give to the veteran assurance of a year's steady employment at his old job when he returns from the war. The unions naturally dislike to have seniority systems interfered with, but in spite of the decision of the Supreme Court I still believe Congress intended to give to the veteran a promise that he would get his old job back and hold it for a full year."

Fishgold, 29 years old, who lives at 2925 West 28th street, Brooklyn, is operating a trinket stall in the public market beneath the railroad tracks at Park avenue and 114th street.

SAYS COURT CAN BAR EVICTIONS

Supreme Bench Rules on Tenants' Appeal.

Washington, May 27 (A. P.).—The Supreme Court ruled today that Federal courts can prevent eviction of tenants pending appeals based on OPA rules.

The Department of Justice appealed from the Sixth Federal Circuit Court at Cincinnati which said it had no jurisdiction to enjoin eviction proceedings in State courts.

In one case the Government contended that Robert C. Beever was evicted improperly from his apartment after the landlord began proceedings before a Covington, Ky., justice of the peace to regain possession. The United States Circuit Court said it could do nothing because at the time it considered the case the tenant had left the apartment.

Disputes Circuit Court.

In the other case OPA had sought to restrain eviction of a tenant from a Columbus, Ohio, house owned by the estate of Emma Gang. The Circuit Court denied OPA's request for an injunction pending the tenant's appeal.

Justice Black said the Circuit Court was wrong in its finding that the Beever case was moot.

"The bare fact that the Beevers in order to comply with the writ of possession vacated their apartment was not enough to end the controversy," Black said.

Agrees to Rule on Law.

In the Columbus case, Black contended the OPA was not barred by a section of the Federal judicial code from going into Federal court to request an injunction halting an unlawful eviction."

The Supreme Court today agreed to rule on constitutionality of the renegotiation act.

The act gives the Government authority to recover asserted "excessive profits" from war goods contractors.

The Supreme Court ruling was asked by the Aircraft and Diesel Equipment Corporation, Chicago manufacturers of Diesel fuel injection equipment and precision parts for aircraft.

The firm contested Government claims for $479,000. A special three-judge United States District Court here dismissed a suit by the company against the War Contracts Price Adjustment Board and the Secretary of War by which it sought to prevent Government efforts to collect the money.

Eisenhower Calls for Strong U. S.

Tells Gettysburg Graduates It Should Stand as Tireless Supporter of Justice and Right.

Gettsyburg, Pa., May 27 (A. P.).—Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower Army Chief of Staff, called today for a "strong, virile America" to stand before the world "a tireless supporter of justice, right and understanding."

Addressing the graduating class at Gettysburg College's 114th commencement, Eisenhower recalled "the irresistible march of our people" from the Atlantic to the Pacific and added:

"What has been won for the peoples of this continent, you can preserve here and help win for all the world."

The wartime commander in chief of Allied forces in Europe received a doctor of laws degree from the college.

After reviewing the early history of Gettysburg and the decisive battle fought there in the War Between the States, Eisenhower said, "Never again will a Gettysburg be required to decide differences among ourselves."

The eternal light that flames on Oak Hill summit on the battlefield, he continued, symbolizes "permanent accord among ourselves" and "can be the prototype of another symbolizing eternal peace."

"Internationally, we are now embarked on a great enterprise whose aim is to free the world from the threat of another suiyou and millions of other Americidal war," he stated. "It offers cans an inspiring challenge."

WOULD RETAIN WAR POWERS

Snyder Against Declaring Hostilities at an End.

Washington, May 27 (A. P.).—John W. Snyder, Director of Reconversion, told Congress today that he opposes at this time any action which would declare an official end to the war. He told the House Judiciary Committee that "the time has not arrived when we can safely proclaim that either hostilities, the emergency, or the war have, in fact, ended" because of "the effect that such a declaration would have upon important war powers."

Snyder said the "most significant" effect of any such declaration would pertain to the emergency labor bill which President Truman called for on Saturday and which the House almost immediately passed.

The bill, which awaits Senate action, would empower the President to draft strikers in an industry which has been seized by the Government.

Snyder said an official end to the war also would put an end to the selective service act, whose continuance Congress now is considering, and would disrupt Government atomic bomb research and development at Oak Ridge, Tenn.

"The Army is using a large amount of Government-owned silver in the atomic energy plant at Oak Ridge," Snyder said in a statement. "The act of June 12, 1943, which permits such use provides that the silver must be returned to the Treasury within six months after the cessation of hostilities.

"I am informed that removal of this silver in the near future would completely disrupt the complex machinery at Oak Ridge."

Snyder recommended that instead of declaring an official end to hostilities, thus killing all legislation dependent upon such declarations, the Congress repeal from time to time those emergency laws which are found to be no longer necessary.

WALLACE HOLDS LOANS ARE VITAL

Washington, May 27 (A. P.).—Commerce Secretary Henry A. Wallace declared today that loans to many other nations besides the proposed $3,750,000,000 for Britain, "are equally necessary if the world is not to be divided against itself."

Without mentioning Russia, France or any nation seekking loans, Wallace told the House Banking Committee:

"I am just as much opposed to an Anglo-American bloc as to a British bloc which excludes us. I am just as much opposed to an eastern (world trade) bloc as to a western bloc. It must be our foreign economic policy to promote economic recovery in the east of Europe as well as in the United Kingdom."

Russia recently has sent the United States a new note relative to a bbillion-dollar loan, and negotiations now are under way with France.

Wallace said that specifically of the British loan that "it will make important contributions to the solution of our two most pressing problems—the maintenance of lasting peace and the achievement of full employment."

Atomic Bomb Has Two Deadly Rivals

Scientist Lists Biological Warfare, Atomic Gas

WASHINGTON, May 27 (AP).—W. A. Higinbotham, chairman of the Federation of Atomic Scientists, said tonight that "there are at least two major secret weapons in existence which scientists believe are potentially as dangerous to mankind" as the atomic bomb. He named "biological warfare" and "fission-product warfare, sometimes referred to as 'atomic poison gas.'"

Mr. Higinbotham gave no details in his address prepared for an organzation meeting of the National Committee on Atomic Information, but declared that Congress should ask the War Department to release the full story in the interests of peace.

"There is a passive defense for the atomic bomb," he said. "Cities and industry might be dispersed at a cost of $300,000,000,000.

"But bacteriological warfare could be used to cut off the food supply, radioactive materials could be used to trap people in bomb shelters and caves.

"Scientists say the public has a righ tto know more about these weapons because they are not mere inventoins, they are actually a threat to the whole world—a revolution in human knowledge."

The federation is composed of scientists who worked on the atomic bomb. Since December it has been taking into membership scientists who worked on radar, rockets, yet propulsion, biological warfare and other war-time projects.

9th GI Baby Dies; Probe Is Indicated

New York, May 27 (AP)—As the number of GI babies to die in the past week rose to nine, a United States representative called on the War Department today for "full information" on conditions aboard the bride ships where the infants became ill.

In Washington, Representative Jackson (D., Wash.) said he would ask the department about the deaths, and "if I am not satisfied, I will ask the House Military Affairs Committee to call War Department officials before it and make

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a complete investigation."

He said he had been asked by Clarence Lervick, father of one of the dead infants, for an investigation into responsibility.

The Latest Victims

Latest fatalities were 2-month-old Alvin Harris, son of Mr. and Mrs. Alvin H. Harris, of Fulton, N.Y., and 10-month-old Vinita Carter, daughter of Captain and Mrs. H. S. Carter, of Wallington, Texas.

The Harris boy died in a hospital in Fulton Saturday and the Carter girl in Fort Hamilton Station Hospital, Brooklyn, last night.

An army medical board diagnosed the illness of four of the victims at Fort Hamilton Hospital as "summer diarrhea."

"Precautionary Measure"

Meanwhile, eight other babies were admitted to the Fort Hamilton Hospital yesterday as "a precautionary measure," suffering from what army authorities said was "mild malnutrition." They arrived aboard the George Goethals.

On Saturday one adult and 26 babies from the President Tyler were admitted, suffering from diarrhea and possible respiratory infections.

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"THE REITERATED CONDEMNATIONS OF THE FRANCO REGIME CAN HAVE NO OTHER EXPLANATION BEFORY THE HONEST DEMOCRATIC CONSCIENCE OF THE WORLD, UNLESS THEY MEAN A DIRECT INVITATION TO VIOLENCE AND UPRISING."

THE EXILED PREMIER, DECLARING HE WAS SPEAKING ON BEHALF OF THE SPANISH PEOPLE "DEPRIVED OF THE RIGHT TO SPEAK AND ORGANIZE," SAID "IF THIS SUPREME HOPE FOR PEACE WHICH WE DEPOSIT IN THE INTERNATIONAL SOCIETY SHOULD DISAPPEAR, ONLY THE ROADS OF VIOLENCE, TO OUR REGRET, WOULD REMAIN OPEN TO US."

DY714PED

LONDON, MAY 27-(AP)-MINISTER OF SUPPLY JOHN WILMOT TOLD COMMONS TODAY A BILL TO NATIONALIZE "LARGE SECTIONS" OF THE BRITISH IRON AND STEEL INDUSTRY WOULD EMBRACE THE WHOLE INDUSTRY FROM ORE TO FINISHED PRODUCTS.

IN THE FIRST DEFINITION OF HOW FAR THE GOVERNMENT INTENDS TO GO IN ITS IRON AND STEEL OWNERSHIP PROGRAM, WILMOT SAID ONLY FINISHING PROCESSES WHICH "ARE MORE EASILY SEPARABLE" MIGHT BE OMITTED FROM NATIONALIZATION.

OPENING A TWO-DAY DEBATE, WILMOT ASKED FOR HMUSE APPROVAL OF HIS PLAN AFTER WHICH HE SAID "THE GOVERNMENT WILL PROCEED TO X X X PRODUCE LEGISLATION" TO ACCOMPLISH IT BY 1950.

THE MINISTER SAID BRITISH STEEL MILLS HAVE "PASSED BEYOND THE STAGE OF FREE COMPETITIVE ENTERPRISE AND BECOME IN THE NATURE OF A MONOPOLY OR CARTEL."

BY LARRY HAUCK

NEW YORK, MAY 27-(AP)-JOSE GIRAL, PREMIER OF THE EXILED SPANISH REPUBLICAN GOVERNMENT CALLED ON THE UNITED NATIONS TODAY TO ELIMINATE GENERALISSIMO FRANCO'S REGIME AND INDICATED A BELIEF THAT SPAIN MIGHT AGAIN BE PLUNGED INTO CIVIL WAR IF THE U.N. REFUSED TO ACT.

"THE UNITED NATIONS CAN MAKE THE FRANCO REGIME DISAPPEAR BY APPLYING CERTAIN ARTICLES OF THE CHARTER, ESPECIALLY ECONOMIC SANCTIONS," GIRAL TOLD THE SECURITY COUNCIL SUB-COMMITTEE INVESTIGATING THE FRANCO GOVERNMENT.

"THE DANGER OF CIVIL WAR DEPENDS ON THE ATTITUDE OF THE UNITED NATIONS IN THIS CASE," HE DECLARED. "IF A SOLUTION IS NOT FORTHCOMING SOON IT IS QUITE POSSIBLE THAT VIOLENCE WILL BE USED TO DISMISS THIS TYRANT.

"WE DON'T WANT CIVIL WAR BUT IT WILL ADD TO THE PRESTIGE OF THOSE WHO USE IT TO GET RID OF THIS TYRANT."

THEN WITHOUT MENTIONING ANY COUNTRY BY NAME, GIRAL SAID:

"THE SPANISH PEOPLE AND THE GOVERNMENT I REPRESENT FEEL WE ARE SUFFICIENTLY ASSISTED TO CONSIDER OURSELVES CAPABLE OF OVERTHROWING THE TYRANNY. WE WILL NOT BE LACKING IN FRIENDLY COUNTRIES NOR AIDS OF EVERY SORT."

APPEARING FOR THE SECOND TIME AS A PUBLIC WITNESS, GIRAL SAID IN HIS APPEAL FOR U.N. ACTION:

"WE ASK, GENTLEMEN OF THIS SUB-COMMITTEE, THAT SPAIN BE FREED OF THE CHAINS WHICH MUSSOLINI AND HITLER ASSISTED IN PLACING UPON HER. THE CHARTER AMPLY PROVIDES EFFICIENT MEANS WITH WHICH TO SATISFY THIS DEMAND FOR JUSTICE."

GIRAL EXPRESSED CONFIDENCE THAT THE SPANISH QUESTION WOULD BE "FAVORABLY SOLVED IN ACCORDANCE WITH JUSTICE IF THE INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION CREATED TO PROMOTE AND MAINTAIN PEACE KNOWS HOW TO AVOID THIS NEW AND GRAVE RISK."

THEN POINTING OUT THAT MANY COUNTRIES HAVE NO RELATIONS WITH FRANCO SPAIN AND TAKING NOTE OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL'S PREVIOUS MORAL CONDEMNATION OF THE REGIME. HE DECLARED:

BY ED CREAGH

LONDON, MAY 27-(AP)-SIR BEN SMITH RESIGNED TONIGHT AS FOOD MINISTER AND WAS SUCCEEDED BY JOHN STRACHEY, FORMER MARXIST WRITER WHO WAS REFUSED ENTRY INTO THE UNITED STATES IN 1938 BECAUSE OF HIS LEFTIST VIEWS.

PRIME MINISTER ATTLEE ACCEPTED "WITH REGRET" THE RESIGNATION OF THE GENIAL, BLUNT FORMER TAXI DRIVER IN THE MIDST OF A CRITICAL INTERNATIONAL FOOD SITUATION CLOUDED BY A CURRENT DIFFERENCE BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND BRITAIN OVER THE EXTENT OF AMERICAN COMMITMENTS TO INDIA AND GERMANY. THERE WAS NO OFFICIAL INDICATION WHETHER THE RESIGNATION WAS CONNECTED WITH THAT DISAGREEMENT.

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DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER HERBERT MORRIS, FOLLOWING CONFERENCES ON FOOD IN WASHINGTON, HAD ANNOUNCED THAT THE UNITED STATES WOULD INCREASE SHIPMENTS OF WHEAT TO INDIA AND WOULD HELP BRITAIN BRING THE RATION STANDARD IN THE BRITISH ZONE OF GERMANY CLOSER TO THAT OF THE AMERICAN ZONE'S STANDARD.

IN WASHINGTON, MICHAEL MCDERMOTT, SPECIAL ASSISTANT TO SECRETARY OF STATE JAMES F.BYRNES, DENIED THE UNITED STATES HAD MADE ANY NEW COMMITMENTS IN EITHER CASE. ATTEMPTS ARE UNDER WAY TO CLARIFY THE SITUATION.

THE NEW FOOD MINISTER, 45, HAS BEEN PARLIAMENTARY UNDERSECRETARY FOR AIR.

SIR BEN, 64, IS THE FIRST CABINET MINISTER TO RESIGN FROM THE ATTLEE GOVERNMENT.

LONDON, MAY 27-(AP)-SIR BEN SMITH RESIGNED TODAY AS FOOD MINISTER, THE FIRST MEMBER OF THE ATTLEE LABOR CABINET TO STEP DOWN.

JOHN STRACHEY, PARLIAMENTARY UNDERSECRETARY FOR AIR, SUCCEEDED HIM.

SMITH'S RESIGNATION CAME IN THE MIDST OF A FOOD BATTLE AS GRIM IN SOME WAYS AS THE WAR ITSELF.

HIS RESIGNATION HAD BEEN FORECAST FOR SOME TIME.

DA248PED

greenock, Scotland may 27-(ap)- joseph j. hagins, 22, jacksonville, fla. (street address unavailable), went on trial today before a united states

naval court on a charge of voluntary manslaughter.

hagins previously was tried by the navy court for murder in the death of two british marines and sentenced to 50 years imprisonment. this conviction, however, was set aside by a federal court ruling that navy court martial had no jurisdiction over murder charges against shorebased sailors.

formerly a seaman first class assigned as auto driver at a naval shore establishment in britain, hagins was returned here recently from the united states to face trial on the lesser charge.

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BY TOM REEDY

NUERNBERG, MAY 27-(AP)-BALDUR VON SCHIRACH, ONE-TIME HITLER YOUTH LEADER AND GAULEITER FOR VIENNA, ADMITTED TODAY THAT HE HAD PARTICIPATED IN PLANS FOR SHIPPING VIENNA JEWS INTO OCCUPIED EASTERN AREAS, BUT DENIED THAT HE KNEW THEY WERE TO BE MURDERED.

THOMAS J.DODD, U.S.PROSECUTOR AT THE INTERNATIONAL MILITARY TRIBUNAL, CONFRONTED VON SCHIRACH DURING CROSS-EXAMINATION WITH RECORDS OF A CONFERENCE BETWEEN THE DEFENDANT AND ADOLF HITLER IN 19 DURING WHICH THE EVACUATION OF 60,000 JEWS FROM AUSTRIA WAS DISCUSSED.

"YOU KNEW THE JEWS IN VIENNA WERE TO BE SENT TO MINSK AND RIGA, AND YOU KNEW WHAT HAPPENED TO THE JEWS THERE," DODD DECLARED.

WHEN VON SCHIRACH WENT INTO A LONG DENIAL DODD INTERRUPTED TO REA A COMMUNICATION FROM GESTAPO CHIEF REINHARD HEYDRICH TELLING SCHIRAC OFFICE THAT RIGA'S 29,000 JEWS HAD BEEN "REDUCED" TO 2,500, AND THAT 33,000 HAD BEEN SHOT IN MINSK.

WHEN VON SCHIRACH DENIED THAT HIS YOUTH ORGANIZATION HAD BEEN CONNECTED WITH A PLAN TO "KIDNAP" THOUSANDS OF SOVIET CHILDREN FOR SLAVE LABOR, DODD INTRODUCED REPORTS LINKING SCHIRACH'S OFFICE WITH THE SCHEME.

"DO YOU KNOW THAT ALLIED AUTHORITIES ARE STILL TRYING TO FIND MO THAN 10,000 OF THOSE YOUNGSTERS?" DODD SHOUTED. SCHIRACH REPLIED

COUNSEL FOR VON SCHIRACH ATTEMPTED TO PROVE WITH A CHARACTER WIT THAT THE DEFENDANT HAD NEVER INVEIGHED AGAINST THE JEWS, AND HAD TAUGHT THE HITLER YOUTH ONLY PEACEFUL IDEALS.

BUT WHEN HARTMANN LAUTERBACHER, 36-YEAR-OLD FORMER DEPUTY FUEHRE IN THE HITLER JUGEND WAS CALLED TO THE STAND DODD IMMEDIATELY OFFER AFFIDAVITS QUESTIONING HIS CREDIBILITY.

THE AFFIDAVITS SHOWED THAT LAUTERBACHER, AS GAULEITER OF HANNOVE ONCE ORDERED 15 SLAVE LABORERS HANGED IN A PUBLIC SQUARE, AND GAVE INSTRUCTIONS FOR SHOOTING OR POISONING 500 PRISON

ONCE ORDERED 15 SLAVE LABORERS HANGED IN A PUBLIC SQUARE, AND GAVE INSTRUCTIONS FOR SHOOTING OR POISONING 500 PRISONERS AT HAMELN SO THEY WOULD NOT FALL INTO THE HANDS OF THE ADVANCING ALLIED ARMIES.

LAUTERBACHER TESTIFIED THAT VON SCHIRACH NEVER PARTICIPATED IN ACTS AGAINST THE JEWS, BUT HAD NO COMMENT WHEN HE WAS SHOWN A JUGEND YEARBOOK IN WHICH VON SCHIRACH BLAMED THE JEWS FOR BLOOD BATHS OF PAST HISTORY.

BUCHAREST, MAY 27-(AP)-A RELIABLE INFORMANT, WHO ASKED THAT HE NOT BE QUOTED BY NAME, SAID TODAY THE UNITED STATES HAD TOLD THE ROMANIAN GOVERNMENT THAT ROMANIA WAS MAKING A "MOCKERY" OF THE MOSCOW AGREEMENT ON INCLUSION OF OPPOSITION MEMBERS IN THE GOVERNMENT.

THE PROTEST, THE INFORMANT SAID, WAS MADE IN A NOTE DELIVERED TO THE COMMUNIST-DOMINATED GOVERNMENT BY BURTON Y.BERRY, U.S.POLITICAL REPRESENTATIVE HERE.

(THE U.S.STATE DEPARTMENT IN WASHINGTON TODAY SAID THE UNITED STATES AND GREAT BRITAIN HAD SENT PARALLEL NOTES TO ROMANIA URGING AN EARLY NATIONAL ELECTION AND FULFILLMENT OF THE MOSCOW AGREEMENT.)

THE DISPATCH OF THE U.S.NOTE COINCIDED WITH UNCONFIRMED REPORTS THAT ANDREI Y.VISHINSKY, RUSSIAN VICE-MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS, WAS IN ROMANIA.

THE NOTE, THE INFORMANT SAID, COMPLAINED THAT "ORGANIZED HOOLIGANS" WERE BREAKING UP MEETINGS STAGED BY OPPOSITION PARTIES, AND THAT NEWS WAS BEING CENSORED, INCLUDING SPEECHES BY SUCH AMERICANS AS SECRETARY OF STATE JAMES F.BYRNES AND SEN.ARTHUR M.VANDENBERG.

AT LEAST THREE ROMANIANS EMPLOYED BY THE AMERICAN MISSION HAVE BEEN ARRESTED OR PLACED UNDER SURVEILLANCE IN WHAT THE ROMANIAN GOVERNMENT DESCRIBED AS A ROUNDUP OF COLLABORATORS OF ION ANTONESCU, WAR-TIME PREMIER WHO RECENTLY WAS HANGED AS A WAR CRIMINAL.

Seville, Spain, May 27-(AP)-Gendral Franco told the military leaders in this area today that "We Spaniards know where we are going but we do not know the time we shall reach our goal." He asserted that visits to Spanish cities made him believe "the goal seems much closer than before."

Franco did not specify the goal toward which Spain is travelling but he said:

"We cannot return to a spain which originated so many disasters as th republic. x x x in that anarchial Spain which we picked up, everyone sought to impose his personal opinion on the military chiefs. x x x I have no ambition but I cannot hand over Spain to foreign intrigues whose origin is in tempests unchained by the campaigns of masonry and communism."

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PRAGUE--FIRST ADD FIRST LEAD ELECTION X X X DID NOT VOTE.
(THE PRAGUE RADIO GAVE THIS STANDING FOR THE
PARTIES AT 8:15 A.M., EASTERN DAYLIGHT TIME, TODAY:
(COMMUNISTS 2,217,711 VOTES, OR 31.15 PER CENT OF THE VOTES
COUNTED;
CZECH SOCIALISTS, 1,303,463, 18.31 PER CENT;
CATHOLIC PEOPLES, 1,126,707, 15.82 PER CENT;
SLOVAK DEMOCRATIC, 982,924, 13.81 PER CENT;
SOCIAL DEMOCRATS, 862,494, 12.11 PER CENT;
SLOVAK FREEDOM, 59,651, 0.84 PER CENT;
SLOVAK LABOR, 49,760, 0.7 PER CENT;
BLANK BALLOTS, 31,159, 0.45 PPER CENT.)
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BELGRADE, MAY 27-(AP)-A CHURCH SOURCE SAID TODAY THAT POLICE LAST NIGHT ARRESTED ARCHPRIEST KOSTA LUKOVIC OF THE ORTHODOX CHURCH.

LUKOVIC, WHO IS WELL KNOWN IN ENGLAND, TRANSLATED A SERMON OF THE BISHOP OF HEREFORD yesterday AT THE BELGRADE CATHEDRAL. ALTHOUGH UNANNOUNCED IN NEWSPAPERS, THE SERVICE WAS ATTENDED BY THOUSANDS OF PEOPLE AND TURNED INTO A DEMONSTRATION IN FAVOR OF BRITISH-YUGOSLAV FRIENDSHIP.

London, May 27--(ap)--The Moscow radio said tonight that Premier Marshal Tito of Yugoslavia had arrived in the Soviet capital.

warsaw, may 27 - (ap) - polish newspapers today hailed the announcement that russia would supply poland credits for arms and munitions for the polish army as a "beautiful gesture of friendship."

(the moscow radio, heard in london, announced sunday that russia would supply the polish army with necessities on a basis of long-term credits.)

referring to the united states' recent action in suspending a

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$90,000,000 credit from the polish government, the newspaper rzeczpospolita said russia had demonstrated clearly she was NOT in "small political games."

(the american loan to poland was withheld earlier this month. dean acheson, acting secretary of state, said on may 10 the poles had breached conditions of the loan agreement by censorship of a news dispatch and failure to publish in poland the text of the agreement.)

A high

London, May 27--(AP)--
British official said today that British-Egyptian talks in Cairo on revision of the 1936 treaty would be resumed in a few days with a better chance of success.

This gave rise to speculation that London would revise its stand to meet Egyptian demands.

The same source said Britain requested Egypt to lease certain military bases as a condition for withdrawal of british troops but dropped the request before formal negotiations on revision of the treaty opened.

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At the time the talks were halted [redacted]2, an Egyptian source said that the new military clauses proposed by Britain were "too onerous for the Egyptian delegation to accept." At that time, two main points were reportedly at issue:

1. Evacuation--Britain wanted to accomplish it in gradual stages over about five years, while the Egyptians wanted complete withdrawal within 12 to 18 months.

2. Defense--Britain wanted the right to send troops back into Egypt when there was a "threat of war." The Egyptians wanted to restrict that right to the actual time of war.

cairo, may 27-(ap)- premier ismail sidky pasha today urged britain to "hasten evacuation" of british troops from egypt without waiting for resumption of discussions on revision of the 1936 anglo-egyptian treaty.

"the best atmpsphere could be found for negotiations when british troops evacuate egypt and egyptians once again feel they are free people," sidky pasha declared in a speech in parliament.

[redacted]

referring to a debate in the british house of commons last friday, in which winston churchill assailed the labor government's decision to withdraw troops from egypt, the premier said:

"there has been some anxiety expressed to me that the british government under pressure from conservatives may go back on their word and not carry out their intention of evacuating egypt. there can be no going back on such a decision."

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british conservatives, he added, [redacted] disclosed "their imperialistic aims" in the house of commons debate.

Haifa, Palestine, May 27-(AP)-Another 106 Jewish refugee children from Europe arrived today aboard the Palestinian ship Cairo. All had immigration certificates. Four out of five were orphans.

30.24-3015

BY OSGOOD CARUTHERS

JERUSALEM, MAY 27-(AP)-THE ARAB HIGHER COMMITTEE SENT TWO LETTERS TODAY TO SIR ALAN CUNNINGHAM, HIGH COMMISSIONER OF PALESTINE, ASKING THAT THE JEWISH AGENCY BE ABOLISHED AND WARNING THAT RESPONSIBILITY WOULD REST WITH THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT IF DISTURBANCES OCCUR IN PALESTINE AS THE RESULT OF CONTINUED JEWISH IMMIGRATION.

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THE SENDING OF THE LETTERS COINCIDED WITH A PRESS CONFERENCE ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE JEWISH AGENCY THAT PLANS WERE BEING MADE FOR THE ABSORPTION OF 100,000 JEWISH IMMIGRANTS AS RECOMMENDED BY THE RECENT REPORT ON PALESTINE BY THE BRITISH-AMERICAN INQUIRY COMMITTEE.

AT THE SAME TIME, THE PALESTINE GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCED IT HAD RELEASED 1,760 JEWS WHO ENTERED THE COUNTRY ILLEGALLY TWO WEEKS AGO.

DR.IZZAT TANNOUS, SECRETARY OF THE ARAB HIGHER COMMITTEE, SAID HIS ORGANIZATION BASED ITS PLEA FOR DISSOLUTION OF THE JEWISH AGENCY, THE OFFICIAL ORGANIZATION OF JEWISH NATIONALISM, "ON THE ACTION TAKEN IN 1937 BY THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT WHEN THEY BANISHED THE ARAB HIGHER COMMITTEE ON GROUNDS OF VIOLATION OF PEACE."

THE ARAB LETTER CONCERNING THE JEWISH AGENCY SAID THAT "EVERY DAY THERE ARE INDICATIONS THAT THE JEWISH AGENCY AND JEWISH LEADERS ARE BACKING AN ARMED JEWISH MOVEMENT; AND THERE IS EVIDENCE OF THEIR COMPLIANCE WITH THE MOVEMENT OF ILLEGAL IMMIGRATION AND ACTS OF VIOLENCE."

THE JEWISH AGENCY, THE LETTER ADDED, AIDED ARMS SMUGGLERS IN PALESTINE AND ITS MEMBERS WERE "KNOWN TO HAVE INDULGED IN THE SMUGGLING OF ARMS THEMSELVES."

DURING THE DAY, THE PALESTINIAN SHIP CAIRO ARRIVED AT HAIFA FROM EUROPE WITH 106 JEWISH REFUGEE CHILDREN, FOUR-FIFTHS OF THEM ORPHANS.

TEHRAN, MAY 27-(AP)-A LEFTIST-SUPPORTED STRIKE BY THOUSANDS OF WORKERS OF THE ANGLO-IRANIAN OIL COMPANY ENDED TODAY AFTER HALTING FOR TWO WEEKS THE PRODUCTION OF VAST OIL FIELDS AND THE WORLD'S LARGEST REFINERIES.

THE STRIKERS RETURNED AFTER AGREEING TO SUBMIT THEIR DEMANDS--INCLUDING DOUBLING OF THEIR PRESENT WAGES AND A MONTH'S ANNUAL VACATION WITH PAY--TO AN IRANIAN GOVERNMENT ARBITRATION COMMISSION.

THE COMPANY, WHICH RECENTLY RAISED LABORERS' WAGES FROM 60 CENTS TO $1.10 DAILY, SAID IT ALREADY HAD MADE CONCESSIONS GREATER THAN IRAN'S NEW LABOR LAW REQUIRES.

DURING TME STRIKE THE COMPANY'S PROPERTY WAS GUARDED BY IRANIAN SOLDIERS AS THE RESULT OF A REPORTED THREAT AGAINST THE SAFETY OF BRITISH PERSONNEL.

THE STRIKE WAS SUPPORTED BY THE PRO-RUSSIAN TUDEH PARTY AND WAS LED BY HADJI HASHEMNJEFI, WHO DESCRIBED HIMSELF IN SIGNED NEWSPAPER ARTICLES AS "17 TIMES JAILED IN 15 YEARS BY BRITISH IMPERIALISTS FOR COMMUNIST ACTIVITIES."

THE ANGLO-IRANIAN OIL COMPANY'S PROPERTIES, CHIEF MIDDLE EASTERN SOURCE OF PETROLEUM FOR THE ALLIES DURING THE WAR, ARE LOCATED IN SOUTHERN IRAN IN A SPHERE OF BRITISH INFLUENCE.

YOKOHAMA, MAY 27-(AP)-GEN.ROBERT L.EICHELBERGER, EIGHTH ARMY COMMANDER, TODAY APPROVED THE DEATH SENTENCE IMPOSED ON CAPT. ISAO FUKUHARA BY A MILITARY TRIBUNAL.

FUKUHARA WAS CONVICTED OF RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE DEATHS OF CPL. WALTER R.JOHNSON, MCPHERSON,KAS.; PVT.WILLIAM H.KNIGHT, WARSAW,N.Y., AND PVT.WORDLY, BROMLEY, KENT, ENGLAND.

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THE SENTENCE ALSO MUST BE REVIEWED BY GENERAL MACARTHUR.

NEW DELHI, MAY 27-(AP)- THE BRITISH CABINET MISSION'S PLAN FOR INDIAN INDEPENDENCE IS "THE BEST DOCUMENT THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT COULD HAVE PRODUCED IN THE CIRCUMSTANCES," SAYS MOHANDAS K.GANDHI.

GANDHI'S STATEMENT, PUBLISHED IN HIS WEEKLY NEWSPAPER HARIJAN, URGED THE PEOPLE OF INDIA TO ACCEPT THE PLAN WITHOUT PERTURBATION. HIS COMMENT WAS GENERALLY LOOKED UPON AS SETTING THE COURSE FOR THE CONGRESS PARTY, IN WHICH HE IS A LEADING SPIRIT.

BY MORRIE LANDSBERG.

TOKYO, MAY 27-(AP)-UNLESS FURTHER IMPORTS ARE AUTHORIZED JAPAN'S TOP FOOD ADMINISTRATORS PREDICTED TODAY, THERE WILL BE PERIODS OF "FOOD VACUUM" WHEN PEOPLE IN THE CITIES MUST DEPEND ENTIRELY ON RESERVES OR THE BLACK MARKET.

"WE HAVE REACHED THE BOTTOM OF THE FOOD BID," THE NEW AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY MINISTER, HIRO WADA, TOLD THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

FEEDING 73,000,000 JAPANESE WITHOUT BENEFIT OF FORMER COLONIAL IMPORTS IS A GRIM JOB THE 43-YEAR-OLD WADA AND YOSHIO KUSUMI, DIRECTOR OF THE FOOD BOARD, BOTH SAID.

NORMALLY, KUSUMI SAID, JAPAN IMPORTED 2,000,000 METRIC TONS ANNUALLY.

HE SAID THE PRESENT NATIONAL YIELD OF 200,000,000 BUSHELS OF RICE COULD BE INCREASED TO 325,000,000 BY THE CONTEMPLATED MAXIMUM USE OF PRESENTLY CULTIVATED AND RECLAIMED LAND. HOWEVER, HE ADDED, FOUR TO FIVE TIMES THE EXISTING SUPPLY OF FERTILIZER WILL BE NEEDED.

THE AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY MINISTER OUTLINED A SIX-POINT PROGRAM FOR OVERCOMING THE PRESENT AND FUTURE FOOD PROBLEMS;

1. INCREASE FERTILIZER PRODUCTION;
2. SPEED UP THE DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM;
3. PRODUCE MORE FARM IMPLEMENTS;
4. DISSEMINATE NEW AGRICULTURAL TECHNIQUES;
5. REFORM THE LAND SYSTEM;
6. STEP UP FOOD PRODUCTION BY WORKING CLOSELY WITH FARMERS' COOPERATIVES.

HF351APS

TOKYO,MONDAY,MAY 27-(AP)-U.S.REPARATIONS COMMISSIONER EDWIN C.PAULEY TODAY INFERENTIALLY REBUKED ONE OF TOKYO'S LEADING NEWSPAPERS, ASSERTING ASAHI HAD MISINTERPRETED HIM.
AS IMPLYING THE JAPANESE WOULD BE PREVENTED FROM MANUFACTURING FARM IMPLEMENTS AND FERTILIZER FOR EXPORT.
PAULEY WROTE ALLIED HEADQUARTERS DENYING HE HAD MADE SUCH AN IMPLICATION. AN ACCOMPANYING EXPLANATION FROM A PAULEY SPOKESMAN SAID ENOUGH MACHINE TOOLS WOULD BE LEFT IN JAPAN FOR THE MANUFACTURE OF AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, AND ADDED THAT THE REPARATIONS CHIEF HAD SAID NOTHING TO INDICATE HE WAS "OPPOSED TO A REASONABLE PLAN TO ALLOW SUFFICIENT EXPORTS TO COVER THE COSTS OF NECESSARY IMPORTS."
THE SPOKESMAN SAID PAULEY'S STAFF WAS CONVINCED JAPAN COULD PRODUCE MORE NITROGEN FERTILIZER THAN IT REQUIRES BUT SHOULD NOT EXPAND ITS AMMONIUM SULFATE INDUSTRY TO THE EXTENT WHERE IT COULD USE IT FOR CONCEALED WAR PRODUCTION.

TOKYO,MAY 27-(AP)-MAJ.GEN.PAUL J.MUELLER, NEWLY APPOINTED CHIEF OF STAFF TO GENERAL MACARTHUR FOR BOTH ALLIED OCCUPATION HEADQUARTERS AND U.S. ARMY FORCES OF THE PACIFIC, IS FLYING TO THE UNITED STATES FOR 25 DAYS TEMPORARY DUTY AND LEAVE.

MUELLER, FORMER COMMANDER OF THE 81ST DIVISION, WILL ARRIVE AT HAMILTON FIELD,CALIF., AND PROCEDE TO HIS HOME AT 3056 LOWELL ST., WASHINGTON,D.C.

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NEW YORK, MAY 27-(AP)-NEW YORK WELCOMED 22 FIGHTING SHPS OF ADMIRAL MARC A.MITSCHER'S EIGHTH FLEET TODAY, INCLUDING THE AIRCRAFT CARRIER FRANKLIN D.ROOSEVELT AND THE BATTLESHIP MISSOURI.
THE VESSELS ARRIVED OFF NEW YORK EARLY TODAY AND WILL DOCK HERE FOR THE CELEBRATION OF FLEET WEEK. EIGHT OTHERS ARRIVED YESTERDAY AND 13 MORE ARE DUE LATER THIS WEEK.
ALL HAVE JUST COMPLETED MANEUVERS IN THE CARIBBEAN.
RQ905AED

caracas, venezuela, may 27 - (ap) - a military tribunal today began examining lt. antonio oviedo rojas of the venezuelan army on a charge of counter-revolutionary activities.

rojas' wife, the former dorothy mae fehder, and their infant daughter, marlyn, live at (4018 vermont avenue) louisville, ky.

rojas, who studied at the u.s. army school at fort knox, ky., is a member of the patriotic military union, which staged the revolt t overthrew president medina last october.

the officer told newspapermen the charges against him and two others held on similar charges were false.

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"we never conspired with any of our companions, nor will we ever betray the october revolution," he declared.

Halifax, N. S., Lord Inverchapel, Britain's new ambassador to Washington said today upon his arrival on the liner Queen Mary that he hopes to see a baseball game when he gets to the United States.

During an interview he made it plain that he would not miss England's national game.

"You can put it on record," he said, "that cricket is the dullest game ever invented."

MEXICO CITY, MAY 27-(AP)-FORMER PRESIDENT HERBERT HOOVER, SEEKING MORE FOOD TO LESSEN EUROPE'S FAMINE, ASKED PRESIDENT AVILA CAMACHO TODAY TO HELP WITH ALL THAT MEXICO CAN SPARE.
HOOVER WENT AT NOON TO SEE THE PRESIDENT, THE FIRST LATIN-AMERICAN CHIEF OF STATE VISITED ON HIS TOUR SOUTH AS PRESIDENT TRUMAN'S PERSONAL REPRESENTATIVE.
PREVIOUSLY, HOOVER WENT TO THE FOREIGN OFFICE, TO CALL FORMALLY ON SECRETARY FRANCISCO CASTILLO NAJERA, WHO KNEW HOOVER IN WASHINGTON WHERE THE MEXICAN CABINET MEMBER WAS AMBASSADOR FOR A SCORE OF YEARS.

30.24-3017

Spain Defends Right to Study Atomic Energy

But Denies She Is Doing So and Asserts U. N. Is Not Competent to Judge Her

MADRID, May 28 (AP).—The Foreign Ministry challenged today the competence of the United Nations in matters affecting Spain's internal affairs, and asserted that although Spain had a "perfect right" to investigate atomic energy she was not doing so now.

Challenging Polish charges before the United Nations Security Council that the regime of Generalissimo Francisco Franco was a menace to world peace, the Foreign Ministry statement declared, "The whole world knows, although no one dares to pronounce, the name of the country which constitutes the true 'danger to peace.'"

"Although the Spanish government, like all other countries, has a perfect right to provide itself with adequate means of national defense, including the investigation of atomic energy, diplomatic missions accredited in Madrid have proof of the falsity of statements that such investigations are being made," the statement said.

"Indifferent" to Report

The statement said charges by the Polish representatives on the Security Council were not treated in accord with proper United Nations procedure, and assailed the presence on the subcommittee to investigate Franco Spain of "governments who are in open and public opposition to Spain."

One of the charges by Poland was that German scientists were working in Spain on atomic energy.

[In New York the Spanish statement was received without immediate comment by members of the Security Council subcommittee.]

The announcement accused the Poles of seeking "to provoke a Security Council pronunciamento on Spain's internal regime," and added that Spain could not recognize the competence of an international organization whose agreements it had not signed.

It said Spain would receive with "entire indifference" any pronouncement "of an organism which has no jurisdiction to judge it."

"Interference" Is Rejected

The statement said that "the non-intervention policy recently has been ratified in almost unanimous fashion by the American countries," and added that the Spanish government "rejects all public or hidden interference in matters referring to its sovereignty" while reaffirming "its desires of peace and friendly relations with all peoples."

The Polish charges, the statement said, were not based on direct observations but on the statement of exiled Spaniards, "many of whom were responsible for common crimes."

The Foreign Ministry charged that the "alleged Spanish military movements in the Pyrenees zone" were purely defensive and "fully justified after the bloody agression of October, 1944."

This referred to an invasion of Spanish Maquis from France. They subsequently were driven back across the Spanish border

Defending Spain's neutrality during the war, the statement said it was shown by "the protection and defense of Israelites . . . when they were persecuted."

Madrid, May 28 (AP)—The Spanish Foreign Ministry said today that Spain had a "perfect right" to investigate atomic energy and "cannot recognize the competence" of the United Nations in matters affecting Spain.

The Ministry distributed a 700-word statement described as a "report of statements made this morning by a Foreign Ministry spokesman."

The statement said the Spanish position was made clear in notes distributed to foreign missions here May 23. It continued:

"Although the Spanish Government, like all other countries, has a perfect right to provide itself with adequate means for national defense, including investigations of atomic energy, diplomatic missions accredited in Madrid have proof of the falsity of statements that such investigations are being made."

Reference To Charges

Referring to Polish charges (before the Security Council), the statement said Spain could not recognize the competence of an international organization whose agreements it had not signed.

It also argued the charges were not treated in accordance with proper United Nations procedure, and attacked the presence on the subcommittee of "governments which are in open and public opposition to Spain."

The statement declared that the Polish allegation was not directly observed, but based on statements of exiled Spaniards, "many of whom were responsible for common crimes."

The statement added that the note indicated that "alleged Spanish military movements in the Pyrenees zone" were purely defensive and "fully justified after the bloody aggression of October, 1944." That was when Spanish Maquis invaded Spanish territory from France but were soon driven out.

Charging that the Poles were seeking "to provoke a Security Council pronunciamento on Spain's internal regime," the statement recalled that the "nonintervention" policy has recently been ratified in almost unanimous fashion by American countries."

It added that the Spanish Government "rejects all public or hidden interference in matters referring to its sovereignty" and "reaffirms its desires for peace and friendly relations with all peoples."

The statement said Spanish neutrality in the war was shown among other evidences by the "protection and defense of Israelites where they were persecuted."

It said Spain would receive "with entire indifference" any pronunciamento "of an organism which has no jurisdiction to judge it" and concluded:

"The whole world knows, although no one dares to pronounce the name of the country which constitutes the true 'danger to peace.'"

U.N. Reaction

New York, May 28 (AP)—The Spanish Foreign Office's announcement that Spain had a perfect right to investigate atomic energy and could not recognize the "competence of the United Nations" in matters affecting her was acknowledged without comment today by members of the United Nations subcommittee on Spain.

Dr. Jose Giral, Premier of the exiled Spanish Republican Government, said yesterday during his appearance before the subcommittee that he did not expect Spain to feel bound by international agreements on atomic energy. He charged that Spain was an outlaw nation.

The exiled premier said that in May, 1945, upon orders of Martin Bormann, a group of scientists from the Kaiser Welhelm Institute in Berlin had entered Spain and some of them were specialists in "heavy-water" bombs.

He said they had experimented in the province of Almeria, on the Mediterranean side of Spain.

Mrs. Roosevelt Backs News Freedom

New York, May 28 (AP)—Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, chairman of the United Nations Commission on Human Rights, told the United Nations Economic and Social Council today that freedom of information was "absolutely necessary."

Presenting the report of her commission's work this month, Mrs. Roosevelt said that "only free information of what happens to people forms true public opinion."

"And only public opinion can enforce a bill of rights," she added. "No bill of rights is any good that can't be enforced."

Her commission has proposed a world bill of rights.

All Types Of Communication

Mrs. Roosevelt said that the Commission on Human Rights felt that freedom of information included all types of communication—radio, books, movies, magazines and the press.

The report of the subcommittee on the Status of Women was given by Mrs. Bodil Begtrup, of Denmark, chairman. She proposed that a United Nations conference on the status of women be called and that governments not now granting full suffrage to women do so.

While the Economic and Social Council Received reports of committees, the Security Council's subcommittee investigating Spain met in secret session.

Civil War Threat

The subcommittee weighed a challenging suggestion from Spanish Republicans that they and unspecified Allies might seek to overthrow the Franco regime by force unless the United Nations took action against Franco as a threat to world peace.

Premier Jose Giral of the exiled Spanish Republican leadership indicated that the Republicans inside and outside Spain were ready to start the fight with ample support in the event the United Nations refused to intervene.

"The Spanish people and the Government I represent feel we are sufficiently assisted to consider ourselves capable of overthrowing the tyranny," Giral told the subcommittee last evening. "We will not be lacking in friendly countries nor aids of every sort.

"Roads Of Violence"

"If this supreme hope for peace which we deposit in the international society should disappear, only the roads of violence, to our regret, would remain open to us."

The subcommittee—newly headed by Australian Foreign Minister Herbert Evatt—speeded up its schedule in an effort to meet the Friday deadline for a report on which the Security Council hopes to determine whether, as charged by Poland, France is a menace to peace.

Economic Sanctions Urged

"The United Nations can make the Franco regime disappear by applying certain articles of the Charter, especially economic sanctions," Giral said. The Polish demand which launched the investigation calls for a collective break in diplomatic relations with Madrid.

On the score of atomic research, Giral emphasized that uranium deposits exist in Spain, but added:

"I have no precise information on the manufacture of atomic bombs or the utilization of this material."

Iranian Situation

The Security Council remained in recess but was expected to meet late this week to receive the latest official word from Iran as to whether Soviet influence lingers in Azerbaijan province, as charged by Iranian Ambassador Hussein Ala, and to receive official corroboration of reports that all Red Army troops had evacuated Iran.

Russia dissented and abstained from voting on seven occasions in the deliberations of the Commission on Human Rights.

The subsidiary report of the subcommission on the status of women generally proposed equality of rights with men, including freedom of choice in marriage, and the rights of monogamy and divorce.

Mrs. Roosevelt added that "it is public opinion which will really make it possible to enforce any bill of human right."

She stressed that her commission felt that freedom of information included radio, movies, books, magazines and the press and that it felt "this was the one absolute necessity" to really drafting such a bill.

After hearing this report and others from the commission on the Status of Women, the temporary Social commission and the Economic and Employment commission, the council adjourned until Friday. It hopes to complete work by June 18 or 20.

Meanwhile, the Security council's sub-committee investigating Franco Spain reported it would complete its report on Friday, the deadline set by the council. It announced it would cease receiving evidence Thursday.

Dr. Pedro Leao Velloso, Brazilian member on the sub-committee, submitted communications advising the group that none of the diplomats accredited to Madrid had any evidence of war criminals being harbored in that country. Such charges had been laid before the sub-committee by Dr. Oscar Lange, Polish delegate, and Jose Giral, premier of the exiled Spanish Republican government.

Dr. Velloso also set the present strength of Franco's armed forces at 450,000. This contrasted with the 840,000 figure advanced by Giral.

The Security council was expected to meet next week to receive the Spanish report.

FREEDOM OF PRESS IS HELD ESSENTIAL IN REPORT TO U.N.

NEW YORK, May 28 — (AP) Freedom of information is an absolute necessity to enforce human rights, Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt told the United Nations Economic and Social council today.

"It is only the free information of what happens to people throughout the world which can form a basis for public opinion," she said in presenting the report of her commission on human rights recommending a 12-man group to study the information question.

SIAM'S COMPLAINT RECEIVED BY U.N.

New York, May 28 (AP)—Siam complained to the United Nations tonight that French colonial troops from Indo-China crossed the Mekong river May 24, 25 and 26 and "forcibly seized Siamese territory which they continue to hold."

A cablegram from Pride Panymyong, president of the Siamese Council of Ministers, to Trygve Lie, United Nations secretary-general, said the incidents "must be considered concerted action against Siamese sovereignty and the preservation of peace."

People Leaving Homes

The cablegram continued:

"Against this unjustified aggression Siam is steadfastly and patiently adhering to its policy of non-resistance.

"The population in the attacked and adjacent areas are abandoning their homes and rice fields at a time when my Government are striving to the utmost to fulfill their obligation to produce and deliver the maximum quantity of rice to the famine stricken areas.

"The dislocation and the disturbance of my people for which French aggression is solely responsible compromises in the most serious manner the efforts of my country to assist in feeding the famine-stricken areas.

"In Behalf of Starving Peoples"

"In the interests of peace and on behalf of the starving peoples of this area I appeal for your sympathy, your assistance and co-operation in establishing a peaceful basis for the achievement of the humanitarian objects which you of excellency as well as I have so close at heart.

"I avail myself of this opportunity to express to you the assurance of my highest consideration."

The complaint was made by Siam despite British and American efforts to settle the border-country dispute locally, although earlier today a British Foreign Office informant said Britain would support Siam in bringing the case before the Security Council.

Procedure Considered

Procedure for handling the complaint is under consideration. Customarily, if a dispute or situation is reported the matter is put on the agenda immediately and action is begun after three days. Siam, however, asks sympathy, assistance and co-operation without formalizing any charge.

British Back Siam In Plea To U.N.

London, May 28 (AP)—A Foreign Office spokesman said today that Great Britain would support Siam in placing the issue of border disputes with French Indo-China before the United Nations Security Council.

He said the United States and Britain early this month made what they had thought a successful appeal to France to prevent fighting on the Siamese-Indo-Chinese border.

The spokesman said the two governments, acting on a Siamese request, appealed separately to France after a border incident May 7. He said French Foreign Minister Georges Bidault agreed that France would take steps to end the disturbances.

Plebiscite Plan Rejected

The Siamese Government said yesterday that French troops invaded Siamese territory May 24.

The agency said the Siamese proposed a temporary return of the disputed regions, with a plebiscite to determine their ultimate disposition. The French declined this, the agency said, and the Siamese emissaries returned to Bangkok.

In Bangkok, the Siamese Government said it was forwarding full reports on the border situation to the secretary general of the United Nations in New York.

French Deny Troop Activity In Siam

Paris, May 28 (AP)—The French press agency distributed a Saigon dispatch today which said that reports of pretended activity of French troops in Siamese territory were "in the domain of highest fantasy."

The denial was in a communiqué from "headquarters of the expeditionary corps." The statement said it was not clear why "this false news" had been distributed.

A French Foreign Ministry spokesman, however, said he was unable, in the absence of official information, to confirm or deny the Siamese reports that French troops had made a series of raids across the border.

The French press agency said Siamese emissaries arrived secretly in Saigon after the liberation of Indo-China, and France demanded the return of territory ceded to Siam under Japanese pressure—including the region south of Luang Prabang in Laos and west of Lake Tonle Sap in Cambodia.

The agency said the Siamese proposed a temporary return of the disputed regions, with a plebiscite to determine their ultimate disposition. The French declined this, the agency said, and the Siamese emissaries returned to Bangkok.

The Siamese Government reported officially yesterday that the French had conducted three raids in the last days across the Mekong River to French Indo-China near Mi Chai, 25 miles northeast of Bangkok.

French Government sources said the Mekong River area was territory ceded to Siam by the Vichy French Government under Marshal Pétain. France now is demanding return of the area.

Scots To Petition U.N. On Home Rule

Edinburgh, May 28 (AP)—The Scottish National party, small in numbers but vociferous in demands for home rule, voted today to petition the United Nations for self-government for Scotland.

The action was taken at the party's annual conference and sponsors said efforts would be made to get the support of the British Dominions and the United States for the petition.

Byrnes Denies Charge Of Bloc Against Soviet

Issues Firm Reply to Molotov's Moscow Blast.

WASHINGTON, May 28 — (AP) Secretary of State Byrnes today denied that the United States and Britain have formed a bloc to intimidate Russia, as charged by Soviet Foreign Minister Molotov.

Byrnes also insisted that Premier Stalin once agreed to support a treaty to keep Germany disarmed for 25 years. Molotov challenged yesterday a previous assertion that the Russian leader had endorsed such a proposal.

Hopes for Agreement

Byrnes emphasized a hope that the Big Four foreign ministers could iron out their many disagreements and complete peace treaty drafts for six former enemy countries when they meet again in Paris June 15.

He made his statements on Russia in an extraordinary news conference in reply to a host of questions concerning the lengthy blast Molotov delivered yesterday against the secretary and the United States.

To refresh his memory of events on which Molotov based his charges, Byrnes said he would read from the actual minutes of three inter-national conferences: The Allied Council of Foreign Ministers in London last September; the Moscow Big Three meeting in December, and the Paris Conference of Foreign Ministers which ended with only slight success 11 days ago.

Recites Chronology

Byrnes today recited the chronology of the treaty idea in this way:

September 20, 1945—Byrnes first proposed the idea in London. Molotov called it interesting; said he could not give Byrnes an immediate official Soviet view on it, but would consult his government.

December 24, 1945—Byrnes suggested the idea to Stalin in Moscow. Stalin said he would "wholeheartedly support" such a treaty if Byrnes proposed it.

February 14, 1946—Byrnes forwarded a draft of the projected treaty to Molotov with the reminder that Stalin had approved the idea in principle.

Agreed to Discuss Treaty

April 20, 1946—Replying to a Byrnes proposal, Molotov agreed to discuss a treaty at the Paris conference, but declared the proposed draft aroused serious objections.

May 26, 1946 — According to Byrnes, Molotov in referring to the treaty acknowledged that Stalin had agreed in principle to the idea, said there would be plenty of time to discuss it later because it could not go into effect until the Allies had concluded a peace treaty with Germany.

pression they can impose their will on us."

Molotov declared: "Certainly, no self-respecting allied state will allow the will of another state to be imposed on it."

Other Parallel Phraseology

Byrnes cited the need of an "offensive for peace" and said the United States had started such an "offensive" at Paris.

Molotov said the "so-called offensive for peace . . . is sometimes merely expressed in a desire to impose the will of the two governments (United States and Britain) on the government of a third state."

Byrnes, with Soviet tactics in eastern Europe obviously in mind, said it is difficult to know when the action of a nation could be "ascribed to its quest for security or to its desire to expand."

Molotov acknowledged that it is "difficult to draw a line between the desire for security and the desire for expansion," but said the hope of the United States for bases in Iceland is not dictated by security.

Bluntness Discounted

Officials with years of experience in dealing with Russia said they do not believe the Molotov statement necessarily constitutes a bad omen for resumption of the Foreign Ministers meeting in Paris June 15.

They said Molotov had only reaffirmed Russia's position on several major issues in the usual blunt Soviet manner and noted that it would be unusual for any of the four ministers to talk of concessions or compromise this far in advance.

In fact, the State Department appeared more concerned with new developments in two old Russo-American trouble spots—Poland and Romania—than with the Molotov statement.

Romania Moves Confirmed

The department yesterday confirmed that the United States, acting with Britain, had sent a note to Romania, protesting the failure of the Soviet-sponsored Groza Government to hold national elections, as provided in the Moscow big three agreement last December.

Simultaneously, the department said it had instructed its representatives in Bucharest and Moscow to do everything they could to obtain cancellation of a Soviet military command order expelling Reuben Markham, *Christian Science Monitor* correspondent, from Romania.

Department officials also are awaiting details of the new trade agreement between Russia and Poland. A $50,000,000 American surplus property credit for Poland has been suspended on grounds the Polish Government has not given the United States sufficient details about its trade treaties.

The White House withheld comment on Molotov's contentions.

Simultaneously, the department said it had instructed its representatives in Bucharest and Moscow to do everything they could to obtain cancellation of a Soviet military command order expelling Reuben Markham, Christian Science Monitor correspondent, from Romania.

Anglo-U.S. Agreement Before Parley Denied

Washington, May 28 (AP)—American officials today belittled Foreign Minister Molotov's contention that a British-American bloc waged "an offensive against the Soviet Union" at Paris.

Secretary of State Byrnes maintained silence for the moment, but others declared privately that the United States delegation to the Foreign Ministers Conference never had acted "on previous agreement" with Britain as Molotov contended in a full-page statement in *Pravda* yesterday.

In fact, they said the conference record shows frequent differences between the Americans and British on important issues.

Viewed As Kremlin's Answer

There was no doubt in Government and diplomatic circles here that the Molotov charges represented the official Kremlin answer to Byrnes's radio report on the Paris conference last week.

Officials noted that Molotov lifted bits of Byrnes's phraseology in giving his own side of the Foreign Ministers failure to agree on peace treaties for Germany's former European Allies.

Byrnes said in his radio talk: "We must not try to impose our will on others, but we must make sure that others do not get the im-

Molotov Right In Treaty Stand, Says London Times

London, May 28 (AP)—The *Times* said today that Soviet Foreign Minister Molotov was right in opposing the suggestion that the whole peace-making problem be referred to the United Nations Assembly and suggested that the uncompromising attitudes among the big three might end in an "unbreakable deadlock."

The United Nations Assembly, the *Times* said in an editorial commenting on Molotov's review yesterday of the recent Foreign Ministers Conference in Paris, "clearly is not designed for the arduous and delicate work of peace-making."

Sees Deadlock Ahead

Referring to United States Secretary of State James F. Byrnes's "criticizing" the Soviet bloc in Eastern Europe and Molotov's retort denouncing "the supposed Anglo-American bloc," the *Times* said:

"It would appear on all sides that events are moving, with a force which is likely to become irresistible unless quickly stayed, toward a consummation which all deprecate."

The paper said, however, it did not suggest that the final deadlock "has already been reached."

Other British papers challenged Britain and the United States will give a shock to world opinion."

The London Daily Express welcomed the review as the beginning of "open diplomacy," though adding: "We may not accept all, or any, of his arguments."

The *Daily Telegraph* said Molotov's review "augurs ill for the success of a resumed meeting of Foreign Secretaries. The *Daily Sketch* commented: "The dialectical tactic of charging other people with offenses committed by oneself is still apparently in fashion."

Agrees With Molotov.

London, May 28 (A. P.).—The Times said today that Soviet Foreign Minister Molotov was right in opposing the suggestion that the whole peace-making problem be referred to the United Nations Assembly and suggested that the uncompromising attitudes among the Big Three might end in an "unbreakable deadlock."

The United Nations Assembly, the Times said in an editorial commenting on Molotov's review yesterday of the recent Foreign Ministers Conference in Paris, "clearly is not designed for the arduous and delicate work of peace-making."

Other British papers challenged Molotov's statements while welcoming his outspokenness.

The independent London Daily Mail declared that Molotov had "widened the tragic breach dividing Russia from her former Allies." The conservative Yorkshire Post called Molotov's review the "explosion of a diplomatic Molotov cocktail" and said the "bitterness of Molotov's attack upon

Churchill Says Labor Brings British Decline

London, May 28 (AP)—Winston Churchill tonight said Britain's influence on world affairs had "grievously declined" since the Labor Government came into power.

In a letter supporting a Unionist byelection candidate in Northern Ireland, the former Prime Minister added:

"This Government of timid yet dangerous zealots, not content with making wild experiments with the future of British industry, has now begun to liquidate our interests and our prestige all over the world."

British Call Off Orders For 3 Aircraft Carriers

London, May 28 (AP)—The Admiralty today reported cancellation or suspension of orders for three 40,000-ton aircraft carriers which, a spokesman said, would be redundant, "now that the war is over."

The action, he added, was decided upon several months ago. An announcement last night disclosed work on two other carriers launched last summer, the Hercules and Leviathian, had been halted.

The three projected ships, to be named Gibraltar, Malta, and Africa, were to have cost at least £8,000,000 ($32,000,000) each.

Informed sources said improved types of light fleet aircraft carriers still were being built in addition to the new big Ark Royal class.

More Fruit Imports Promised British

London, May 28 (AP)—Britain's new Food Minister, John Strachey, began his administration today with a promise of more fruit "to improve our diet" and a pledge to tell both good and bad news frankly.

Holding his first press conference since his appointment last night to succeed Sir Ben Smith, Strachey said 215,000 boxes of Australian and New Zealand apples would arrive tomorrow for distribution to London and the surrounding counties.

He expressed a hope to import a "substantial qunatity of oranges from South Africa and Brazil this summer. Strachey added that California oranges, frequently imported before the war, "are at a price which puts them out of range of our purchase."

Strachey told newsmen that "I shall try always to explain as fully as we possibly can why we are taking any particular step at any particular time, and I shall rely on you to explain that to the public."

Irish People Urged To Eat Less, Give More

Rosslare Harbour, Eire, May 28 (AP)—The *Irish Farmers' Gazette* urges Eire to eat less eggs, have two meatless days weekly and plant a fourth bigger acreage than last year to help feed the world's starving.

Pointing out Ireland was not invaded, it adds:

"If we think of what God has spared us, we must out of gratitude make many sacrifices for those in want."

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4 POWERS DROP REICH INQUIRY ON DISARMING

Allies Fail to Agree on Investigation Into All Zones in Germany.

PLAN PROPOSED BY U. S.

Britain Considers Embargo on Reparations as Put Into Effect by Americans.

Berlin, May 28 (A. P.).—An American press relations officer announced today that the Allied Control Council's co-ordinating committee had failed to agree on a United States proposal for a four-Power investigation of German disarmament and had taken the question off its agenda. This means, he said, that there will be no commission as proposed to investigate the progress of German disarmament in each of the four zones.

It was not immediately known which power had blocked the inquiry, which was recommended by the American member of the co-ordinating committee, Lieut.-Gen. Lucius Clay, upon instructions from Secretary of State Byrnes.

The press relations officer said Clay had proposed an investigation into all fields of disarmament, including economic, and the implication was that the latter was the point of the stalemate. He said the committee would formulate a communique after its next meeting and then disclose the stand taken by each Power.

The proposal stemmed from the recurrent quarrel between Britain and the Soviet Union over the progress of disarmament in their respective zones. The Russians repeatedly have accused the British of maintaining intact full units of the German Army in their zone. The British countered with a proposal that a four-Power commission could investigate the British zone, provided it also would be permitted to enter the Russian, French and American zones. Britain also asked that other matters besides disarmament be investigated.

Study Reparations.

Meanwhile a high British Military Government official said today that the British were now dismantling for reparations shipment from their German zone only twelve factories named on the first list of advance allocations. He added that the question of imposing an embargo on further shipments, similar to that announced by the Americans, was now under consideration in London.

The Americans imposed their embargo to speed a four-Power decision on recognizing and administering Germany as an economic whole, as provided by Potsdam, the British official told a news conference. He said the British agreed with the Americans that such four-Power action should be taken speedily. He asserted that Russia as well as France was opposing it at present.

The official said that the British had made reparations allocations of forty plants in two lists. The first list of twelve includes three assigned to Russia. There is no dismantling going on with the second list of twenty-eight.

PLEA FOR PROBE OF DISARMAMENT IN GERMANY FAILS

BERLIN, May 28 — (AP) The American proposal for a four-power commission to investigate disarmament in all four occupation zones of Germany was abandoned today when discussion in the Allied control authority's coordinating committee ended in a deadlock.

An American press relations officer said that the American member, Lt. Gen. Lucius D. Clay, who advanced the proposal on instructions from U. S. Secretary of State James F. Byrnes, suggested an investigation into all fields of disarmament, including economic. The implication was that the discussion was deadlocked on this point.

There was no indication which nation had blocked the commission. The press relations officer said tersely that the committee failed to reach agreement and the question was taken from the agenda. So that there would be no investigating commission.

He added that the committee would draw up a communique after its next meeting, and disclose the stand taken by each power.

The proposal was advanced in Paris to the four-power conference of foreign ministers by Byrnes, and was referred to the coordinating committee in Berlin.

ENMITY CITED TO HITLER AIDE

Counsel Terms All Witnesses Antagonistic To Bormann

Nuernberg, May 28 (AP)—Counsel for the missing Martin Bormann told the International Military Tribunal today he was unable to find any witnesses who would admit friendship with Hitler's last deputy Führer.

"All the witnesses are antagonistic to Bormann and want to put all the guilt on him," said Dr. Friedrich Bergold, attorney for Bormann, who is being tried *in absentia*. The attorney presented several documents to be considered when Bormann's case comes up in a few weeks.

Bergold's dilemma was explained to the tribunal shortly before it began hearing the defense of the fifteenth Nazi ringleader to face the four-power court — Gen. Fritz Sauckel, boss of Nazi slave labor.

Thinks Bormann Dead

Bergold said Bormann probably was dead, or, barring that, was "being held by the Russian occupation authorities."

He asked permission to summon Else Krueger, Bormann's secretary who is now living in Hamburg, commenting that she was "with him to the last" and might be able to clear up the mystery surrounding his disappearance.

Sauckel, taking the stand in his own defense, blamed the German high command for the mass recruitment of slave labor from the occupied East, and contended that the workers were well treated under his administration.

The pudgy little labor boss said the idea of conscripting labor from Russia and Poland was handed down by the high command when Hitler, needing 2,000,000 more soldiers in the Spring of 1942, decided to replace German civilian workers with foreigners. Sauckel was appointed *Gauleiter* of Thuringia and instructed to take over the job.

Sauckel admitted he was aware the Buchenwald concentration camp was in his political district, but said:

"I never had anything to do with that camp. I visited it and found no atrocities."

Nazi 'Slave' Policy Blamed On Army

Nuernberg, May 28 (AP)—Fritz Sauckel blamed the German military command today for the mass recruiting of slave labor in the Nazi-occupied east.

The pudgy little labor leader, one of 22 ranking Germans on trial on war-crime charges before the international military tribunal, sought to defend his position in the recruiting campaign by contending that the workers were treated well under his administration.

He said the idea for conscripting labor in Poland and Russia came after the Army demanded 2,000,000 more men in the spring of 1942. He said Hitler decided to replace the German civilians in war jobs with foreigners and placed him in charge.

No Witness For Bormann

Earlier, counsel for the missing Martin Bormann complained wryly that he was unable to find a single friendly witness to defend Adolf Hitler's last deputy.

The attorney, Dr. Friedrich Bergold, presented to the tribunal several documents to be considered when the defense of the absent Bormann comes up in a few weeks and remarked:

"I am in an extremely difficult position. All the witnesses are antagonistic to Bormann and want to put all the guilt on him."

Dead Or Russian Captive

Bergold said Bormann is "probably dead or being held by Russian occupation authorities."

Bormann was said to have been wounded in the last hours of the siege of Berlin and has not been seen since, although rumors of his capture crop up every few weeks. Indicted with other Nazi leaders, Bormann is the only one of the 22 defendants being tried *in absentia*.

Schirach Closes Case

Baldur von Schirach, former Hitler youth leader, concluded his defense with the testimony of his former adjutant, SS Lieut. Fritz Wieshofer, who said Schirach "intervened many times" to prevent evacuation of Jews.

On one occasion, the witness said, Schirach sent men to rescue an American flyer from an angry crowd in the streets of Vienna. He said this was done in defiance of an order from Berlin that aviators who had crashed were to be denied protection.

14 Nazis Die For 300,000 Dachau Deaths

Dr. Schilling, Who Used Inmates for Serum Tests, Trembles Before Gallows

LANDSBERG, Germany, May 28 (AP).—Fourteen Nazis walked up thirteen steps to the gallows today to pay for the deaths of more than 300,000 men, women and children in the Dachau concentration camp. Tomorrow another fourteen will follow, in the largest mass execution ever conducted by the United States Army. All twenty-eight were convicted last December by a war crimes court of killing thousands of innocent victims by medical experiments; unleashing of hungry dogs, sadistic tortures and malnutrition.

One of those executed today was Dr. Klaus Karl Schilling, seventy-four, a physician and a scientist world-renowned in the pre-Nazi days. He shuffled broken and trembling to the foot of the gallows. He gained composure as the hangman bound his feet.

Asked if he had a last statement, Schilling tossed his spade-bearded chin in defiance and straightened his aged body, and said: "Nein. Schnell, Bitte, schnell." ("No! Hurry. Please, hurry." The trap door dropped seconds later.

Schilling was not trembling when he was in charge of Dachau's malaria experiment station and used 1,200 unwilling inmates to test his theories of immunization. Only thirty died of malaria, but 400 others died of complications or inoculations. Most of the victims were Polish priests.

There also was Simon Kiern, who walked to the rope carrying a bouquet of pink and white flowers He was the man who kicked prisoners when they collapsed and had, with one blow, killed a man. It was he who used Dachau inmates for pistol practice.

Another was Fredrich Ruppert, who once beat the inmates with a riding crop and arranged the execution of ninety Russian officers.

"Tell my wife I was thinking of her and I died bravely," Ruppert said as the black hood was slipped over his head.

Josef Seuss, who strung up prisoners by their arms tied behind their heads and then kicked and beat them, cried: "I only hope Germany will be strong—No! No! I mean I hope Germany will be beautiful again."

Not a single man lost his nerve before he died. Each Nazi walked unaided up the steps. On the scaffold each one stood gray-faced but unflinching, waiting for the hood to sheath his face.

Throughout the three-hour period the men were hanged at intervals of almost exactly fifteen minutes. One body was being cut down as another was led to a second gallows.

The two professional hangmen worked quietly and gently. One of them, Master Sergeant John C. Wood, of San Antonio, Tex., was formerly official executioner of Texas and Oklahoma. His German colleague came from a Landsberg family that has killed men legally for 200 years.

"This would get me," one American soldier witness said, "but I keep thinking about those thousands that these ——— got first."

U.S. Troops Kill Fugitive Soldier

Heidelberg, Germany, May 28 (AP)—United States troops killed a fugitive American soldier, wounded another and captured two more in a one-sided gun battle in a Bavarian village Sunday, 3d Army headquarters said today.

The four Americans had escaped from a 1st Division stockade at Regensburg May 22, armed with sub-machine guns and pistols, and driving a stolen jeep. They were tracked at the end of four days to a rural hotel at Thalkirchdorf.

Surrounding the house, the troops called on the fugitives upstairs to surrender. Two attempted to escape through the back door, the army statement said, and one of these was slain by three shots in the chest as he raised a pistol.

Authorities did not identify the dead man pending notification of next of kin. But they said Eugene McMasters, home address not given, was wounded in the left shoulder, while Raymond Riley and William Pearce surrendered without resistance.

Prisoner-Beating Order Quoted By U.S. Guard

Bad Nauheim, May 28 (AP)—A former guard in the United States Army guardhouse at Lichfield, England, testified today that Lieut. Granville Cubage authorized guards to "beat prisoners to the floor with billy clubs" and had told them they had "backing from the post commander on down."

The guard, Pfc. Julius H. Smith, of Cumberland, Ky., is serving a three-year sentence for cruelty to American soldiers imprisoned at Lichfield. He testified at the trial of Cubage on similar charges. Cubage, from Oklahoma City, was in command of Lichfield guards.

Smith said Cubage also authorized such punishments as forcing prisoners to stand with nose and toes against a wall, double-timing for long periods, and solitary confinement in a dark cell.

"I wouldn't be serving three years if I hadn't obeyed those orders," Smith asserted during cross-examination.

He said he had knocked a prisoner "semi-conscious and bleeding" with a club at the door of Cubage's office, and said Cubage had the prisoner placed in solitary confinement without medical attention.

On two occasions, he testified, Cubage ordered guards to conceal mistreatment of prisoners from army investigators.

Once, Smith said, Cubage warned the Swiss inspector was coming and instructed them that "there would be a general denial of any mistreatment" and that the inspection would be "just a whitewash."

Before another inspection, Smith added, Cubage ordered all prisoners "with marks on them" removed from view and "fifteen to nineteen prisoners were taken out of the guardhouse on that order."

Tito Praises Soviet Friendship

Moscow, May 28 (AP) — Premier Marshal Tito of Yugoslavia, arriving for a visit, said in an address at Moscow airport yesterday that his people "have become convinced during the past year that they have in the great Soviet Union a sincere friend, which helps us in peaceful reconstruction as it did in war."

He said that Russian aid given under the treaty of friendship and collaboration signed a year ago between the two countries "has had an enormous meaning in the development and strengthening of the Federated People's Republic of Yugoslavia."

SAYS SS GOUGED EYES OF WOUNDED

Dachau, May 28 (A. P.).—An American Army report disclosed today that German SS troops gouged out the eyes of some wounded American soldiers as they lay on the Malmedy field of massacre during the battle of the Germes Bulge.

The Army Inspector General's report, read at the trial of seventy-four German Elite Guards accused of slaying disarmed American prisoners, said that, in at least three cases, the eyes of wounded Americans had been ripped from their sockets with sharp instruments.

American investigators discovered the atrocity after thawing out the bodies of seventy-one defenseless Americans who were killed a month before the slaughter was uncovered on January 14, 1945.

LINK STOLEN PLANE TO DUCE MYSTERY

Rome, May 28 (A. P.).—A Savoia-Marchetti transport was stolen from Forlanini airport, near Milan, yesterday and a dispatch to the Rome Espresso suggested that the big plane may have been used to carry away Benito Mussolini's body—possibly to Spain.

Mussolini's body was stolen from its unmarked grave in the Milan potter's field on the night of April 22 and so far has not been traced.

Five men in flying suits, arriving half an hour ahead of the regular crew, calmly warmed up the three-engined plane and took off. Airdrome officials said the transport had enough fuel for a trip to Spain.

Russia And Iceland Sign Trade Agreement

Reykjavik, May 28 (AP)—An official trade agreement was signed in Moscow yesterday between Soviet Russia and Iceland.

The Russians will buy a considerable quantity of salted herring, frozen fish, herring oil and cod liver oil. Icelanders will buy timber and coal from the Russians.

This is the first trade agreement between Russia and Iceland. The biggest buyers of the above-mentioned products have hitherto been Britain and the United States.

War's Book Losses

Warsaw, May 28 (AP)—Officials of the Ministry of Education estimated that the Germans destroyed school textbooks valued at 15,000,000,000 zlotys during occupation of Poland.

New Relief Agency Set Up In Hungary

Budapest, May 27 [AP—Delayed] Stanley I. Sommer, chief of the UNRRA mission to Hungary, said today that a new relief-distribution agency had been formed for Hungary to handle donations by private groups.

Sommers heads the agency, which was formed to meet Russian objections to church-sponsored distribution of relief.

A 250-ton shipment from the Catholic Welfare Society in the United States recently was delayed in Austria because the Russians could not grant clearance if it was to be distributed by Josef Cardinal Mindszenthy or any Catholic agency.

Tourist Group Asks Freedom Of Travel

Geneva, Switzerland, May 28 (AP). The International Alliance of Tourism (AIT), which embraces 116 automobile touring clubs in the world, declared at its recent first postwar general assembly that the right of free travel should be recognized as one of the fundamental human rights outlined in the Charter of the United Nations.

The delegates from twenty nations voted to resume relations with touring clubs in former Axis satellite states.

Arab Chiefs Confer

Cairo, May 28 (AP)—Kings, presidents and princes of seven Arab states gathered tonight in the first modern meeting of the rulers of the Arab millions, determined to organize a united front against Jewish immigration into Palestine.

The two-day conference will concentrate on Arab opposition to the British-American inquiry committee's report on Palestine, which recommended the entrance this year of 100,000 additional Jews. The talks will be informal.

Convened at the royal estate of Inchas at the invitation of Egypt's 27-year-old King Farouk were:

KING ABDULLAH of Trans-Jordan.

AMIR SAUD, Crown Prince of Saudi Arabia.

AMIR ABDULLAH, Crown Prince and Regent of Iraq.

SHEIK BECHARA EL KHOURY, President of Lebanon.

AL SAYED SHUKRI AL KUWATLY, President of Syria.

SIEF EL ISLAM (Sword of Islam), representing Yemen.

A high Arab official, adviser to one of the rulers, said there was "some feeling the United States is being duped by Britain in the handling of the Palestine question."

"American prestige was extremely high in the Middle East before the Palestine report," this official, who declined to be quoted by name, said. "But now much of that prestige is gone. Many officials I have talked to feel Britain has maneuvered the United States into a position of doing its unpleasant work on the question."

Egypt to Buy U. S. Airdrome

Cairo, May 28 (A. P.).—A Government spokesman said today that Payne Field, big American airdrome near Cairo, would be acquired by Egypt for 2,000,000 Egyptian pounds (approximately $8,300,000) under terms of a general agreement for disposal of American installations in Egypt.

Arabs Ask End Of Jewish Agency

Jerusalem, May 28 (AP)—The Arab Higher Committee, accusing Jews of violence and smuggling arms, has asked Sir Alan Cunningham, high commissioner of Palestine, to abolish the Jewish agency, official organization of Jewish nationalism.

The committee sent two letters to Cunningham asserting that the "Jewish agency and Jewish leaders are backing an armed Jewish movement and there is evidence of their compliance with the movement of illegal immigration and acts of violence."

One of the letters added that members of the agency were "known to have indulged in the smuggling of arms themselves."

Dr. Izzat Tannous, secretary of the committee, said the Jewish agency could be banished in the same way that the committee was banished by the British in 1937 "on grounds of violation of peace."

Zionist Parley Postponed

Jerusalem, May 28 (AP)—The inner action committee of the Jewish Agency for Palestine announced a decision today to postpone the meeting of the World Zionist Congress, originally scheduled for August, to December. It was decided that the Congress would meet in Palestine.

Baghdad, May 27 (Delayed) (A. P.).—Five Iraqi political parties issued a joint statement today calling upon Arabs to boycott British-American victory celebrations in Baghdad and demanding an Arab boycott on further discussions of the Palestine problem.

Dutch Indies Tin Mines Plan Full Work In 1948

Batavia, May 28 (AP)—It will be 1948 before the rich tin mines in the Netherlands East Indies can return to prewar capacity operation, a Dutch Government survey revealed today.

The survey showed that four mines on Billiton Island, off the east coast of Sumatra, were being worked on a 24-hour schedule, with the restoration of the Mangga power plant, now producing about 6,000 horsepower daily.

Some 5,000 long tons of tin, valued at 18,000,000 guilders ($6,800,000), which the Japanese had melted down and hidden because they lacked ships for transportation, were found on Bangka Island near by. Tin-ore yield on Bangka is about twice as rich as on Billiton, but full-time operation awaits new dredges.

The Government survey found the Klappakampit mine, the only deep tin mine in the Indies, flooded and its machinery removed by the Japanese. Manpower and machinery for its restoration was declared unavailable at present.

New Hiroshima Rises From Ruins

5,000 a Month Move to Atom-bombed Area—Take Courage as Grass Sprouts.

Hiroshima, May 28 (A. P.).—Grass and houses are sprouting again in this atom-bombed town which has begun a five-year plan for the construction of a city dedicated to international amity.

Spurred by the advice of a young American—Lieut. John D. Montgomery of Kalamazoo, Mich.—Hiroshima municipal and prefectural authorities already have drawn up plans for a 70,000,000 yen ($4,666,667) new city. It would be one of the most scientifically planned in the Orient.

The new Hiroshima will cluster around the skeleton dome of the former Museum of Industrial Art. The wrecked building, almost in the exact center of the first atomic blast, will be preserved as a ghostly monument to the explosion.

Hiroshima today is a teeming community, neater and more alert and better fed than Tokyo. Grass poking through the ruins has given former residents confidence to return.

"People don't fear radioactivity or other bad effects," one explained, "so long as they can see the grass growing."

Mayor Hichiro Kihara said the present population is around 172,000 and is increasing approximately 5,000 a month. The city housed a half a million persons when the bomb fell.

Hundreds of small wooden houses have been erected. Some businesses have begun returning to concrete buildings which were wrecked by fire but are still standing. They include the former Chamber of Commerce headquarters, 300 yards from the blast's center.

M'ARTHUR AIDE FIRM AGAINST SOVIET MOVE

TOKYO, Wednesday, May 29 (AP)—The Allied Council for Japan today dropped, with Russia's tacit consent, a Soviet request to investigate a May Day message that charged that Allied directives had been flouted.

Russia's delegate, Lieut. Gen. Kusma N. Derevyanko, had asked at an earlier session that charges made in the unsigned May Day message be investigated.

At the last meeting George Atcheson Jr., American chairman of the council, termed the message "an attempt to spread Communist propaganda." Today he said there was no new evidence to sustain the charges made, but that the council could request a further inquiry.

General Derevyanko then suggested formation of an investigation group composed of Allied Headquarters officers and council representatives. Mr. Atcheson replied that the formation of such a group would place the council in an administrative capacity in connection with the occupation.

The Russian member then said he had "no further questions."

In discussing the message Mr. Atcheson took occasion to express strong opposition to the tactics of Japan's "aggressive minority" and declared:

"The United States does not wish to see the people of this country . . . organized by a minority which seeks to undermine democracy."

The message, addressed separately to the four council members and to Gen. Douglas MacArthur, called the Japanese Government "enemies of democratic revolution" and asked the Allies for cooperation and assistance to achieve freedom.

As he opened today's meeting Mr. Atcheson said the council now should be familiar with Japan and in a position to make "helpful and constructive contributions for the solution of occupation objectives."

Trial Delay Sought

Tokyo, May 28 (A. P.).—Counsel for former Premier Tojo and twenty-five other major Japanese war crime suspects asked today for more time to prepare their cases. Their motion for a delay of the trial beyond its scheduled starting date of June 3 asked also that counsel for each defendant be permitted to make an opening statement on behalf of that defendant after the prosecution concludes the presentation of evidence, and that the tribunal "make specific findings of fact against each of the said defendants" instead of permitting charges against individuals to be lumped "under various incidents."

The defendants had available until May 5 only their Japanese attorneys, most of whom speak no English. The first two American defense attorneys arrived May 5, six more on May 6, fourteen others on May 17, and two since then.

Four civilian attorneys recently arrived from the United States have meanwhile been assigned to the Prosecution Division of Allied Headquarters to assist with war crimes trials in Yokohama.

Tokyo GI's Like Gripe Plan, But Doubt Action

Tokyo, May 28 (AP)—Recommendations of the Army's GI gripe board for narrowing the gap between officers and enlisted men were applauded by GI's here today but many said the plan never would be put into effect—the brass would kill it.

Most soldiers agreed that revision of army customs and regulations as recommended would solve the army manpower problem, enlistments would soar and the Army would have to turn men away.

Officers Admit Abuses

Officers interviewed agreed there had been many abuses by officers of privileges accorded their rank and the abuses should be eliminated.

One major remarked that he certainly believed there was need for changes, but added the Army should not go too far, remembering that the Russians tried to remove the entire barrier between officers and enlisted men and failed.

"If you think that American officers' uniforms are too much better than the enlisted men's, look at the Russian officers on the streets of Tokyo and then at the enlisted men and watch the barriers between them. They make ours look small."

"Horsewhipped Every Day"

Another officer remarked there was a too-widespread idea that "the poor, down-trodden GI is being horse-whipped every day."

The officers refused to use their names.

A typical GI comment came from Corporal Carl Schlesinger, of New York:

"If adopted it would be the greatest improvement in any army in the history of the world. It would provide a truly democratic army for a democratic country."

He Drinks His Lunch

Tokyo, May 28 (AP)—The Japanese Cabinet—either uninformed about Yasubei Kanda's queer stomach, or figuring he is an exception—today ordered breweries to surrender 1,200,000 bushels of wheat for food consumption. The wheat will be distributed by the Government.

The Japanese press, alert to the food crisis, discovered Kanda, a schoolteacher. It reported he does not eat—just drinks beer—four bottles a day.

"Doctor's orders," said Kanda, adding that he's been doing that fifteen years as the result of a serious stomach ailment.

Instead of a lunch box, Kanda carriers beer to school. When beer was rationed, he obtained special permission to buy four bottles daily on condition he give up his rice ration.

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Predicts Rapid Fall In Jap Population

Tokyo, May 28 (A. P.).—Asahi predicted today that Japan's population of 73,000,000 may fall to 50,000,000 in ten or twenty years. The newspaper said it based its estimate on analysis by the Cabinet's Bureau of Statistics.

A gradual decrease in population began in the spring of 1944, Asahi declared, adding that the death rate has continued to rise while the birth date has declined steadily.

'TOO MUCH KISSING' IN JAP FILMS

Tokyo, May 28 (A. P.).—"Unnecessary and indiscriminate" kissing must be barred from Japanese movies, the Free Film Workers group asserted in a statement quoted by Jiji News Agency today.

Producers of recent box office hits—climaxed by kissing scenes—were scratching their heads over a definition of "unnecessary."

The F. F. W. statement urged workers to refuse to make any more pictures with "too many" such scenes.

Anglican Primus Back in Japan

Tokyo, May 28 (A. P.).—The Most Rev. Samuel Heaslett, former Bishop of South Tokyo and Presiding Bishop of the Anglican Church in Japan, who recently returned to this country from England, will conduct, next Sunday, his first service in Japan since the war.

JAP GETS 30 YEARS FOR BEATING YANKS

Yokohama, May 28 (A. P.).—Shoichiro Akoki, former guard at the Umeda Bunsho prison camp, today was convicted of beating American prisoners and sentenced by an Eighth Army tribunal to thirty years' imprisonment.

Black-Market Sentence Is Approved

Yokohama, May 28 (AP)—Lieut. Gen. Robert L. Eichelberger, 8th Army commander, today approved the four-year prison term imposed on Marino Bocca, Italian, for black-market activities.

Bocca, former secretary at the Italian Embassy, was found guilty of buying army food and clothing from three United States soldiers, all of whom were court-martialed for their part in the transactions.

Hope for Peace In Manchuria Given Impetus

Third-Party Truce Unit in Nanking for Talks, Calls Fighting Almost Stopped

NANKING, May 28 (AP).—Hopes of early peace in Manchuria mounted today as a truce-promoting delegation of the third-party Democratic League arrived in this Chinese capital for talks with government and Communist leaders.

"We are very hopeful of a peaceful settlement," Dr. Carson Chang, league leader, said. He added that hostilities in the vast northeastern territory already had "virtually stopped" and that the Communists seemed willing to conclude peace.

There was as yet no Communist reaction, however, to terms reported to have been laid down by Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek as a prerequisite to a truce agreement. Nor had the Communists replied to a government news agency statement of three conditions for resumption of peace talks.

Chiang was reported to have notified General George C. Marshall, American special envoy, that the Communists must recognize government sovereignty in Manchuria and help restore its communications as a condition to new peace talks.

The Right-wing pro-government newspaper "Ta Kang Pao" said Chiang's message was flown to Marshall from Mukden Saturday and was delivered by Premier T. V. Soong. A conference with the chief Communist negotiator, General Chou En-lai, followed, the newspaper said.

Marshall met Sunday with both Soong and Chou, and today he conferred again with Soong.

Chiang had been expected to return yesterday from Mukden, where he went last week with Madam Chiang for conferences with government generals. "Ta Kang Pao," however, said he had intimated he would remain in Manchuria for another week.

The Central News Agency, in an editorial circulated by the Ministry of Information, "warmly welcomed" resumption of peace talks, and announced these conditions: Communist forces should evacuate the Harbin-Lungkiang (Tsitsihap) - Changchun railway and "launch no more attacks" in Manchuria; armed conflicts elsewhere should be mediated by truce teams; Communist troops should be reorganized according to the Chinese Army nationalization plan (agreed on in the January truce).

The editorial added that the government could not recognize the "democratic" local regimes established by the Communists in Manchuria.

Still another truce formula was advocated by the Peiping newspaper "Hsin Min Pao." It proposed a temporary halt to military transportation to Manchuria, evacuation of Harbin and Lunkiang by the Communists, with the government promising not to increase its forces in the territory, and a Communist pledge to help restore communications.

A Democratic League statement deplored the Manchurian hostilities as "the shame of the Chinese people, made worse by the existence of famine and near economic collapse."

North Korea Door Opened To Pauley

Seoul, *Wednesday*, May 29 (AP)—Edwin W. Pauley's "knock at the door" of Russian-occupied northern Korea has been heard, and the American Reparations Commissioner and party of technicians will leave today to inspect Japanese industry, resources and equipment in that area.

When Pauley arrived in Korea a fortnight ago he was asked at a press conference if he expected to visit the Russian zone—something no other civilian and but few United States Army officers have done.

Pauley replied that he would "knock at the door" and did not expect to be turned back.

11-Car Special Train

With the commissioner when he leaves on an eleven-car special train will be nine technical experts and a staff of clerks and service personnel guards.

It will be the first time American civilians have entered northern Korea since 1938. The length of the stay will be indefinite.

The mission's program will be co-ordinated at a conference at Heijo, capital of the Russian zone, with Col. Gen. I. Chistiakov, Russian commander. He has promised to supply billeting facilities, guides and supplemental guards.

American newsmen will be dependent upon progress reports issued in Seoul for news of the Pauley mission. They were not given permission to accompany the party.

Other members of Pauley's group leave Friday for Mukden to set up a base from which will be made a survey of industry in Manchuria and an investigation of reports that Russians stripped it of much important machinery during their occupation.

Pauley To Begin Tour Of Korea Tomorrow

Seoul, May 28 (AP)—Edwin W. Pauley, United States reparations commissioner, and his party will leave Seoul tomorrow night on a special train for an inspection trip of Russian-occupied northern Korea.

They will inspect former Japanese industries, resources and equipment. With Pauley will be nine principals of his reparations commission, clerks, service personnel and guards.

They will be the first United States civilians to enter northern Korea since 1938. The Russians have permitted only a few United States Army officers in their occupation zone and the Japanese barred visitors before that.

Length Of Stay Indefinite

Pauley told a press conference the length of his stay was indefinite. He said Col. Gen. I. Christiakov, Russian commander of northern Korea, sent word that he was arranging to furnish the party with supplemental guards, billeting facilities and competent guides. He suggested the mission's program would be co-ordinated at a conference with Christiakov at Heijo, capital of the Russian-occupied sector.

Pauley said other members of the mission would fly to Mukden Friday to begin their reparations investigation in Manchuria. The North Korea group will fly to Mukden after it returns to Seoul and reports to Lieut. Gen. John R. Hodge, United States occupation commander of southern Korea.

The American press was not granted permission to accompany Pauley to north Korea, but he said progress reports would be made available to the press in Seoul.

Cruiser To Leave Japan

Yokosuka, Japan, May 28 (AP)—The French cruiser Emile Bertin, which fought for the Free French in Allied operations off Norway, Italy and southern France, will leave Japan May 30 for France, stopping en route at Saigon, French Indo-China.

Korea Trains Policewomen

Seoul, Korea, May 28 (AP)—The first thirteen of 500 prospective Korean policewomen are in training at the National Police Academy. They will handle cases involving juvenile and moral delinquency and domestic relations.

Guns Ring Roxas Inauguration

Osmena Is Absent From Manila Ceremonies at Which New President Takes Office.

Manila, May 28 (A. P.).—Ringed about by sub-machine guns against a reported assassination plot, Manuel A. Roxas today became President of the Philippines. The guns were silent, however, and no untoward incident marred the ceremonies.

The outdoor inauguration was held on a sun-warmed rostrum from which the 54-year-old soldier-politician pledged a quick end to lawlessness now prevalent "in some few provinces," prompt remedies for the economic ills of the needy, the jobless and the tenant-farmers, and close relations with the United States for the new Philippine Republic to be born on July 4.

Some 50,000 Filipinos cheered his arrival at the scene, the center of a metropolitan area still littered with the wreckage of war. Retiring President Sergio Osmena, who had been expected to escort Roxas to the platform, did not arrive. There was no explanation of his absence. A guard of honor of the American Eighty-sixth Division escorted High Commissioner Paul V. McNutt to the rostrum a few minutes after the arrival of Roxas and the Consular and Diplomatic Corps turned out en masse for the ceremony.

In Sharkskin Suit

Roxas, beaming in a white sharkskin suit, shook eagerly with friends and relatives on the platform; then, as the crowd grew silent, drew himself up, squared his shoulders and stepped forward to take the oath of office. Vice-President Elpidio Quirino also was sworn in by Chief Justice Manuel Moran.

Military policemen who lined all approaches and stood elbow to elbow around the rostrum had staged a series of raids in Manila last night, rounding up suspected extremists to forestall possible violence.

In his inaugural address, Roxas demanded the immediate surrender of all unlicensed fire-arms in order to end lawlessness "without a moment's delay." Although he promised social legislation, he declared that his administration "will oppose with every force at its command . . . extra-legal rule over any section, by any group of self-appointed leaders or individuals." He did not name the Hukbalahaps, armed guerrillas in central Luzon who had supported Osmena for President—and who, according to Manila press reports, have set up a virtual government of their own.

Discussing the war-wrought economic collapse, he warned: "Disaster awaits us . . . if we do not rouse ourselves and get back to work. . . ." In speaking of coming independence of the islands, he praised the United States, adding: "If we succeed as a nation—and, of course, we will—we will have the Americans to thank."

CANADA SPY TRIAL GETS UNDERWAY

MONTREAL, May 28.—(AP) The prosecutor charged today that Fred Rose, Communist member of the Canadian Parliament, was the contact man between Soviet agents and potential spies in war-time Russian espionage activities in Canada.

F. Philippe Brais, special Crown prosecutor, opened the Government's case in Rose's trial on a charge of conspiracy by sketching the espionage operations as they already have been related by a two-man Royal commission and in other court cases arising from the commission's probe.

Brais told the jury he would show that Rose was the man through whom Soviet agents first worked for the purpose of finding others who would be amenable to undertaking spy work in behalf of the Soviet Union "for purposes prejudicial to the safety and interests of Canada."

Four minor witnesses were presented in this first day of the Government's case in order to lay the groundwork for the scheduled appearance tomorrow of Igor Gouzenko, young former code clerk of the Soviet embassy in Ottawa whose story of the alleged spy network operations has provided the backbone of the government charges.

95 BRIDES STAY HOME

Sydney, May 28 (A. P.).—Mrs. Marjorie Yvonne Van Cheri returned with her baby to her home in Melbourne today without making any public explanation of why she walked off the bride ship Monterey just before the vessel sailed yesterday for the United States.

A Red Cross official said that Mrs. Van Cheri, wife of former United States Army Lieut. Michael Van Cheri of Pittsburgh, had personal reasons for not wanting to travel. The Sydney Daily Telegraph reported she was homesick.

An Army Transportation Corps spokesman said Mrs. Van Cheri and ninety-four other brides, who canceled passage on the Monterey for a variety of reasons—including ill health, homesickness and nervousness—also would have an opportunity to obtain passage on the next ship.

U. S. WOULD GUARD GREENLAND RADAR

Washington, May 28 (A. P.).—Government officials said today that negotiations are under way with Denmark to insure the continued operation of radar and weather stations on Greenland and in the Faroe Islands. Because these stations are considered essential to North Atlantic com-

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mercial airlines, officials said the United States has offered to train Danish personnel to take over their operation when American forces withdraw from Greenland.

Similar arrangements are being sought for stations in the Faroe Island, north of Scotland, which were operated during the war by Great Britain's Royal Air Force.

American officials are seeking Danish permission to maintain the stations to prevent their deterioration pending the time when sufficient Danish operators have been trained. Beyond this, State Department officials said, no negotiations are under way for any American bases in Greenland.

FRANCE GETS U.S. CREDIT

$1,370,000,000 Loan Intended To Aid Reconstruction

Washington, May 28 (AP)—The United States extended a $1,370,000,000 credit to France tonight to help her begin a four-year reconstruction program.

Leon Blum, chief French negotiator, signed a comprehensive economic and financial agreement with Fred Vinson, Secretary of the Treasury, and James F. Byrnes, Secretary of State. The ceremony at the State Department followed eleven weeks of negotiations.

President Truman and President Félix Gouin of France announced conclusion of the financial conversations in a joint statement released simultaneously in Washington and Paris.

In Two Portions

The American credit was divided in two portions:

1. A direct loan of $650,000,000 from the Export-Import Bank.

2. A line of credit totaling $720,000,000 which would permit the French to settle their lend-lease account and to purchase United States Army and Navy surplus matériel now in France and in French overseas territories.

In addition, the United States promised to grant France "additional credit" with which she could purchase approximately 750,000 tons of American-owned merchant shipping.

The United States and France hailed the results of their negotiations as a "substantial step toward the achievement of the international economic co-operation which is the prerequisite of a peaceful and prosperous world."

Commercial Co-Operation

During the conversations, France also pledged to work with the United States in "commercial policy and related matters" in an effort "to achieve liberation and expansion of international trade. . . ."

The French credit was handled through the Government's Export-Import Bank and thus does not have to be approved by Congress, although the proposed loan to Great Britain must be.

The $650,000,000 Export-Import Bank loan carries three per cent interest and is to be repaid in 2 years.

The $720,000,000 credit for lend lease settlements is to bear two per cent interest starting July 1, 1946. France is to start making payments on the interest July 1, 1947, and payments on both interest and principal July 1, 1951, with the payments to be completed by 1981.

To Get Real Estate

Part of these payments will consist of $15,000,000 worth of real estate and $10,000,000 worth of francs which the United States will use to buy and improve real estate or to carry out "educational programs."

In connection with the settlement, the United States agreed to pay $17,500,000 to cover all claims arising from the operation, disposal or loss of French vessels under American control. This apparently would include the loss of the huge liner Normandie which burned at New York.

A commercial agreement concluded at the same time provides that France will not increase its tariffs over prewar levels and will abandon its prewar policy of import quotas to protect French producers and price equalization procedure to facilitate exports.

Regulations Discussed

The French Government also agreed to compensate Americans for war damage to their property in France on the same basis as it treats its own people.

In the interest of increasing French exports to the United States, the agreement says, the two governments "have discussed certain United States laws and regulations which, in the opinion of the French Government, tend to hamper unduly the importation of French products into the United States." It adds that American Government agencies have agreed "to study the possibility of altering their administrative procedures or recommending to the Congress the revision of existing legislation."

A separate agreement was signed removing some of the French restrictions against American movies. All import and other restrictions will be removed July 1, but a new "screen quota" system will be instituted. It requires French theaters to show French films for four weeks out of three months and leaves them free the rest of the time to show French or imported films as they wish. Provision is made for reduction and eventual elimination of this quota if the French film industry becomes able to compete on its own feet.

Agreements on American Financial Assistance to France

WASHINGTON, May 28 (U.P.)—The texts of documents released by the State Department in connection with the signing of the French credit agreement follow:

The representatives of the Government of the United States of America and the Provisional Government of the French Republic today concluded their discussions of the economic and financial problems of interest to their respective countries.

Texts of the agreements reached follow:

Declaration made in Washington by the President of the United States and in Paris by the President of the Provisional Government of the French Republic on ay 28, 1946:

Representatives of the Government of the United States and the Provisional Government of the French Republic have met together in Washington and have discussed important economic and financial problems of common interest. These problems have included the need for foreign credits for reconstructing and modernizing the French economy, the settlement of lend-lease, reciprocal aid and other war accounts, the purchase of United States surplus property situated in France and certain French overseas territories, the purchase of ships owned by the United States, and international commercial policy.

The discussions have brought out clearly the full agreement of the two Governments on cooperation in the fulfillment of the economic objectives which both Governments recognize as essential to world peace and prosperity. The well-being of the people of all nations can be advanced through a full flow of trade which enables each country to maintain higher levels of production and better standards of living. These benefits of world trade can be realized only as the markets of the world are opened to all countries on fair and equal terms. The two Governments are determined to work together in securing general international acceptance of the world trade proposals of the United States to be considered by a conference of the United Nations.

The reconstruction and modernization of the French economy will facilitate the integration of Europe in the world economy and enable France to resume her place as a great producing and trading nation. The French delegation has presented a program for reconstructing and modernizing the economy of France. The immediate objective is to restore French production to the pre-war level; the ultimate objective is to expand French production to higher levels commensurate with the technical progress of the past two decades. One requisite for the fulfillment of this program is an adequate and assured supply of coal, not only from increased French production but also from imports of German coal. The United States Government will continue to assist France in securing an adequate supply of coal from Germany.

Furthers French Efforts

In the opinion of the American representatives, attainment of the objectives of increased production and trade presented by the French delegation is necessary to the full and effective participation of France in the world economy. In furtherance of the efforts of the French people to this end, the United States has agreed to the extension of additional credits to France.

At the end of 1945 the Export-Import Bank made a loan of $550,000,000 to France. The board of directors of the Export-Import Bank have now approved a new line of credit of $650,000,000. This action has been taken pending the time when the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development will be in full operation.

The two Governments have reached complete agreement for the final settlement of all lend-lease and reciprocal aid, including military and civilian supplies furnished by each Government to the other. They have also agreed on the acquisition of United States Army and Navy surplus property located in France and certain French overseas territories. Under this agreement, credits of $720,000,000 have been provided for the purchase of surplus property and for goods supplied to France since the end of the war.

Additional Credit Studied

Discussions are taking place for an additional credit, subject to the provisions of the Merchant Ship Sales Act of 1946, whereby France will acquire approximately 750,000 tons of merchant shipping owned by the Government of the United States.

The two Governments believe that the results of the discussions which have now been concluded will help France in reconstructing and modernizing the French economy and are a substantial step toward the achievement of the international economic cooperation which is the prerequisite of a peaceful and prosperous world. They welcome the support of all of the United Nations in establishing a world trading and monetary system which will assure a full flow of commerce to the benefit of the peoples of all countries.

Declaration by the Government of the United States of America and the Provisional Government of the French Republic on Commercial Policy and Related Matters.

The Government of the United States and the Provisional Government of the French Republic, having concluded comprehensive discussions on commercial policy and related matters, find themselves in full agreement on the general principles which they desire to see established to achieve the liberation and expansion of international trade, which they deem to be essential to the realization of world-wide prosperity and lasting peace.

The French Government has made known to the United States Government the measures which it has taken and intends to take to make possible the attainment of this common objective. The French Government has also made known to the United States Government its plan for the reconstruction and modernization of the French economy. In accordance with the letters exchanged on Nov. 8, 1945, the two Governments have examined this plan and have agreed that the attainment of its objectives should make possible full participation by France in the cooperative achievement of an expanding world economy.

The two Governments have studied the problems involved in the construction of a general framework for world trade and have also examined a number of specific questions relating to commercial policy and other matters which are of interest to themselves and to other countries. The following joint statement by the two Governments summarizes the understandings reached in these discussions.

I

The two Governments are in complete agreement, at all important points, on the principles expressed in the "proposals for consideration by an international conference on trade and employment" submitted to the French Government by the Government of the United States. They have therefore resolved to continue discussions between themselves and with other like-minded countries in order to give effect to these principles in the charter of the proposed international trade organization. The two Governments are of the opinion that the prior conclusion of agreements among the major trading nations of the world for the substantial reduction of tariffs and other barriers to trade and for the removal of discriminatory arrangements would contribute greatly to the success of the world conferences.

II

The French Government has advised the United States Government of the following policies:

(A) A new French tariff is being prepared which will contain ad valorem duties only and which will not increase the degree of protection over the level which existed prior to the war. This new tariff will serve as the level from which reciprocal reductions will be negotiated in the forthcoming multilateral conference.

(B) France has definitely abandoned its pre-war policy of protecting French producers with import quotas.

(C) The French Government has reiterated that it has abandoned the price equalization (perequation) procedure which it was compelled to use provisionally during the period prior to the revaluation of the franc in order to facilitate exports.

III

The French Government has made clear that it must maintain import controls within the framework of an import program but that it will maintain such controls only so long as they are necessary to safeguard the equilibrium of its balance of payments and to achieve in an orderly way its plan of reconstruction and modernization. The French Government will administer the issuance of import licenses under the French import program without discrimination as among foreign sources of supply as soon as France possesses, or is able to earn, sufficient free foreign exchange so that it is no longer necessary for her to make her purchases within the limits of bilateral trade and financial arrangements.

IV

The two Governments have reached a mutually satisfactory understanding on the return to private channels of trade between France and the United States. The French Government has already restored to private channels a large part of the import trade of France and its colonies, and will continue to curtail the foreign procurement activities of the Government.

French Government procurement in the United States will be limited to equipment for public corporations and agencies. For the time being, Government procurement will also be continued for a restricted list of items, such as short-supply foodstuffs, steel, lumber, tires and certain medical supplies.

Temporarily, a part of French imports will be handled by associations of private traders (groupements) until the difficulties of loading, shipment, and transport of essential supplies, and their distribution in France are overcome.

The French Supply Council in the United States will continue to operate on a reduced scale, engaging principally in the liquidation of outstanding contracts and Governmental procurement as indicated above. It will limit its purchases to the satisfaction of essential civilian requirements; it will make the maximum practicable use of normal trade channels; it will pursue methods consistent with commercial practices and it will cease operations as soon as possible.

V

The two Governments have agreed that important benefits would accrue to both countries from a substantial expansion of French exports to the United States. They have discussed certain United States laws and regulations, which, in the opinion of the French Government, tend to hamper unduly the importation of French products into the United States. Special attention has been given to trade-mark and copyright legislation, the use of geographic names related to particular products, price control of imported goods, and valuation of imported goods for the assessment of customs duties. The various agencies of the United States Government which are concerned with these matters have agreed to give careful and sympathetic consideration to the views of the French Government, and to study the possibility of altering their administrative procedures or recommending to the Congress the revision of existing legislation.

VI

The two Governments have agreed, subject to participation in the program by other important industrial nations, each to license freely and without royalty to the nationals of the other, on conditions of reciprocity, all former German-owned patents which

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have come into the full possession of either Government, reserving only those rights which have already been granted with respect to such patents. The two Governments believe that the general adoption of this policy will contribute substantially to the achievement of expanding world economy. In accordance with these objectives, they have agreed, at some future time, jointly to consider other questions relating to German patents.

VII

The French Government will accord to American nationals who have suffered damage to their properties in France, through causes originating in the war, compensation equal to that payable to French nationals having the same types and extent of losses. The United States Government has informed the French Government that equality of treatment is accorded to French and American nationals with reference to war damages to property in the United States.

VIII

In order to provide a sound framework for the expansion of mutually beneficial economic relations between their two countries, the Governments of France and the United States have agreed to begin negotiations as soon as possible looking toward the conclusion of a modern and comprehensive treaty of establishment, commerce and navigation.

Done at Washington, in duplicate, in the English and French languages this 28th day of May, 1946.

For the Government of the United States of America:

JAMES F. BYRNES,
Secretary of State of the United States of America.

For the Provisional Government of the French Republic:

LEON BLUM,
Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Republic of France.

Memorandum of Understanding Between the Government of the United States of America and the Provisional Government of the French Republic Regarding Settlement for Lend-Lease, Reciprocal Aid, Surplus War Property, and Claims.

(1) The Government of the United States of America and the Provisional Government of the French Republic have reached an understanding for the final settlement of lend-lease and reciprocal aid, and of the French obligation to the United States Government under the military supply program (Plan A); the acquisition by the French Government of certain United States Army and Navy surplus property, including installations, located in France and certain French overseas territories, and for the final settlement of other financial claims of each Government against the other arising out of the conduct of the war. In arriving at this understanding both Governments have recognized the considerations expressed in Article VII of their preliminary agreement of Feb. 28, 1945, on the principles applying to mutual aid, as well as the benefits accruing to each from the contributions of both to the defeat of their common enemies. In the light of the foregoing, both Governments agree that no further benefits will be sought as consideration for lend-lease and reciprocal aid.

(2) The net amount due from the French Government to the United States Government for the foregoing, including all indebtedness arising from provisions of the lend-lease and reciprocal-aid agreements of Feb. 28, 1945, is $720,000,000, made up in part of amounts now agreed upon and in part of estimated amounts subject to revision. The latter, for which the best available figures have been used pending their final determination by agreed accounting procedures, represent in the main transfers after Sept. 1, 1945.

(3) The French Government will pay interest on the net amount due to the United States Government from July 1, 1946, at the rate of 2 per cent per annum. Such interest payments will be made annually on the first day of July of each of the years 1947 to 1950, inclusive. Beginning on July 1, 1951, interest and principal will be paid in thirty (30) equal annual installments. Each installment shall consist of the full amount of the interest due for the year preceding the July 1 on which the payment is made, and the remainder of the installment shall be the principal due in that year. Nothing herein shall be construed to prevent the French Government from anticipating the payment of any of such installments, or of any part thereof. If, by agreement of both Governments, it is determined that, because of extraordinary and adverse economic conditions arising during the course of payment, the payment of any installment would not be in the joint interest of both Governments, payment may be postponed for an agreed upon period.

To the extent that the terms of payment provided in this Paragraph 3 are inconsistent with those contained in previous agreements, the provisions of this paragraph shall prevail.

(4) The two Governments have agreed upon arrangements and procedures for the settlement of past and future troop pay and procurement of United States armed forces in France and French overseas territories.

Property Transfers Set

(5) As and when requested by the United States Government from time to time prior to Jan. 1, 1950, the French Government will transfer to the United States Government real property to be mutually agreed upon and not to exceed a total dollar value of $15,000,000. In addition, the French Government will provide, at the request of the United States Government, francs representing an aggregate dollar value not in excess of $10,000,000. Any francs so transferred will be furnished at the exchange rate established in conformity with procedures of the international monetary fund, or if no such rate exists, at the rate used in official French Government transactions at the time of such transfer. The United States Government will use francs so transferred exclusively to acquire or improve real property for United States Government use or to carry out educational programs agreed between the two Governments.

Transfers made in accordance with this Paragraph 5 will be credited first to interest then due and then to installments of principal in direct order of maturity.

(6) The two Governments have also agreed upon the following:

(A) All claims and financial obligations between the two Governments arising out of the acquisition, operation, disposition or loss of French vessels and cargoes of such vessels while under United States control will be settled by the United States for $17,500,000 in accordance with the provisions of an agreement relating to the purchase by France of up to seventy-five Liberty ships.

(B) Both Governments express their intention of entering into a maritime claims agreement providing for the mutual waiver of intergovernmental claims arising from maritime accidents and for the handling by each Government of claims asserted in its courts by its nationals against the other Government and based on maritime accidents occurring prior to Nov. 1, 1945.

Civilian Claims Provided For

(C) As part of the general settlement, the French Government has agreed to process and pay all unpaid claims of French residents against the United States Government arising out of the use or infringement in war production of patent rights held by them, out of the requisitioning by the United States Government for use in the war program of any property interest owned by French residents, and out of acts or omissions prior to July 1, 1946, in France or French overseas territories of members of the United States armed forces or civilian personnel attached to such forces.

(D) During the course of the negotiations, both Governments have reached agreement on the disposition of certain specific claims of one Government against the other. All other financial claims of either Government against the other, except where liability has heretofore been acknowledged and the method of computation agreed, which (1) arose out of lend-lease or reciprocal aid, or (2) otherwise arose on or after Sept. 3, 1939, and prior to Sept. 2, 1945, out of or incidental to the conduct of the war, not otherwise dealt with in this memorandum of understanding, are hereby waived.

(E) Appropriate nondiscriminatory treatment will be extended by the French Government to United States nationals in the use and disposition of installations in the building of which there has been a United States Government contribution and which are transferred under this settlement.

Recapture Right Reserved

(F) The United States Government reserves its right of recapture of any lend-lease articles held by the French armed forces, except petroleum products and an agreed list of noncombat aircraft. The United States Government has indicated that it does not intend to exercise generally this right of recapture, except that vessels of the United States Navy and lend-lease merchant vessels are to be returned to the United States Government unless otherwise agreed.

(G) Disposals for military use to forces other than the French armed forces of lend-lease articles held on Sept. 2, 1945, or received thereafter by the French armed forces, and disposals for civilian use other than in France and French overseas territories of such lend-lease articles, will be made only with the consent of the United States Government and any net proceeds will be paid to the United States Government. The French Government will not, except to a very limited extent, release for civilian use in, or export from, France and French overseas territories lend-lease articles held by the French armed forces.

(H) Except as otherwise provided in this memorandum of understanding, the French Government and the United States Government receive full title to lend-lease and reciprocal-aid articles respectively held as of Sept. 2, 1945, or transferred thereafter. If any United States surplus installation not transferred under this memorandum of understanding contains a lend-lease interest, such lend-lease interest is retained by the United States.

(I) The United States Government will undertake to make available to the French Government part of the United States Government's share of captured German and Japanese surface naval vessels when such vessels become excess to United States needs and are no longer needed for any task connected with the implementation of the German and Japanese surrenders.

(7) The two Governments agree to conclude such specific agreements as may be necessary to implement this general understanding.

(8) This memorandum of understanding will be effective upon signature, and instruments of ratification will be exchanged as soon as possible.

Done at Washington, in duplicate, in the English and French languages, both texts being equally authentic, this 28th day of May, 1946.

For the Government of the United States of America:

JAMES F. BYRNES, *Secretary of State of the United States of America.*

For the Provisional Government of the French Republic:

LEON BLUM.

War Secretary Warns Against Science Lag

Washington, May 28 (AP)—Secretary of War Patterson testified today that America "cannot lag in the laboratory and hope to have any chance of victory in the event of a future war."

He appeared before the House Interstate Commerce Committee in support of a bill by Representative Mills (D., Ark.) to establish a national science foundation.

"It is our sincere hope that weapons developed through such research will never have to be used," Patterson said. "It is my considered opinion that the very fact that we do have them, and are prepared to use against any aggressor who challenges the peace of the world, represents the best insurance against the necessity for actually employing them in combat."

Urges Secrecy

The Secretary urged that whatever type of organization is eventually established by Congress, provision be made to guard military secrets.

House Appropriations Committee members are opposed to the public being told more about major new secret weapons.

Referring particularly to the reported development of biological or germ warfare and "atomic poison gas" weapons, several members also disclosed today that they are considering increasing Army funds for further scientific research.

W. A. Higinbotham, chairman of the Federation of Atomic Scientists, in a speech here last night, suggested that the public be given more information about the new weapons.

Higinbotham asserted that there are "at least two major secret weapons in existence . . . potentially as dangerous to mankind" as the atomic bomb, and that scientists believe "the public has a right" to know more about them.

U.S. Has Bought Enough Grain For Commitments

Washington, May 28 (AP)—Clinton P. Anderson, Secretary of Agriculture, announced tonight that the Government has bought enough wheat and corn to meet export commitments to hungry areas for the marketing year ending June 30.

Department officials say these promises totaled about 400,000,000 bushels of cereals—roughly 380,000,000 of wheat and the remainder corn and oats.

Latest reports showed 81,280,016 bushels of wheat were bought under the wheat bonus plan which expired May 25 and 33,496,122 bushels of corn under a similar bonus offer withdrawn May 11.

BREAD SLASH OF 10 P.C. BEGINS NEXT SATURDAY

U. S. Order to Aid Famine Areas Provides No Price Change.

DARKER FLOUR IS URGED

Food Board Calls on Whole World to Adopt Wheat Extraction Rate of 85 Per Cent.

Washington, May 28 (A. P.).—Smaller loaves of bread become a must Saturday. Beginning that day bakers must turn out bread and rolls weighing 10 per cent less under a reinforced government drive to aid famine areas abroad and to spread short supplies at home.

The Department of Agriculture issued its order as the International Food Conference urged the whole world to turn to darker bread than Americans now are eating and to stretch wheat flour by diluting it with other grain products and potato flour.

The conference, concluding a week's study of world food problems, asked specifically last night that all countries adopt a wheat extraction rate of at least 85 per cent. Under the conservation order inaugurated in this country last March, the rate was increased from the normal 72 per cent to 80 per cent. Some European countries require as high as 90 per cent extraction. This results in much darker flour.

The cut in the weight of bread and rolls will not involve any price changes. In March the Government gave bakers permission to trim the sizes of their bread and rolls by 10 per cent without reducing their ceiling prices. But few bakers did this because they waited to see what their competitors planned to do.

Further, some State laws and local ordinances require specified weight minimums, although Agriculture Department officials expressed belief today that the Federal order supercedes these local regulations under present emergency conditions.

Meanwhile, the department reported that it exported 3,493,000 tons—or 130,405,000 bushels—of wheat and wheat flour equivalent between January 1 and May 20. The goal for this period was 4,666,000 tons or about 174,000,000 bushels.

The department said that the forty-eight-hour railroad strike had interrupted the flow of cereals from farms to ports, and that as a result its hopes of exporting 840,000 tons during May had been shattered.

On the other hand, exports of food fats and oils were said to be in line with goals. The department asserted that it had turned over 131,000 tons of fats and oils to UNRRA and other shortage areas between January 1 and May 17. The export allocation for the January-June period is 174,000 tons.

Among its other actions yesterday the food conference adopted a resolution calling upon the twenty governments represented to form an emergency council to replace the British-American-Canadian Combined Food Board. The broadened agency will be organized at a meeting to be held either late this week or early next.

The domestic bread order, which becomes effective at 12:01 A. M., June 7, provides for exemptions for bakers who, because of equipment difficulties, cannot comply.

1945

Eisenhower Reports To Truman On Pacific

Washington, May 28 (A. P.)—Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower said after a conference with President Truman today that "morale among troops in the Pacific is on the upswing."

The army chief of staff said he reported to Mr. Truman on his recent inspection of Pacific bases. The labor situation, he said, was not discussed. He attributed the improved troop morale to expansion of facilities for recreation and entertainment.

"I didn't find a single man in the Pacific who didn't realize he was doing a necessary job," Eisenhower added.

ASK TRANSFER OF U. S. ARMS

Nimitz and Eisenhower Would Aid Others.

Washington, May 28 (A. P.).—Admiral Chester W. Nimitz and Gen. Dwight Eisenhower urged Congress today to authorize transfer of arms and war goods to other nations of the Western Hemisphere.

Nimitz said that, should there be another war, the transfer legislation would permit "organization of the western republics as one hemispheric force."

The operating heads of the Navy and Army testified before the House Foreign Affairs Committee on a bill providing for a broad program of military cooperation with other American countries.

It would authorize the President to make agreements with the other American States to provide:

1. For the transfer to such countries of arms, ammunition and implements of war.

2. For the maintenance, repair and rehabilitation of military or naval equipment in possession of such countries.

3. For the instruction and training of military or naval personnel of such countries.

Nimitz emphasized that no attempt would be made to accomplish any overall increase in armament strength of the Western Hemisphere. He also said the United States plans no greater relative strength for any American nation than it has had previously.

Will Assist Others.

"We propose to assist the other American countries to give each of them a small balanced Navy sufficient to protect its own waters.

"We also plan to train their men, so that, in the event of a future war, the United States will be relieved of sole responsibility for defense of the western hemisphere.

"If we don't supply this equipment these countries will go elsewhere to get it. Missions would come in from other nations to show them how to use the equipment and this would tend to withdraw them from our camp."

Eisenhower made similar comments. He also said:

"I should like to impress on this committee there is no intention on the part of the War Department to start or support an armament race among the other American countries.

LEGION ASKS NEW SENIORITY RULING

Washington, May 28 (A. P.).—Legislative Director John Thomas Taylor said for the American Legion today that it is "very dissatisfied" with the Supreme Court's decision that a veteran does not have "super-seniority" rights to his pre-war job.

"We do not believe this ruling is in harmony with the intent of Congress when it enacted the Selective Service act," said Taylor in a statement.

"We will immediately seek legislation which will explicitly indicate to all the original will of Congress, which was to assure a veteran the right to his old job when he returned from service," he stated.

The Supreme Court decision was given yesterday on an appeal by Abraham Fishgold, a Brooklyn welder. After discharge from the Army he went back to his old job with a drydock company. Because of lack of work, employees were laid off on the basis of their seniority. Fishgold was laid off for nine days, while non-veterans with greater seniority remained at work.

The Supreme Court ruled against Fishgold, 6 to 1. The majority said the veteran goes back to his job on the "seniority escalator" at the same point "he would have occupied had he kept his position continuously during the war."

Gift-Parcel Mail For American Zone

Only Berlin Is Excepted; Service Opens Saturday

WASHINGTON, May 28 (AP).—The Post Office Department announced today that gift parcels will be accepted for delivery to the American zone of Germany, except the American sector of Berlin, effective June 1.

Parcels may not exceed eleven pounds nor seventy-two inches in length and girth combined. Only one each week may be sent by one person to the same addressee, the statement said.

Contents are limited to essential relief items such as non-perishable foods, clothing, soap and medicines. No writing or printed matter may be included. The rate is 14 cents a pound.

Parcels and customs declarations must be marked "gift parcel" and the value and contents stated on the customs declarations.

B-29 Occupation Force For Europe

Washington, May 28 (AP)—An American occupational air force of 2,700 planes, including 200 B-29 Superfortresses, is planned for Europe, the Army Air Forces reported today.

Air Force, official journal of the AAF, said 750 fighter-bombers, about 100 medium bombers, 650 transports and a variety of specialized planes also would be included.

From last summer's peak of 450,000 men, army air strength in Europe dwindled to 39,000 on February 1, but has been building up toward a strength of 70,000 projected for the occupation force, the journal said.

Most of the 9,000 planes which were in the theater at the first of the year have been either destroyed or parked in open fields or hangars.

CONNALLY OPPOSES U. S. BROADCASTS

Washington, May 28 (A. P.).—The administration put top-level pressure today behind a drive to restore funds for foreign short-wave broadcasts. But it ran into opposition from Senator Connally (D.-Tex.), chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee. Connally reportedly told Secretary of State Byrnes at a closed session of the Senate Appropriations sub-committee yesterday that he thought the program involved "a waste of money."

The House cut a proposed $19,000,000 appropriations for the State Department's information and cultural division to $10,000,000—a slash that Assistant Secretary Benton said would lop off the broadcast activities. Byrnes asked for its restoration, reportedly contending that it offered one of the few methods by which American ideas could be beamed to European countries under the domination of Russia.

As an offshoot to his testimony, Byrnes was said by Senators present to have offered to provide the committee with reports of an FBI investigation into the alleged communist leanings of three middle-rank State Department officials.

The Secretary emphasized, these Senators said, that only purely American doctrines would be broadcast if the shortwave system is continued.

Senator Wherry of Nebraska, the Republican whip, said his party colleagues have not yet made up their minds about the radio fund.

VIRUS BLAMED IN BABY DEATHS

Cases Said To Be First To Occur Among U.S. Humans

Washington, May 28 (AP)—Representative Jackson (D., Wash.) said today the War Department had informed him that the deaths of eight service men's babies on the brideship Zebulon B. Vance had been traced to a virus disease known as "pneumo enteritis" which had never occurred among humans in this country before.

The representative, saying his army sources did not wish to be quoted, added that the disease had been traced to "one woman, with her baby, who boarded the ship in an undernourished condition."

No Known Cure

The disease, Jackson said, was very deadly, and there was no known cure for it. He said it had been found in cattle in this country, especially in calves, but never among humans. It is highly communicable, he added.

It affects both the lungs and the intestinal tract, he said.

Yesterday Jackson asked for a War Department inquiry into the deaths aboard the army transport, bringing war brides and their children to this country from Le Havre. An Army board of inquiry has absolved the ship's medical staff of "negligence or misconduct" in connection with the deaths.

Carbone Accuses British Bride

Reno, Nev., May 28 (AP)—Mrs. Jeanne Pauline Carbone, titian-haired English girl who married an American Army lieutenant and bore a son to a captain, is accused of adultery in an answer to a divorce suit filed by her husband.

The answer was filed here yesterday by Harold Carbone, now a student at the University of Rochester. In her suit filed April 16, Mrs. Carbone charged the former lieutenant with mental cruelty.

Carbone and the 19-year-old girl, the former Jean Gloor, of London, were married in London, November 8, 1944. He returned to the United States in January, 1945.

Went To Iowa

A year later she followed but instead of joining him went to the home of Captain Darrell Beschen at Dubuque, Iowa.

"I came to the States to see Darrell," said Mrs. Carbone.

"I'm the father of her unborn child," Beschen said. "I'm desperately in love with Jean."

She gave birth to a son at Dubuque a few months later. Beschen first met her in London while on duty as an air forces officer.

THE COMMISSION ON HUMAN RIGHTS HEADED BY MRS. FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT TODAY TENDERED TO THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL A 13-PAGE SUMMARY OF ITS COMPREHENSIVE PRELIMINARY EFFORTS, WHICH DISCLOSED THAT RUSSIA HAD DISSENTED AND ABSTAINED FROM VOTING ON SEVEN OCCASIONS THREE TIMES THE RUSSIAN MEMBER OBJECTED TO THE MAJORITY VIEW THAT COMMISSION AND SUBCOMMISSION MEMBERS SHOULD BE CHOSEN ON THE BASIS OF EXPERTNESS IN THEIR FIELDS RATHER THAN ON NATIONAL OR GOVERNMENTAL LINES. ON FOUR OTHER OCCASIONS SOVIET DELEGATE ALEXANDER BORISOV ACCUSED HIMSELF UNFAMILIARITY WITH SUBJECTS BEFORE FOR THE SERIES OF 18 COMMISSION MEETINGS. THE COMMISSION REPORT, FOOTNOTING THE RUSSIAN OBJECTIONS, POINTED OUT THAT BORISOV REPLACED NIKOLAI KRIUKOV ON MAY 13, EXPLAINING KRIUKOV HAD ATTENDED ONLY AS A SOVIET OBSERVER, ALTHOUGH HE HAD PARTICIPATED IN THE DISCUSSIONS AND THE VOTING.

THE COMMISSION SAID IT WOULD NEED MORE TIME TO DRAFT A WORLD BILL OF RIGHTS BUT EXPRESSED A HOPE THE GENERAL PRINCIPLES FOR BASIC HUMAN RIGHTS MEANWHILE WOULD EMERGE IN TREATIES, PARTICULARLY PEACE TREATIES, AND WOULD BE ACCEPTED BY ALL STATES INCLUDING THOSE SEEKING ADMISSION INTO THE U.N.

•NIGHT LEAD SIAM

LONDON, MAY 28-(AP)-A FRENCH EMBASSY SPOKESMAN TODAY PREDICTED "DIFFICULTIES" OVER THE SIAM-INDO-CHINA BORDER DISPUTE, AND A BRITISH FOREIGN OFFICE INFORMANT SAID BRITAIN WOULD SUPPORT SIAM IN BRINGING

30.24-3025

THE DISPUTE BEFORE THE UNITED NATIONS SECURITY COUNCIL.

THE SIAMESE HAVE CHARGED THAT FRENCH TROOPS RAIDED THE MEKONG RIVER AREA OF SIAM IN THE LAST FEW DAYS.

THE FRENCH EMBASSY SPOKESMAN DECLARED FRANCE WANTS BACK A SLICE OF INDO-CHINESE TERRITORY, EMBRACING PARTS OF CAMBODIA AND LAOS, WHICH SIAM TOOK DURING THE WAR BY AGREEMENT WITH THE FRENCH VICHY GOVERNMENT. THE MEKONG RIVER SECTOR IS IN THIS AREA. FRANCE HOLDS THAT THE TERRITORY WAS CEDED UNDER JAPANESE PRESSURE.

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FOLO PARIS (260
BY STANLEY SWINTON

SINGAPORE, MAY 28-(AP)-NEITHER SAIGON NOR BANGKOK HAS HINTED AT WHAT MOTIVATED ALLEGED FRENCH VIOLATIONS OF SIAM'S MEKONG RIVER FRONTIER, BUT SOURCES FAMILIAR WITH THE POLITICAL SITUATION IN SOUTHEAST ASIA SAY THERE ARE TWO POSSIBLE EXPLANATIONS:

1. FRENCH AUTHORITIES IN INDOCHINA, LONG DISTURBED OVER SIAMESE FAILURE TO RETURN CAMBODIAN AND LAOTIAN TERRITORIES CEDED IN 1941 UNDER JAPANESE PRESSURE, ARE GIVING MILITARY WARNING THAT SIAM MUST SPEED UP SETTLEMENT OF THE BORDER QUESTION OR FACE THE CONSEQUENCES.

2. THE FRENCH MILITARY CROSSED THE BORDER IN AN EFFORT FINALLY TO CRUSH THE LAOTIAN REVOLUTIONARY MOVEMENT. IT IS KNOWN THAT LAOTIAN REBELS HAVE BEEN TAKING REFUGE IN SIAM WHEN THREATENED AND RETURNING TO LAOS WHEN FRENCH OPERATIONS SLACKENED.

RELIABLE SOURCES SAY THE SECOND POSSIBILITY IS THE MOST LIKELY. EVEN BEFORE THE SURRENDER, BRITISH-TRAINED FRENCH PARACHUTE TROOPS OPERATED AGAINST THE JAPANESE IN LAOS, WHICH IS A BACKWARD FRENCH PROTECTORATE PARALLELING SIAM'S EASTERN BORDER FOR 700 MILES.

AFTER THE SURRENDER, A PRETENDER, PRINCE PETHSARATH, SEIZED THE THRONE AS LEADER OF A "FREE LAOS" MOVEMENT WHIC WAS SWORN TO PREVENT THE RETURN OF FRENCH CONTROL.

ALTHOUGH LAOS WAS IN THE CHINESE OCCUPATION ZONE AND THE CHINESE DID NOT INTERFERE WITH PETHSARATH, FRENCH TROOPERS IMMEDIATELY SWITCHED OPERATIONS TO HIS FOLLOWERS, WHO INCLUDED LAOTIANS, SIAMESE, CHINESE AND ANNAMITES.

LAST APRIL IN SAIGON, HIGH FRENCH SOURCES REVEALED AN INTENSIFIED EFFORT TO CRUSH THE LAOTIAN REVOLUTION WAS PLANNED. AT THAT TIME IT WAS HINTED ACTION WOULD BE TAKEN TO CAPTURE THE REBELS IF THEY SOUGHT TO ESCAPE TO SIAM.

JJ-FD935AED

Chelmsford, Eng., May 28-(AP)-The county of Essex started today Essex Anglo-American goodwill association as "a perpetual memorial of what Americans did for England at the time she most needed help."

The organization was started at a luncheon given for Maj. Gen. Samuel E. Anderson of Greensboro, N. C., deputy commander of the U.S. army airforce of the Interior. Anderson flew from Washington to attend.

The association said it hoped to receive from all over the United States lists of servicemen, who flew from U.S. army airforce bases in Essex during the war. Sites of the fields will be marked. The associat already has an offer from the Louisville Courier-Journal to cooperate in obtaining lists of U.S. veterans who were stationed in Essex.

LONDON, MAY 28-(AP)-A SENIOR BRITISH MILITARY GOVERNMENT OFFICIAL ANNOUNCED TODAY THAT DISMANTLING OF GERMAN PLANTS FOR REPARATIONS WOULD NOT BE HALTED IN THE BRITISH ZONE, REUTERS REPORTED IN A DISPATCH FROM BERLIN.

AMERICAN AUTHORITIES ANNOUNCED SUNDAY SUCH REPARATIONS WORK HAD BEEN HALTED IN THE AMERICAN ZONE.

ONLY 40 PLANTS IN THE BRITISH ZONE HAVE BEEN ALLOCATED FOR REPARATIONS. OF THESE, 12 ARE NOW BEING DISMANTLED AND PACKED. THREE OF THESE ARE DESIGNATED FOR THE RUSSIANS.

JJ907AED

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PARIS, WEDNESDAY, MAY 29-(AP)-THE NEWS AGENCY FRANCE PRESSE REPORTED TODAY THAT "SEVERAL THOUSAND" FORMER FRENCH WAR PRISONERS AND OTHER PERSONS PARADED IN REIMS YESTERDAY PROTESTING THE "ARROGANCE AND IMPUDENCE" OF GERMAN PRISONERS IN THE AREA.

IN THE AREA 60,000 GERMAN WAR PRISONERS ARE WORKING FOR THE AMERICAN ARMY.

THE DISPATCH SAID THAT AFTER THE PARADE, MARKED BY INCIDENTS WHEN MARCHERS "PASSED PRISONER-DRIVEN TRUCKS," THE AMERICAN COMMANDER OF THE REIMS REGION ASSURED THE LOCAL PREFECT HE WOULD GIVE THE REIMS POPULACE GUARANTEES OF SECURITY.

ARMY AUTHORITIES WOULD NOT COMMENT IMMEDIATELY ON THE NEWS DISPATCH.

FH1231AED

paris, may 28 - (ap) - dispatches from chambery said today that marie fischer, listed by french counter-espionage agents as the "no. 3 nazi spy," had hanged herself in a cell in chambery prison where she was undergoing pre-trial examination.

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the [redacted] fischer woman, the dispatches said, was found by prison guards hanging from a cell window by a noose of twisted cloth.

described by police as "one of the most redoubtable international spies ever known," mrs. fischer was arrested last january after a three-year search by french agents.

she was seized in a children's home in savoy.

mrs. fischer, was born in mulhouse, alsace-lorraine, in 1882 of a german father and a swiss mother, later marrying a german civil servant. last seen at cannes at the outbreak of world war II, she disappeared from view immediately afterwards.

agents crossed her trail only once in the three years, at lyon in 1942 when she allegedly denounced a resistance family to the nazis.

throughout her examination at chambery she maintained steutly she was [redacted] and had done her duty for her country.

Paris, May 28--(AP)--American [redacted] official sources said today that the four-power deputy foreign ministers had adopted unanimously a report from an allied military technicians' committee on the future size of Romania's armed forces.

The officials declined to divulge definite figures from the report which will be [redacted] referred to the next meeting of the foreign ministers' council of the United States, Britain, France and Russia for incorporation into the eventual Romanian treaty.

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The ministers have already agreed that Romania's forces should be restricted to those needed for internal security and to protect her frontiers.

The deputies also adopted today a military committee report on the

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definition and disposal of surplus Italian war material, the American officials said. NO DETAILS WERE DISCLOSED MAY 29 1946

The discussion of procedure for dealing with war criminals in connection with the proposed Italian treaty was inconclusive. James C. Dunn, American deputy, renewed Secretary of State James F. Byrnes' proposal for a special allied commission which would receive accusations for a limited time, such as 60 or 90 days after signature.

LICHFIELD

BAD NAUHEIM, GERMANY, MAY 28-(AP)-U.S.BRIG.GEN.T.F.BRESNAHAN SAID TODAY IT WAS A "MISAPPREHENSION" THAT ORDERS HE ISSUED RECENTLY PROHIBITED LICHFIELD TRIAL PERSONNEL FROM TALKING TO NEWSPAPERMEN. HE ISSUED NEW ORDERS SPECIFICALLY AUTHORIZING FREE ACCESS TO NEWS SOURCES.

BRESNAHAN, CONTINENTAL BASE SECTION COMMANDER, SAID THAT CORRESPONDENTS IN THE FUTURE WOULD NOT BE BARRED FROM INTERVIEWING ANYONE CONNECTED WITH THE TRIALS OF U.S. ARMY PERSONNEL CHARGED WITH CRUELTY TO PRISONERS AT THE ARMY GUARD HOUSE AT LICHFIELD, ENG.

BRESHNAHAN SAID HE DID NOT INTEND HIS EARLIER ORDERS TO KEEP NEWSPAPERMEN FROM TALKING DIRECTLY TO INDIVIDUAL NEWS SOURCES, BUT ONLY TO ASSIST THEM BY PROVIDING OFFICIAL CHANNELS FOR "AUTHORITATIVE" INFORMATION.

JJ916AED

AFTER DISCUSSION OF THE STATUS OF POLITICAL PARTIES IN BERLIN, THE COORDINATING COMMITTEE AUTHORIZED THE ALLIED BERLIN KOMMANDANTUR TO RECOGNIZE ON A CITYWIDE BASIS BOTH THE SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY AND THE NEW SOCIALIST UNITY PARTY WHICH WAS FORMED BY FUSION OF COMMUNISTS WITH SOME SOCIAL DEMOCRATS RECENTLY.

THE ACTION RESOLVED A LONG-STANDING ARGUMENT BROUGHT ABOUT BY THE SECESSION OF ANTI-FUSION SOCIAL DEMOCRATS. IT WAS AGREED THAT EACH PARTY SHOULD HAVE EQUAL FACILITIES FOR CAMPAIGNING IN THE CITY.

RECOGNITION OF THE SOCIAL UNITY PARTY BY THE WESTERN POWERS APPLIES ONLY TO BERLIN AND NOT TO OTHER OCCUPATION ZONES.

[redacted]herford, germany, may 28 - (ap) - lt. gen. oswald pohl, no. 2 to [redacted]heinrich himmler in command of the ss, was arrested by british special investigation officers on sunday, it was disclosed here today.

pohl was discovered working as a farm laborer under an assumed n[redacted] after a year-long search.

as chief of staff to himmler in the ss, pohl was responsible for the forced administration of all concentration camps and, therefore, is considered answerable for the deaths of millions of concentration camp victims.

WM552PED

PRAGUE, MAY 28-(AP)-THE NEW PARLIAMENT WILL ELECT A PRESIDENT OF CZECHOSLOVAKIA JUNE 14, IT WAS DECIDED TODAY. REELECTION OF PRESIDENT EDUARD BENES, IS REGARDED AS CERTAIN.

WM552PED

budapest, may 28 - (ap) - father istvan balogh, political under secretary of state, issued an [redacted] prepared [redacted] punish instigators of which said legislation was being prepared [redacted] such demonstrations as a near riot last saturday [redacted] in which

five persons were injured.

balegh said that 10,000 jews demonstrated in front of parliament against anti-semitic outbreaks at kinnadaras, a city of 12,000 population southeast of budapest. three persons have died in kinnadaras as the result of beatings in the past week.

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"anti-semitism is dormant at present in hungary," balegh said privately, "because anti-semitic propaganda for so many years naturally left its mark."

"anti-semitic demonstrations would not occur," he added, "if there were not so many jews in leading communist and social democratic party positions."

Budapest, May 27 (Delayed)-(AP)-Stanley L. Sommer, chief of the UNRRA mission to Hungary, said today that a new relief distribution agency had been formed for Hungary to handle donations by private groups.

Sommer heads the agency. It was formed to meet Russian objections to church-sponsored distribution of relief. a 250-ton shipment from the Catholic welfare society in the United States recently was delayed in Austria because the Russians would not grant clearance. The shipment was IF IT WAS TO BE agency. not have been distributed by Josef Cardinal Mindszenthy or any Catholic

cairo, may 28--(ap)--premier ismail sidky pasha wants the british to "hasten" the promised withdrawal of their armed forces from egypt.

"the best atmosphere could be found for negotiations when british troops evacuate egypt and egyptians once again feel they are free people," sidky pasha told parliament last night.

negotiations for revision of the british - egyptian treaty of 1936, recessed temporarily last week, were scheduled to be resumed here in the next few days, british sources said.

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the egyptian premier, commenting on last friday's debate in the british house of commons, where winston churchill assailed the government decision to evacuate egypt, told parliament:

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"there has been some anxiety expressed to me that the british government under pressure from conservatives may go back on their word and not carry out their intention of evacuating egypt. there can be no going back on such a decision."

JERUSALEM, MAY 28-(AP)-E. KAPLAN, TREASURER OF THE JEWISH AGENCY, SAID TODAY HE WOULD LEAVE FOR THE UNITED STATES "VERY SOON" TO NEGOTIATE LOANS FROM AMERICAN BANKS TO COVER PART OF THE EXPENSES OF THE EMIGRATION OF 100,000 JEWS FROM EUROPE TO PALESTINE.

THE COST OF THE EMIGRATION DURING THE FIRST YEAR, KAPLAN SAID, WILL BE 30,000,000 POUNDS ($120,000,000).

KAPLAN ALSO SAID HE WOULD ASK UNRRA TO MAKE A MONEY GRANT TO AID THE JEWISH EXODUS.

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YORK, ENGLAND, MAY 28-(AP)-DR. CYRIL FOSTER GARBETT, ARCHBISHOP OF YORK, TODAY DESCRIBED PALESTINE AS "AN ARMED CAMP," AND SAID "WE WOULD WELCOME HELP FROM THE UNITED STATES IN THE TASK OF RESTORING ORDER."

IN AN ARTICLE IN THE DIOCESAN LEAFLET WHICH REPORTED ON HIS VISIT TO THE MIDDLE EAST LAST MARCH, DR. GARBETT SAID HE BELIEVED THERE WAS NO CHOICE BUT TO LEAVE BRITISH TROOPS IN PALESTINE NOW, BECAUSE THEIR WITHDRAWAL "WOULD LEAD TO IMMEDIATE AND PROLONGED BLOODSHED."

"CHRISTENDOM WOULD BE DEEPLY STIRRED IF ITS SACRED PLACES WERE TRANSFERRED EITHER TO JEWS OR ARABS," DR. GARBETT WROTE. "NO PLEDGE WAS EVER GIVEN BY THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT THAT PALESTINE WOULD BE HANDED OVER TO THE JEWS."

BY JOSEPH C.GOODWIN

TEHRAN, MAY 28-(AP)-BELIEF THAT THE IRANIAN GOVERNMENT WAS "UNDER STRONG RUSSIAN PRESSURE" AND DELIBERATELY WAS PLAYING A "TWO-HANDED DIPLOMATIC GAME TO PREVENT EVERYTHING WE OWN FROM FALLING INTO SOVIET HANDS" WAS EXPRESSED TODAY BY A LEFTWING STATESMAN.

THE STATESMAN, WHO MUST REMAIN ANONYMOUS, IS REGARDED BY ALL FACTIONS AS CERTAIN OF REELECTION TO PARLIAMENT.

"REGARDLESS OF PUBLIC STATEMENTS BY THE GOVERNMENT HERE," HE SAID IN AN INTERVIEW, "THE PRIME MINISTER AND THE IRANIAN PEOPLE ARE CONFIDENT THAT AMBASSADOR HUSSEIN ALA'S COURSE AT THE SECURITY COUNCIL (OF THE UNITED NATIONS) MARKS OUR ONLY HOPE FOR ESCAPE FROM A FRIGHTENING DILEMMA.

"SOVIET POWER IN OUR VERY MIDST IS A TANGIBLE THING AGAINST WHICH WE CAN OFFER ONLY PASSIVE RESISTANCE. AND EVEN THAT, WE MUST CAMOUFLAGE BEHIND FRIENDLY SMILES AND PROTESTS OF IGNORANCE OF INSTRUCTIONS."

"UNITED NATIONS SANCTIONS," HE SAID, "ARE NOT THINGS WE CAN TAKE HOLD OF IN OUR HANDS. THEY ARE FAR AWAY AND HAVE NO ARMS TO COPE WITH RUSSIAN MIGHT. WE HOPE THEY CAN HELP US RETAIN OUR NATIONAL INTEGRITY, BUT OUR PROBLEM IS HERE NOW AND WE ARE MEETING IT IN WHAT APPEARS THE ONLY WAY TO AVERT IMMEDIATE DISASTER BY PLAYING A TWO-HANDED GAME."

THE DEPUTY SAID HE WAS CONVINCED THE PRESENT GOVERNMENT WOULD "CONTROL" COMING ELECTIONS THAT THAT THE TUDEH PARTY, WHICH HE SAID "CERTAINLY RECEIVES RUSSIAN SUBSIDY," WILL CERTAINLY SWEEP INTO CONTROL OF PARLIAMENT.

BY MORRIE LANDSBERG

TOKYO, WEDNESDAY, MAY 29-(AP)-THE NEW CABINET TODAY ESTABLISHED JAPAN'S FIRST LABOR MINISTRY, GIVING OFFICIAL RECOGNITION TO THE MASSIVE UNIONIZATION MOVEMENT WHICH ROLLED IN WITH THE POST-SURRENDER TIDE AND WASHED OUT ALL PREVIOUS RESTRICTIONS.

THE GOVERNMENT FURTHER AGREED TO SET UP MACHINERY FOR THE CREATION OF MANAGEMENT COUNCILS TO GIVE ENFRANCHISED WORKERS A VOICE IN AFFAIRS AFFECTING THEIR LIVELIHOOD.

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THE CABINET APPROVED MANAGEMENT COUNCILS AS AN ALTERNATIVE TO "PRODUCTION CONTROL," WHICH JAPANESE WORKERS--PERHAPS UNIQUELY--HAD BEGUN TO PRACTICE. GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES, ALONG WITH AROUSED MANAGEMENT, FROWNED ON THESE WORKER-SEIZURES OF PLANTS, TERMING THEM "VIOLENCE, INTIMIDATION AND ENFRINGEMENT OF PROPERTY RIGHTS."

THE GOVERNMENT'S ACTION TODAY IMPLEMENTED THE GENERAL ALLIED LABOR POLICY WHICH LONG SINCE HAD PRODDED THE EMPEROR INTO ISSUING AN ORDINANCE GIVING LABOR UNIONS LEGAL STATUS FOR THE FIRST TIME. WITH THIS IMPETUS, THEY HAVE SHOWN TREMENDOUS GROWTH.

DISPUTES HAVE BEEN NUMEROUS BUT RELATIVELY MINOR. IN ONE MONTH THERE WERE 139 STRIKES INVOLVING 168,604 WORKERS. MOST WERE SETTLED BY DIRECT NEGOTIATIONS, AND IN NO CASE DID THE STRIKERS FAIL COMPLETELY.

THE FIRST SIZEABLE WORK STOPPAGE SINCE THE SURRENDER CAME IN MARCH

FAIL COMPLETELY.

UNION MEMBERSHIP AT THE END OF FEBRUARY WAS GIVEN AS 600,000. TODAY IT IS ESTIMATED AT MORE THAN 2,000,000.

THE FIRST SIZEABLE WORK STOPPAGE SINCE THE SURRENDER CAME IN MARCH AT THE MITSUI-OWNED MIIKE COAL MINES, IN NORTHERN KYUSHU. THE COMPANY FOR SIX WEEKS REFUSED TO NEGOTIATE. THE MINERS' UNION CALLED A STRIKE THAT MADE 18,000 IDLE. A COMPROMISE SETTLEMENT WAS SIGNED FIVE DAYS LATER.

TOKYO,MAY 28-(AP)-BRITISH LT.GEN.C.H.GAIRDNER LEFT BY AIR TODAY FOR CONSULTATIONS IN LONDON.

GAIRDINER IS PRIMER MINISTER ATTLEE'S PERSONAL REPRESENTATIVE TO GENERAL MACARTHUR AND HEAD OFTHE UNITED KINGDOM LIAISON MISSION. ACCOMPANYING HIM ARE BRIG.J.D.PROFUMO, CHIEF OF STAFF, TO GAIRDNER AND YOUNGEST MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT UNTIL THE RECENT GENERAL ELECTIONS; D.MACDERMOT OF THE FOREIGN SERVICE, AND CAPT.M.GRISSEL, AIDE TO GAIRDNER.

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THEY ARE: Tokyo - trial xxx Yokohama

GEORGE T.HAGEN, 217 WASHINGTON AVE., CROOKSTON,MINN., FORMER ARMY LEGAL OFFICER IN THE AMERICAN ZONE IN THE OSLO,NORWAY, AREA.

JOHN P.LAUGHAN, 9303 EAST JEFFERSON AVE., DETROIT, FORMER ARMY OFFICER IN THE NORTH AFRICAN AND ITALIAN CAMPAIGNS.

FRANKLIN E.NORRIS, 225 WEST MAPLEHURST, FERNDALE,MICH.

CHARLES J.SMITH, 222 VERMONT AVE., IRVINGTON,N.J., FORMERLY WITH THE U.S). DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

TOKYO--FIRST ADD ARMY REFORM (A75FX) XXX DEMOCRATIC COUNTRY."

T/4 HAROLD MCDONALD, LAFAYETTE, IND., SAID "I WISH IT COULD BE PUT INTO FORCE WHILE I AM STILL IN THE ARMY. MANY MEN DON'T WANT TO STAY IN THE OCCUPATION ARMY, BUT IF THE PLAN WAS GIVEN A BETTER DEAL, THE ARMY WOULD GET MORE WORK OUT OF THEM."

"IT WOULD MEAN MORE ENLISTMENTS AND MAYBE ELIMINATE THE DRAFT FOR THE OCCUPATION ARMY," SAID T/5 WILFRED A.CLYNES, CENTRAL FALLS, R.I. "IN CIVILIAN LIFE, MY BOSS AND I WENT OUT TOGETHER--BUT HE WAS STILL THE BOSS ON THE JOB."

(STREET ADDRESSES UNAVAILABLE).

TOKYO,MAY 28-(AP)-J.B.D.PENNINCK, POLITICAL ADVISOR TO THE NETHERLANDS MILITARY MISSION TO JAPAN, ARRIVED TODAY FROM AUSTRALIA.

BEFORE THE WAR PENNINCK WAS THE NETHERLANDS CONSUL GENERAL AT KOBE HE WAS INTERNED UNTIL 1942, WHEN HE WAS EXCHANGED AND ASSIGNED TO AUSTRALIA AS CONSUL GENERAL.

SECOND NIGHT LEAD CHINESE

NANKING, WEDNESDAY, MAY 29-(AP)-CHINESE NATIONAL TROOPS CAPTURED THE IMPORTANT MANCHURIAN CITY OF KIRIN, (YUNGKI) EAST OF CHANGCHUN, TONIGHT, THE GOVERNMENT'S CENTRAL NEWS AGENCY ANNOUNCED.

THE NATIONAL ADVANCE ALSO SWEPT THE VICINITY OF PANSHIH, ABOUT 110 MILES SOUTHEAST OF CHANGCHUN AND THE SOURCE OF MUCH OF SOUTHERN MANCHURIA'S ELECTRIC POWER.

EFFECT OF THE REPORTED ADVANCES ON PEACE HOPES HERE--WHICH HAD BEEN MOUNTING--WAS NOT IMMEDIATELY APPARENT.

CENTRAL NEWS EARLIER TONIGHT RECEIVED WORD FROM MUKDEN TO STAND BY FOR AN IMPORTANT MESSAGE FROM GENERALISSIMO CHAING KAI-SHEK, BUT LATER SAID THE MESSAGE WOULD NOT BE MADE PUBLIC.

THE AGENCY SAIDORDER HAS BEEN RESTORED IN KIRIN AFTER THE NATIONAL TROOPS ENTERED THE CITY "IN THE WAKE OF" CHINESE COMMUNISTS. THERE WAS NO REPORT OF FIGHTING.

NANKING,MAY 28-(AP)-WANG SHIH-CHIEH, CHINA'S FOREIGN MINISTER, HAS CONGRATULATED STATESMEN OF GREAT BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES "FOR THEIR FAR-SIGHTEDNESS" IN DECIDING TO GIVE INDEPENDENCE TO INDIA AND THE PHILIPPINES.

"IF INDIA CAN, LIKE THE PHILIPPINES, SECURE INDEPENDENCE, UNITY, AND A DEMOCRATIC GOVERNMENT BY PEACEFUL MEANS, IT WILL NOT ONLY BE A BLESSING FOR THE 400,000,000 PEOPLE OF INDIA, BUT AN EVENT WHICH WILL PROVIDE A BULWARK FOR PEACE, SECURITY AND PROSPERITY FOR ALL ASIA--A THING FOR WHICH CHINA DEVOUTLY PRAYS," WANG DECLARED.

IN A BRIEF REPORT TO KUOMINTANG (GOVERNMENT PARTY) LEADERS, WANG SAID HIS GOVERNMENT WOULD "IN A SPIRIT OF FRIENDSHIP SEEK A PROPER SOLUTION OF PROBLEMS OUTSTANDING BETWEEN CHINA AND SOVIET RUSSIA." CHINA HOPED, HE ADDED, THAT RUSSIA "WILL RECIPROCATE IN THE SAME SPIRIT."

SEOUL--1ST ADD PAULEY REPARATIONS XXX IN SEOUL.

PRINCIPALS IN THE PARTY BESIDES PAULEY ARE MARTIN T.BENNETT, WASHINGTON, INDUSTRIAL ENGINEER; ALVIN B.EINIG, CLEVELAND,OHIO, MACHINE TOOL EXPERT; NATHANIEL ELIAS, NEW YORK, CHEMICAL ENGINEER; JOHN P.HURDNALL, LOS ANGELES, GEOLOGICAL ENGINEER; BRIG.GEN.GEORGE F.SCHULGEN, DEPUTY DIRECTOR, FAR EAST CIVIL AFFAIRS DIVISION, WAS DEPARTMENT; CARLETON B.SWIFT,JR., FORMER TECHNICIAN SPECIALIST FOR

MAY 29 1946

THE NAVY IN THE EUROPEAN AND ASIATIC THEATERS; NORMAN TAYLOR, SAN FRANCISCO, MECHANICAL ENGINEER; THEODORE L.JOHNSTON, LARAMIE, WYO., METALURGIST, U.S. BUREAU OF MINES; AND THOMAS L.HENDRICKS, CHEVY CHASE, MD., GEOLOGIST, U.S. GEODETIC SERVICE.

NEW YORK, MAY 28-(AP)-DEVADAS GANDHI, SON OF INDIA'S NATIONALIST LEADER, SAID TODAY THAT ON A TRIP TO THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA, ENOUGH NEWSPRINT HAD BEEN OBTAINED FOR INDIAN NEWSPAPERS "JUST TO KEEP OUR HEADS ABOVE WATER."

GANDHI, HERE WITH A FELLOW PUBLISHER, RAMANATH GOENKA, SAID "IF WE HAD NOT GOTTEN WHAT WE DID MANY NEWSPAPERS WOULD HAVE BEEN FORCED TO CLOSE DOWN IN THREE MONTHS."

HE DID NOT DISCLOSE THE EXACT AMOUNT.

FH1106PED

MAY 29 1946

NIGHT LEAD HOOVER (100)

MEXICO CITY, MAY 28-(AP)-HERBERT HOOVER ASSERTED TODAY THAT BY "SCRAPING THE BOTTOM OF THE FOOD BARREL" 800,000,000 IN THE FAMINE AREAS OF THE WORLD COULD BE SAVED FROM MASS STARVATION UNTIL SEPTEMBER WHEN HARVESTS WILL "PROVIDE A BREATHING SPELL" IN THE FOOD SITUATION.

HOOVER, SPEAKING AT A PRESS CONFERENCE, ASSERTED NO LARGE INCREASE IN SUPPLIES WAS EXPECTED FROM MEXICO IN VIEW OF THE FACT THAT THIS NATION IS "ABOUT SELF CONTAINED ON FOOD," SHIPPING WHAT SHE CAN SPARE AND IMPORTING CEREALS AND FATS TO MEET HER SHORTAGES.

THE FORMER PRESIDENT IS SURVEYING THE FOOD SITUATION AS THE PERSONAL REPRESENTATIVE OF PRESIDENT TRUMAN.

BUENOS AIRES, MAY 28--(AP)-- GEN. CARLOS VONDER BECKE, RETIRED SENIOR GENERAL OF THE ARGENTINE ARMY, LEFT BY AIR TODAY FOR MIAMI ON A TRIP DESCRIBED AS UNOFFICIAL.

993.38

MEXICO CITY, MAY 28 (AP)-THE FOREIGN OFFICE ANNOUNCED TODAY APPOINTMENT OF GEN.ARMANDO PAREYON AS MILITARY ATTACHE IN THE MEXICAN EMBASSIES OF ARGENTINA, BRAZIL AND URUGUAY. HE WILL SUCCEED GEN.ALBERTO VIOLANTE PEREZ WHO WILL RETURN TO MEXICO CITY.

MEXICO CITY, MAY 28 (AP)-LEON BOUBELLON, MILITARY AND NAVAL ATTACHE OF THE FRENCH EMBASSY, SAID TODAY HIS GOVERNMENT HAD UNDER ADVISEMENT A PLAN TO CHANGE ITS MISSIONS IN THE CENTRAL AMERICAN REPUBLICS TO EMBASSIES.

30.24-3031

MONTREAL MAY 28-(AP)-THE GOVERNING BODY OF THE INTERNATIONAL LABOR OFFICE ADOPTED YESTERDAY A FINANCE COMMITTEE REPORT WHICH PROPOSED THAT A BUDGET OF 15,429,066 SWISS FRANCS (APPROXIMATELY $3,610,406) BE SUBMITTED TO THE AUTUMN SESSION OF THE INTERNATIONAL LABOR CONFERENCE. THIS COMPARES WITH THE BUDGET OF 11,521,510 SWISS FRANCS IN 1946.

ON THE RECOMMENDATION OF THE FINANCE COMMITTEE, THE GOVERNING BODY ALSO SET UP A SPECIAL COMMITTEE TO EXAMINE AND REPORT ON ALL STAFF PROBLEMS OF THE I.L.O.

MAY 29 1946

THE COMMITTEE WAS INSTRUCTED TO APPROACH THE APPROPRIATE ORGANIZATIONS OF THE UNITED NATIONS WITH A VIEW TO SECURING THE GREATEST POSSIBLE DEGREE OF UNIFORMITY IN CONDITIONS OF EMPLOYMENT IN THE UNITED NATIONS AND THE SPECIALIZED INTERNATIONAL AGENCIES.

THE COMMITTEE WAS ELECTED AS FOLLOWS: CHAIRMAN, G.MYRDDIN EVANS, CHAIRMAN OF THE GOVERNING BODY; GOVERNMENT MEMBERS--UNITED STATES, PERU; SUBSTITUTES, CHINA, BELGIUM; EMPLOYER MEMBERS--SIR JOHN FORBES WATSON, UNITED KINGDOM; J.D.ZELLERBACH, UNITED STATES; SUBSTITUTES, JULES LECOCQ, BELGIUM; B.S.ERULKAR, INDIA; FERNANDO YLLANES RAMOS, MEXICO; WORKER MEMBERS--LEON JOUHAUX, FRANCE; ROBERT J.WATT, UNITED STATES; SUBSTITUTES P.C.FINET, BELGIUM; GUNNAR ANDERSSON, SWEDEN. #

(ADVANCE FOR USE AT 8 P.M., EASTERN STANDARD TIME TONIGHT, TUESDAY, MAY 28)

(ADVANCE) WASHINGTON, MAY 28-(AP)-FOLLOWING IS THE TEXT OF A U.S.-FRENCH UNDERSTANDING WITH RESPECT TO EXHIBITING AMERICAN MOTION PICTURES IN FRANCE: (ABOUT 700)

BLANK

30.24-3033

THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES AND THE PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT OF THE FRENCH REPUBLIC, IN THE LIGHT OF THEIR BROAD AGREEMENT OF THIS DATE ON COMMERCIAL POLICY OBJECTIVES, AND WITH SPECIAL REGARD TO CHANGES BROUGHT ABOUT BY THE WAR, HAVE REEXAMINED CERTAIN PROBLEMS RELATING TO THE EXHIBITION IN FRANCE OF DUBBED AMERICAN MOTION PICTURE FILMS. AS A RESULT OF THESE CONVERSATIONS, THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT HAS INFORMED THE AMERICAN GOVERNMENT THAT IT WILL TAKE THE FOLLOWING MEASURES WHICH WILL BE APPLIED IN THE CUSTOMS TERRITORY OF FRANCE:

MAY 30 1946

EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 1946, ALL PREVIOUS PROVISIONS CONCERNING THE NUMBER OF DUBBED FILMS PERMITTED TO BE SHOWN IN FRANCE WILL BE ABANDONED. ON THE SAME DATE, A "SCREEN QUOTA" SYSTEM WILL BE INSTITUTED, AS A TEMPORARY PROTECTIVE MEASURE, TO ASSIST THE FRENCH MOTION PICTURE INDUSTRY TO RECOVER FROM THE DISORGANIZATION CAUSED BY ENEMY OCCUPATION OF FRANCE. UNDER THIS SYSTEM, MOTION PICTURE EXHIBITORS IN FRANCE WILL BE REQUIRED TO EXHIBIT FRENCH FILMS FOR A CERTAIN NUMBER OF WEEKS PER QUARTER. DURING THE REMAINING WEEKS, FRENCH EXHIBITORS WILL BE ALLOWED FREE CHOICE OF FILMS, FOREIGN OR DOMESTIC.

BEGINNING JULY 1, 1946, THE SCREEN QUOTA RESERVED FOR FRENCH FILMS WILL BE NOT MORE THAN FOUR (4) WEEKS PER QUARTER.

THE SCREEN QUOTA SHALL CONTINUE AT THE LEVEL OF FOUR (4) WEEKS PER QUARTER UNLESS REDUCED TO THREE (3) WEEKS PER QUARTER BY THE OPERATION OF THE FOLLOWING AUTOMATIC FORMULA:

IF, IN ANY TWO-YEAR PERIOD ENDING ON JUNE 30, 1948, OR ON JUNE 30 OF ANY SUBSEQUENT YEAR, FEATURE FILMS PRODUCED IN FRANCE SHOULD OBTAIN TOTAL PLAYING TIME IN FRENCH THEATRES EQUAL TO OR GREATER THAN AN AVERAGE OF FIVE (5) WEEKS PER QUARTER, THE SCREEN QUOTA SHALL AUTOMATICALLY BE REDUCED TO THREE (3) WEEKS PER QUARTER EFFECTIVE OCTOBER 1 FOLLOWING THE EXPIRATION OF SUCH TWO-YEAR PERIOD.

IF, THROUGH THE OPERATION OF THE ABOVE FORMULA, THE SCREEN QUOTA SHOULD BE REDUCED TO THREE (3) WEEKS PER QUARTER, IT SHALL CONTINUE AT THAT LEVEL UNLESS TERMINATED ENTIRELY BY THE OPERATION OF THE FOLLOWING AUTOMATIC FORMULA:

MAY 30 1946

IF, IN ANY TWO-YEAR PERIOD ENDING ON SEPTEMBER 30, DURING THE WHOLE OF WHICH PERIOD A SCREEN QUOTA OF THREE (3) WEEKS PER QUARTER IS IN EFFECT, FEATURE FILMS PRODUCED IN FRANCE SHOULD OBTAIN TOTAL PLAYING TIME IN FRENCH THEATRES EQUAL TO OR GREATER THAN AVERAGE OF FIVE (5) WEEKS PER QUARTER, THE SCREEN QUOTA SHALL BE ENTIRELY ABOLISHED EFFECTIVE JANUARY 1 FOLLOWING THE EXPIRATION OF SUCH TWO-YEAR PERIOD.

THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT HAS AGREED THAT, IN THE PERIOD FOLLOWING DURING WHICH THE SCREEN QUOTA REMAINS IN FORCE, IT WILL IMPOSE NO RESTRICTIONS WHATEVER ON THE IMPORTATION OF AMERICAN FILMS INTO FRANCE, AND NO RESTRICTIONS OTHER THAN THE SCREEN QUOTA ON THE EXHIBITION OF AMERICAN FILMS IN FRANCE, EXCEPT SUCH RESTRICTIONS AS ARE ALSO APPLIED TO FRENCH FILMS. IF, THROUGH THE OPERATION OF THIS PLAN, THE SCREEN QUOTA SHOULD BE ENTIRELY ABOLISHED, THERE WILL BE, ON AND AFTER THE EFFECTIVE DATE OF SUCH ABOLITION, NO RESTRICTIONS ON THE IMPORTATION OF AMERICAN FILMS INTO FRANCE, AND NO RESTRICTIONS ON THE EXHIBITION OF AMERICAN FILMS IN FRANCE, EXCEPT SUCH RESTRICTIONS AS ARE ALSO APPLIED TO FRENCH FILMS,

THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT HAS NOTED WITH SATISFACTION THAT THE NEW MEASURES TO BE TAKEN BY THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT CONTEMPLATE THE COMPLETE ELIMINATION OF PROTECTION WHEN THE FRENCH PRODUCING INDUSTRY HAS REGAINED ITS COMPETITIVE STRENGTH.

IF, IN THE OPINION OF EITHER GOVERNMENT, THIS PLAN SHOULD, AT SOME FUTURE TIME, BE INAPPROPRIATE TO THE CONDITIONS THEN PREVAILING IN

THE FRENCH MOTION PICTURE PRODUCING INDUSTRY OR IN THE FRENCH MOTION PICTURE MARKET, EACH GOVERNMENT HAS RESERVED THE RIGHT TO REQUEST THE OTHER TO UNDERTAKE NEGOTIATIONS LOOKING TOWARD ITS MODIFICATION OR TERMINATION. IF, UPON THE EXPIRATION OF SIX MONTHS FROM THE DATE OF SUCH A REQUEST, THESE NEGOTIATIONS SHALL NOT HAVE REACHED A CONCLUSION SATISFACTORY TO BOTH GOVERNMENTS, THE TERMS OF THE RECIPROCAL TRADE AGREEMENT WHICH IS THEN IN EFFECT BETWEEN THEM SHALL APPLY.

DONE AT WASHINGTON, IN DUPLICATE, IN THE ENGLISH AND FRENCH LANGUAGE, THIS 28TH DAY OF MAY, 1946.

MAY 29 1946

FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA:

S/JAMES F.BYRNES

SECRETARY OF STATE

OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

FOR THE PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT OF THE FRENCH REPUBLIC:

S/LEON BLUM

AMBASSADOR EXTRAORDINARY AND

PLENIPOTENTIARY OF THE

REPUBLICAN OF FRANCE.

Lie Won't Put Siam Plea Before Council

MAY 30 1946

Way Remains Open For Any Of United Nations To Call For Action—Detailed Information Awaited.

By Francis W. Carpenter

NEW YORK, May 29. (AP)—Trygve Lie, United Nations secretary general, has decided not to lay before the U. N. Security Council a Siamese plea for help against France but the way still is open for any of the 51 United Nations to call for council action.

Position Made Known

A United Nations spokesman made Lie's position known as copies of a Siamese telegram to Lie were circulated to Council delegates.

The spokesman said Lie regarded the telegram asking "assistance" against "unjustified aggression" by France as a request for sympathy and not as an official complaint invoking the United Nations charter.

Siam is not a member of the United Nations. In fact, she is former enemy of some United Nations members. But the U. N. charter provides that any nonmember nation may bring any dispute or situation threatening peace to the attention of the United Nations Security Council or general assembly.

As the Council members studied what action they desired to take, it was generally agreed among the delegations that much more information would have to be produced before a decision could be made.

British Support Reported

A British foreign office spokesman in London said yesterday that Britain would support Siam in placing the issue before the Council but a member of the staff of Sir Alexander Cadogan, British delegate, said today that no instructions had been received by Sir Alexander.

United States experts were reported studying the case. So far the United States has not made known its position on the matter.

The United Nations last night made public the telegram sent to Lie and signed by Pride Panymyong, president of the Council of Minister of Siam.

New York, May 29 (AP)—A spokesman for Trygve Lie, United Nations secretary general, said today that Lie would not put before the United Nations Security Council a Siamese allegation that French soldiers have seized Siamese territory in "unjustified aggression."

The spokesman pointed out that the case could be brought up by any member of the Security Council who desired to do so, but there had been no word from any Council member that such action would be taken.

It was recalled, however, that a British Foreign Office spokesman said in London yesterday that Britain would support Siam in placing the border dispute before the Security Council.

Charter Not invoked

The United Nations spokesman explained that the Siamese telegram called attention to French "attacks" and asked Lie's "sympathy, your assistance and cooperation," but did not invoke the United Nations Charter. Therefore, he went on, Lie did not regard the letter as officially asking the Council to take action.

Comment from delegates to the Council was reserved, but their staffs were studying the matter to determine what action would be taken.

It was the first time that a nonmember of the United Nations had appealed to the world peace-keeping agency, and the complaint thus presented the organization with a question on procedure. The issue was given an odd twist by the fact that Siam is a former enemy nation as well as a nonmember, while France is not only a member but was an ally in the war against the Axis.

Siam's complaint, made public late last night, was received in the form of a cablegram addressed to Lie by Pride Panymyong, president of the Siamese Council of Ministers.

Lie's Authority

The Secretary General has the authority to call the Security Council's attention to any situation which appears to merit action to preserve peace.

The Siamese complaint accused French troops of crossing the Mekong River on May 24, 25 and 26 and "forcibly seizing Siamese territory, which they continue to hold." The territory in question was apparently part of the area ceded to Siam in 1941 by the old French Vichyite regime in Indo-China.

Rice Output Periled

The Siamese cablegram said no resistance had been offered to the French and that the incidents seriously affected rice production for famine-stricken areas.

The reported attacks were apparently located more than 300 miles northeast of Bangkok along the border ol Laos colony, on the Mekong, where press dispatches have reported hostilities under way.

The Security Council is now in indefinite recess awaiting further reports on the Soviet-Iranian case. If they are not forthcoming over the week end, the Council is expected to assemble early next week for a possible final disposal of the case.

The United Nations subcommittee inquiry into Spain neared its deadline today without apparent prospect of hearing directly from the Franco regime.

U.S. To Back Hearing Of Siamese Charge.

Washington, May 29 (AP)—The State Department said today this country will support United Nations consideration of any charges filed by Siam on alleged French aggression.

A department press officer, Michael J. McDermott, said he had no details other than Siamese reports made to American representatives at Bangkok regarding Indo-China border incidents.

French Force Reported Camped Along Mekong

Bangkok, Siam, May 29 (AP)—A small French force was officially reported encamped on Siamese territory along the Mekong River north of Nongkhai today while Government sources said Siam already had appealed to the United Nations for sympathy and assistance.

The Siamese Foreign Ministry said it had received no reply to its protests lodged with the British and American legations against alleged French aggression from Indo-China into Northeast Siam and added that no explanaton had come from the French.

U. S. to Support Siam's Request

MAY 30 1946

Spokesman Says, However, Details of Reported Clashes With French Are Lacking.

Washington, May 29 (A. P.).—The United States announced today that it will support Siam's request that the United Nations Security Council take up the question of the recent border clashes with the French, southeast of the town of Vientiane.

A State Department spokesman said that the department, however, had received no detailed information on the situation, other than statements made by Siamese officials to the American representative in Bangkok.

A British Foreign Office spokesman said yesterday that Britain would support Siam's request.

The State Department announcement was not taken to mean that the United States sided with either party in the dispute.

Washington, May 29 (AP)—An Iranian Embassy spokesman said tonight that Ambassador Hussein Ala had received orders from his Government "not to make any further statements before the Security Council."

The spokesman said Ala received the instructions by telegram this morning. He declined further comment.

30.24-3035

FRANCE TO USE U. S. LOAN FOR REHABILITATION

$1,370,000,000 Credit by Export-Import Bank Is Authorized.

MAY 30 1946

LEND - LEASE BILL SETTLED

New Fund to Buy American Ships Pledged—Gouin Sees Deal Putting Nation on Feet.

Washington, May 29 (A. P.).—France turned with renewed vigor today to the job of getting back on her feet, backed by a loan of $1,370,000,000 from the United States. The two countries made a number of agreements in connection with the credit arrangement which President Truman and French President Felix Gouin announced jointly last night. The loan talks began here twelve weeks ago.

French officials estimated that the money would finance at least one year of their country's four-year rehabilitation plan.

In addition to the credit the United States promises:

1. To help France sell her goods here. This might mean an ultimate reduction in American tariffs on French goods.

2. An additional credit of perhaps $25,000,000 to buy about 750,000 tons of American shipping.

No Rise in French Tariff.

France, in turn, pledged itself not to raise its tariffs on American products and joined with the United States and Britain in their campaign to expand world trade through lowered tariffs everywhere.

Of the $1,370,000,000 total, France will get:

1. A direct loan of $650,000,000. The interest is 3 per cent, it must be repaid in twenty-five years.

2. Credit for $720,000,000 more. The interest is 2 per cent. This must be repaid in thirty-five years.

Repayment of the principal won't begin for the first five years.

If France has a year of "extraordinary and adverse economic conditions" — the United States will decide on this—France in that year can defer repayment completely.

As a result of the agreement, the United States wrote off $266,000,000 in lend-lease supplied to France during the war. France's reverse lend-lease to the United States was about $800,000,000.

To Buy Surplus Items.

France will use about $300,000,000 of the American credit to buy American surplus equipment in France and French territories. For example: Trucks, rolling stock, communications equipment and airfields which the United States built on French territory.

The two countries agreed to settle all war claims against each other, including payment for the giant French liner Normandy, which burned at her New York pier while being reconverted to an American troopship.

France agreed to turn over $15,000,000 in real estate to the United States and about $10,000,000 in francs with which the United States could improve these properties and carry out educational programs.

One of the unusual features of the agreement was a provision permitting the showing of American movies in France. Officials said that the French had agreed to permit annual importation of 188 American movies, now barred, as soon as France's motion picture industry recaptured its pre-war market.

Unlike the proposed $3,750,000,000 loan to Britain which Congress must approve, the French loan was made from the United States Export-Import Bank set up for lending purposes. Its loans do not require congressional approval. The French loan, however, reduces the bank's capital to $812,000,000, making it impossible for the bank to grant Russia it's request for $1,000,000,000 until Congress gives it more funds.

Signing Ceremony.

Before the Truman-Gouin announcement Secretary of State Byrnes and Secretary of the Treasury Fred Vinson signed the documents at a State Department ceremony.

Byrnes shouted "Vive la France" and shook hands with Leon Blum, France's 72-year-old Socialist leader and principal French negotiator, who signed for his country.

Blum was to fly back to Paris today from New York to lead his Socialist party during the last five days of the French political campaign to elect members of the new Constituent Assembly.

France 'Put On Her Feet'

Paris, May 29 (AP)—President Felix Gouin, in his first press conference since he took office, predicted today that the United States-French loan agreement would put French economy back on its feet.

With the new American credits behind it—the Washington agreement calls for a loan of $1,370,000,000 in cash and credits—the country's recovery drive now could attain its objectives by concentrating on obtaining coal, raw materials and machinery, Gouin said.

Gouin declared emphatically that the agreement was reached "in full freedom" and that "no political conditions were imposed on France" as a loan requirement.

Approval Held Certain

PARIS, May 29 (AP)—M. Gouin said that the loan would be submitted to the next Cabinet meeting and then to the Constituent Assembly for approval, which he said was "certain."

Briton Assails U.S. Official On Food

London, May 29 (AP)—Herbert Morrison today stood by his statement that the United States had agreed to help feed India and the British zone of Germany and said that Will Clayton, United States Assistant Secretary of State, would bear him out.

He told the House of Commons that a clear understanding existed between the American and British governments on the question of United States supplies for Germany and India.

Cites "Subordinate Official"

The Deputy Prime Minister said it was "a pity that a subordinate official—a United States public relations officer, I think it was, should have entered into the matter."

Michael McDermott, United States State Department public relations chief, last week denied statements attributed to Morrison that the United States had more commitments to India and would ship food from the American to the British zone of Germany.

Morrison was heckled by Winston Churchill, whom he accused of being "utterly incapable" of understanding the plain English of the situation.

Quotes Clayton

"I have been in touch with Mr. (Will) Clayton, United States Assistant Secretary of State," Morrison said, "and I am glad to say on his authority that there is not and never has been any misunderstanding between us on what we agreed.

"After receiving the official text of my statement and ascertaining that the first versions of it had been misinterpreted . . . Mr. Clayton confirms that my statement—I quote his words—correctly represents the understanding reached in our discussions."

After referring to McDermott, Morrison said:

"We have made representations on that point and Mr. Clayton has expressed regret on behalf of the United States Government."

Mountbatten Expected To Get New Command

London, May 29 (AP)—A British Government spokesman who asked not to be quoted by name said tonight that Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten, supreme allied commander in southeast Asia, would not return to that post after he comes to London for the June 8 victory celebration.

MONTY LAUDS PRESS

London, May 29 (A. P.).—Field Marshal Lord Montgomery said tonight that democracy needs a free and truthful press for providing the public with news in the shortest possible time.

"I am sure that none of us would wish to see either a controlled press or the elimination of free journalistic enterprise," the ranking British soldier said at a Newspaper Press Fund Dinner. "It is responsible for the reporting of facts and for commenting on these facts without fear or favor. No truly democratic nation can function without a free press and an enlightened public opinion."

U.S., British Assail Slav 'Obstruction'

London, May 29 (AP)—The Foreign Office said today that the United States and Great Britain had protested formally to Yugoslavia over "obstruction" to the Allied Military Government in Trieste and Venezia Giulia and the general attitude of Premier Marshal Tito's Government toward the western nations.

The notes were sent May 20. They were not made public.

"Isolation" Is Sought

The Foreign Office said the British Government concluded that "Yugoslavia is trying to isolate herself from the west," and charged the Yugoslav Government with inciting a "lack of co-operation and obstruction" to Allied authorities.

The British also complained about difficulties in their embassy and about communications from Yugoslavia and the Yugoslav refusal to allow British business men to inspect their property in that country.

Note To Albania

The Foreign Office spokesman said the Government also had dispatched a note to Albania expressing dissatisfaction with Albanian explanations for shots fired at British cruisers passing near the Albanian coast recently. The spokesman said that Albania explained the cruisers were not recognized as British, and that this was no explanation at all.

Greek officials said the Albanians fired because they believed the ships were Greek.

They ignored the court's assurances their complaints would be investigated and defied its warning that such complaints did not excuse them from testifying. A fourteenth witness, although he did not refuse directly to testify, answered every question with "I don't remember."

"This situation has become so difficult the prosecution feels it should be reported to the appointing authority," said Capt. David M. Proctor Jr. of Kansas City, Mo., the prosecutor.

Captain Proctor said he would confer with officers of the Judge Advocate's office who are supervising the trial. Meanwhile, two other trials of soldiers accused of Lichfield brutality were postponed until June 3. One of the postponed trials was that of Lieut. Leonard W. Ennis of Peekskill, N. Y., who is seeking a new attorney to replace one being redeployed soon.

All the witnesses now are confined to the guardhouse. Some of them are serving court-martial sentences. Others are awaiting court-martial on charges brought against them for offenses allegedly committed since they came to Bad Nauheim to testify.

Sgt. Saul L. Russ of Brooklyn, one of the first to refuse to testify, told correspondents outside the court room that six of the men were accused of having made an unauthorized trip to London while waiting to testify. An Army announcement said the trip had been made by the use of travel orders that had been forged.

"We witnesses," Sergeant Russ told the court, "are being held in the guardhouse and treated as dangerous criminals while these accused officers are running around free."

BAD NAUHEIM, Germany, May 29 (U.P.)—General Prisoner William F. Pond of 2840 Zulette Avenue, the Bronx, who refused to testify today, also had refused to talk while the trials were being held in London.

Pvt. Anthony R. Calegaro of Brooklyn was another who refused to talk.

13 U. S. Soldiers Refuse to Testify at Trial Of Officer Accused of Abusing Prisoners

BAD NAUHEIM, Germany, May 29 (AP)—Thirteen key prosecution witnesses, claiming they had been badly treated by the Army, defied threats of military discipline and refused to testify today before a court-martial trying an officer accused of having mistreated American prisoners in the United States Army detention camp at Lichfield, England.

The prosecution halted the proceedings and the court-martial was adjourned until Friday. The eight-man officer court ordered all thirteen of the witnesses cited for disciplinary action.

The witnesses had been named in the indictment of Lieut. Granville Cubage of Oklahoma City, Okla., as victims of his allegedly cruel treatment at Lichfield where they once were imprisoned.

Lichfield Trial Halts As GI's Won't Talk

Bad Nauheim, Germany, May 29 (AP)—A mass refusal of prosecution witnesses to testify forced a two-day adjournment today in the trial of Lieut. Granville Cubage, of Oklahoma City, on a charge of mistreating prisoners at the United States Army guardhouse in Lichfield, England.

Thirteen successive witnesses called to the stand by the prosecution refused to answer any question, even when threatened with military punishment. They complained that they were being treated unfairly by the Army.

Witness Can't Remember

The fourteenth witness, although not refusing to testify, answered every question with "I don't remember."

The prosecution then halted the proceedings.

"This situation has become so difficult the prosecution feels it should be reported to the appointing authority (the judge advocate's office)," said the prosecutor, Capt. David M. Proctor, Jr., of Kansas City, Mo.

He obtained an adjournment until Friday afternoon.

All the witnesses who balked were named in Cubage's indictment as victims of his alleged cruelties at the Lichfield detention camp.

All Now Confined

All are now confined to an army guardhouse, some serving court-martial sentences and others recently imprisoned on charges brought against them for offenses alleged committed since they came to Bad Nauheim to testify.

Asked by reporters if the witnesses in the guardhouse had agreed among themselves not to testify, several of them insisted they did not discuss the case among themselves.

"We are all acting independently for our own reason," one said.

Officers "Run Around Free"

Their complaints varied. Some protested they were being confined while the accused officers against whom they are to testify are "running around free."

One charged that the Army had issued general instructions in Bad Nauheim to consider them "bad characters," and that they were treated as "dangerous criminals" and held "always under suspicion."

The court, after its warnings met continued refusal to testify, ordered disciplinary action against the witnesses, saying their stand was "unjustified" and "unlawful." The witnesses were assured by the court, however, that their complaints would be investigated.

Objects to Treatment.

Sgt. Saul I. Russ of Brooklyn, one of the witnesses refusing to testify, asserted:

"We witnesses are being held in the guardhouse and treated as dangerous criminals while these accused officers are running around free."

Russ told the court-martial that when the witnesses were brought here from London they found a "TWX" (Army teletype message) had been received from London "saying we were bad characters."

HEAD OF DACHAU PAYS WITH LIFE FOR NAZI CRIMES

13 Associates Also Hanged Today, Completing Mass Execution by U. S.

Landsberg, May 29 (A. P.).—Grimly methodical, the United States Army completed today the hanging of twenty-eight Germans responsible for the deaths of 300,000 tortured inmates of the Dachau concentration camp.

The grisly drama of the gallows went on today for four hours, during which fourteen men dropped to quick death. Fourteen others were hanged yesterday.

The seventh man to climb the thirteen steps to one of the twin black scaffolds in old Landsberg prison courtyard today was Martin Gottsfried Weiss, 43 years old, who until the last minute hoped for a reprieve from the war crimes branch of the Army. Weiss was commandant of the camp. A former prisoner at Dachau had volunteered a statement that Weiss had done everything he could for the inmates. The Army considered the case several times and refused to intervene.

The last man to go was one-legged Leonard Eichberger, who was carried to the gallows in the arms of two military policemen. He was held upright while the charge against him was read and he was prepared for the noose. The policemen stepped back a moment before the trap was sprung.

Gives Life for Germany.

The twenty-eight will be buried side by side in unmarked graves in the prison cemetery.

Weiss was cool and phlegmatic as the hangman bound his feet and prepared to slip the black hood and noose over his head. He spoke his last words with his eyes fixed on the green Bavarian hillside beyond the prison wall.

"I am giving my life for Germany," he shouted.

His body was cut down fifteen minutes later and placed in a pine coffin.

Accused of 300,000 Murders.

All twenty-eight were convicted by a United States military war crimes court last December for murdering more than 300,000 men, women and children at Dachau—once a synonym in Germany for terror. The court heard testimony that men were burned alive at Dachau, that others were immersed in ice water for experimentation and that thousands were beaten.

Army Executes 14 More Nazis

LANDSBERG, Germany, May 29. (AP)—Fourteen more Nazis were hanged by the U. S. Army today in a grim four-hour drama, completing the execution of 28 men found responsible for the sadistic torture killing of 300,000 inmates at the infamous Dachau concentration camp. The first 14 were hanged yesterday.

In the shadow of the cellblock at old Landsberg prison where Adolf Hitler wrote "Mein Kampf," his followers walked one by one up the 13 steps to one of the twin scaffolds and oblivion. Most died in silence. Some made final melodramatic gestures.

All 28 will lie in unmarked graves in the prison cemetery.

They came from all walks of life. Among them were scientists; artists who played Bach and Brahms; ham-fisted brutes who delighted in sadism; men like Anton Endres, who aided in experiments in the effect of freezing on the human body—experiments which ended with the death of unnumbered inmates.

There were men like Christoph inal, a pre-war Dachau prisoner Knoll, 50-year old habitual crimwho, because of his specialty of brutality, was made a trusty and give nauthority to beat inmates into unconsciousness.

The seventh to die today was Martin Gottfried Weiss, 40, commandant of Dachau in 1942-43. Until the last minute he had hoped for a reprieve, after a former Dachau inmate volunteered a statement that Weiss had done all he could for the prisoners.

GERMAN OFFICIALS IN AMERICAN ZONE GET NEW POWERS

Clay Asserts U. S. Is Doing Everything Possible to End Zonal Lines.

Berlin, May 29 (A. P.).—The American Military Government granted German officials in the United States occupation zone greater responsibility over economic affairs today, and Lieut.-Gen. Lucius D. Clay assured them the Americans were "doing everything possible" to erase zonal boundaries in order to treat Germany as an economic unit.

Clay, Deputy American Military Governor, addressed a conference of German officials with military Government economic experts.

The conference decided to hand over to the Germans extensive economic responsibilities including the drafting of production programs and allocation and distribution of such vital materials as coal, petroleum products, steel, and fertilizers.

The Germans also were given authority to distribute food imported from the United States in the same manner as they have been allocating indigenous foodstuffs. The military government reserved the right, however, of review and alteration of all programs and ordered strict adherence to ration schedules in the distribution of food.

British Plan New Step

In Hamburg today, the British military governor, Air Marshal Sir Sholto Douglas, told the German Economic Advisory Board in that zone that he hoped to give it the responsibility of allocating Ruhr coal before next winter, and said it would be asked soon to consider questions of land reform and political structure.

Clay declared at the meeting here that the United States was keeping faith with the Potsdam agreement by seeking to implement its provision that Germany be administered as an economic entity. He said the United States was doing its best to wipe out zonal boundaries and to facilitate the free movement of goods throughout Germany.

Such movement, the Americans and British contend, is necessary to bring recovery to the western zones and to give Germans there an even break with the more self-sufficient and more prosperous Soviet zone. The Russians have been opposing this with the argument that "Germany is not yet ready for economic unity."

To Distribute Ruhr Coal

HAMBURG, Germany, May 29 (AP)—Germans will assume responsibility for the allocation of Ruhr Valley coal and will take over other responsibilities under a new phase of British occupation policy, Air Marshal Sir Sholto Douglas, new zone commander in chief and military governor, announced today.

Sir Sholto said he hoped to hand over the allocation of coal to the German Economic Advisory Board in the British zone before next winter.

The German Economic Advisory Board, composed of representatives of German provincial administrations and professional organizations, soon will be asked to consider questions of land reform and political structure, Sir Sholto told the group, adding that "I shall look to you for advice on all domestic matters."

Hoegner Offers to Resign

MUNICH, Germany, May 29 (AP)—The resignation of Dr. Wilhelm Hoegner, Minister-President of Bavaria, was rejected today by Brig. Gen. Walter J. Muller, United States Military Governor of Bavaria.

Dr. Hoegner, a member of the Social Democratic party, offered his resignation after his party was defeated by the Christian Social Union in Sunday's city elections.

Crop Loss Is Reported

FRANKFORT on the Main, May 29 (AP)—The American-controlled DANA news agency said today that Col. George R. Quarles, agriculture chief of the United States Military Government in Bavaria, had disclosed in Munich that a drought had caused an estimated 30 to 40 per cent loss in Bavarian rye and hay.

WOMEN'S KILLERS TRIED

Nine Germans Accused of War's Worst Barbarity at Camp

WUPPERTAL, Germany, May 29 (AP)—The killing of four British and French service women by drugging and burning them alive in the Struhof-Natzweiler concentration camp was described at a war crimes trial today as "barbarity without parallel in history."

Nine members of the camp staff are accused of having done away with the women, all British Waaf and nursing yeomanry officers, who had parachuted into France to assist British liaison officers with the French resistance movement.

According to evidence the women were captured and taken to the camp, where they were told they would be inoculated against typhus. The injection put them in a stupor, after which they were thrown alive into a crematorium.

Top Nazi Arrested After Year's Search

Herford, Germany, May 29 (AP)—Lieut. Gen. Oswald Pohl, second in command of the SS and chief administrator of all Nazi concentration camps, has been arrested by British special investigation agents after a one-year search.

British authorities said that Pohl, who served as Heinrich Himmler's chief of staff, had been found working as a farm laborer under an assumed name. It is expected that he will be brought to trial to answer for the deaths of hundreds of thousands of the concentration camp inmates who were under his jurisdiction.

U. S. Baby Born in Berlin

G. I. and His Wife Name Child After Roosevelt

BERLIN, May 29 (AP).—The first American baby born in Berlin since the war is the six-pound nine-ounce son of Sergeant and Mrs. Marvin C. Gerber, San Antonio, Tex. The birth Sunday was announced today.

Gerber has been overseas three years. He met his wife, the former Andree Fortelle, while he was stationed in Paris and they were married there. She was one of the first soldier dependents to arrive here.

The baby was named Franklin for President Roosevelt.

Nazi Says Slave Labor Was Legalized by Hitler

Sauckel Asserts Occupied Lands Backed It Too

NUERNBERG, May 29 (AP).—Fritz Sauckel, who was Nazi chief of man-power conscription, testified blandly at the war crimes trials today that it was "legal" to draft 5,000,000 foreigners to work for Germany's war effort. He told the International Military Tribunal that Adolf Hitler issued laws validating forced labor, and the governments of occupied territories followed suit.

He insisted that several millions came voluntarily to Germany to work, and said the tie-up of the S. S. (Elite Guard) and police with labor recruitment was only a "protective" measure. Punishments against entire villages for failure to meet labor quotas were inflicted "locally" and without his knowledge or consent, he said.

He also insisted that the French people accepted the exchange of French prisoners of war for forced laborers as "an act of comradeship," and that "we had the feeling it was received very favorably among the (French) population."

Sauckel Calls Slave Labor Policy 'Legal'

Nuernberg, May 29 (AP)—Fritz Sauckel, Adolf Hitler's labor boss, testified blandly today that it was "legal" to draft 5,000,000 foreigners to work for Germany's war effort.

Sauckel told the International Military Tribunal that the Führer issued "laws" validating forced labor and the governments of occupied territories followed suit.

He insisted that several millions came voluntarily to Germany to work and said the tieup of the SS and police with labor recruitment was only a "protective" measure. Punishments against entire villages for failure to meet labor quotas were inflicted "locally" and without his knowledge or consent, he said.

1942 Change Of Policy

In 1942, Sauckel asserted, it became apparent that voluntary recruitment was failing to fill the bill, and after the battle of Stalingrad Propaganda Minister Joseph Goebbels proclaimed a "total war effort" and laid down a work-or-starve dictum for foreign labor.

"The Army said it was senseless to bring these people to Germany to work," said Sauckel, the fifteenth of the 22 defendants to take the stand in his own defense. "The Army wanted to make soldiers out of them and I resisted that."

He said he also had controversies with other ministries and drew a picture of the Reich Government beset with squabbles as the knowledge of impending defeat dawned.

SOVIET ENVOY STRUCK BY MP

Diplomatic Courier Is Thrown Off Plane Near Rome

Rome, May 29 (AP)—United States military authorities at Ciampino airport, outside Rome, said tonight an American military policeman struck with his first a Russian diplomatic courier carrying mail to Paris who failed to identify himself aboard a plane and refused to heed orders to leave it.

The announcement said the MP also struck a Russian diplomat outside the plane whose actions the American interpreted as defiance of his orders.

The announcement was issued by a public relations officer on behalf of Lieut. Col. R. M. Crow, commanding officer. It failed to give the names of the MP, the courier, or the diplomat. Crow said the prepared statement would be "all he would have to say."

Discipline Considered

Crow, the statement added, was considering "whether disciplinary action should be taken against the MP," the statement said:

"A misunderstanding arose because the courier boarded the plane several minutes before the scheduled departure time.

"On being questioned by the officer in charge of loading the plane he failed to identify himself as a courier and was told he would have to remain in the passenger terminal until passengers were loaded.

"When the courier refused to leave the airplane the officer called an MP and ordered him to have the Russian removed.

Forced To Leave

"When the courier resisted he was struck and forcibly required to leave the plane.

"As the courier was being led from the loading ramp, the MP interpreted the action of a civilian bystander as defiance of his orders and struck this man also.

"The civilian later was identified as a Russian Embassy official who was believed to have accompanied the courier to the airfield."

Crow said the MP struck the two Russians with his fist. Neither was injured, he said.

The courier continued to Paris. Efforts to reach attachés at the Russian Embassy for comment were not immediately successful.

30.24-3037

18 Countries Get Share Of 249 German Ships

EuropaGoes to France, Whalers to Britain and Norway

BRUSSELS, May 29 (AP)—Allotment of 249 German ships totaling 689,286 gross registered tons to the eighteen countries of the Inter-Allied Reparations Agency was announced in a communique today. The agency has been meeting here.

The Europa, used by the United States as a troopship since last September, went to France. Fourteen other steamers, thirty tankers, nearly 200 cargo boats and two floating plants equipped for whaling also were distributed.

Great Britain received one of the floating plants as part of her share of 354,512 tons, and Norway, which drew 77,598 tons, the other.

The American share originally was 17.82 per cent or 133,700 tons, but the American government declined such a total and approved an allotment of 46,925 tons.

Atom Splitting Patent Was Sought In Sweden

Stockholm, May 29 (AP)—Dr. John Tandberg, a neculear scientist, has disclosed that three scientists working in France have applied for a Swedish patent on a method to produce rediation of energy by splitting atom nuclei and on apparatus for realizing the method.

Speaking yesterday to 1,600 Scandinavian engineers, the largest body of technical experts ever gathered in Scandinavia, Dr. Tandberg identified the three men as Prof. Frederick Joliot-Curie, French Nobel Prize winner, and the Scientists Halban and Kowarski. He said they had filed their application in France May 3, 1940.

Danish Trade Group Goes To Moscow

Copenhagen, May 29 (AP)—A 21-member Danish trade delegation, headed by Prince Axel, left by air today for Moscow.

Government sources said the mission would offer seed corn, livestock, horses and fish for delivery in the Russian zone of Germany and hoped to get foodstuffs, fertilizer, oil cake and wood pulp in an exchange expected to amount to about 100,000,000 kroner ($20,000,000).

Romanian Liberals Protest Raid By Police

Bucharest, May 28 (AP—Delayed)—Romania's second largest political party, the Liberals, issued a bulletin today protesting the action of Government police in entering and searching the home of Constantin Bratianu, general secretary of the party.

The bulletin said the police entered "under the ridiculous pretext of searching for indications of subversive actions or arms" and left after nine hours with nothing but "political documents and personal belongings of the party secretary."

U. S. MISSION INVADED

Raid on Bucharest Military Office by Rumanians Reported

BUDAPEST, May 28 (Delayed) (AP) — United States military sources said a telephone call was received here today from Bucharest saying Rumanian political police had entered the United States military mission there and arrested all Rumanian civilian employes at the point of tommy guns.

The American officer making the call said that two officers who objected had been covered by guns and told to shut up.

A dispatch from Bucharest Monday said at least three Rumanians employed by the American mission had been arrested or placed under surveillance in what the Government described as a round-up of collaborators of Ion Antonescu, wartime Premier, who was condemned to death recently as a war criminal.

10 Billion Pengoes—20 Cents

BUDAPEST, Hungary, May 28 (Delayed) (AP)—A new 10,000,000,000-pengoe note, which before the war would have been worth $200,000,000, went into circulation today and its purchasing power in this inflation-ridden country was 20 cents. With the price of paper and engraving soaring, the Government is preparing a 100,000,000,000-pengoe note.

Turkey Changes Rules For Foreign Newsmen

Istanbul, May 29 (AP)—Foreign correspondents were informed today that their dispatches no longer would be held up pending review by the Turkish Press Bureau but that henceforth they would be subjected instead to provisions of the press code under which they could be jailed for "harming the dignity of the Government."

Previously all dispatches had to clear through the press bureau, which frequently caused long delays in movement. Now dispatches will be transmitted directly and then copies of them will be sent to the press bureau for review.

Reports Britons Still in Syria

MOSCOW, May 29 (AP).—The Tass news agency, in a Beirut dispatch today, quoted the Damascus newspaper "Al Yakzat" as saying that despite the formally announced withdrawal of British troops from Syria, there still remain in the country many British soldiers out of uniform.

Reports Trans-Jordan Will Get New Oil Line

Jerusalem, May 29 (A. P.).—The Palestine Broadcasting System said today that four-week negotiations between representatives of the Arabian-American Oil Company and the Trans-Jordan Government had been completed with an agreement for building an oil pipeline across Trans-Jordan.

6 Years On Palestine Smuggling Charge

Haifa, Palestine, May 29 (AP)—Peter Martosh, a Jew who served as a volunteer in the British Navy, was sentenced today to six years' imprisonment for smuggling explosives into Palestine aboard a British destroyer. A military court convicted him.

8 Malay Sultans Seek To Protest New Union

Singapore, May 29 (AP)—Eight Malayan sultans appealed today for early air passage to London to protest personally to King George VI against regrouping of the nine Malay states in a Malayan union under a new constitution.

The ruler of the ninth Malayan state, Major General Sir H. H. Ibrahim, Sultan of Jahore, already is in London with his wife awaiting the arrival of the other sultans.

U. S. AGAIN BARS RED EFFORT TO ORGANIZE JAPS

Atcheson Lays Down Law Against Any Minority's Seeking to Rule.

CITES AGGRESSIVE TACTICS

Says 7000 Communists Have Sought to Seize Control Along Totalitarian Lines.

Tokyo, May 29 (A. P.).—The United States today bluntly warned minority groups which seek to undermine democracy against attempting to organize the Japanese. Just two weeks ago it said just as bluntly that it does not want Communism in Japan. Both warnings came from George Atcheson Jr., American chairman of the Allied Council for Japan.

"We do not want to see the Japanese people once more lined up in columns, clothed in uniforms and regimented in any kind of totalitarianism thought," he told the council today. "The Potsdam Declaration calls for democracy in Japan. No matter how you spell democracy, you cannot make the word 'totalitarianism' out of its nine letters."

His statement came as Atcheson told the council that he was unable to substantiate the allegations contained in an unsigned Japanese May Day message that "reactionary elements" had interfered in the April elections and that some of Gen. MacArthur's directives had been flouted. He said he had since received a second message declaring that the allegations were "stern facts." The second message was signed, Atcheson continued, by known Communists or persons known to be under Communist influence.

Both the British and Chinese delegates agreed with Atcheson's statement.

The Russian delegate, Lieut. Gen. Kuzma Derevyanko, fourth member of the Council, said it wasn't his intention either to defend or reject the May Day statement; he was asking the Council to investigate it. He indicated he was not satisfied with Atcheson's reply that Atcheson could not substantiate the charges.

Warned on Free Press

Also today the Japanese were warned by Allied headquarters that freedom of the press is not to be tampered with. This followed the expulsion two days ago of two Yomiuri reporters from the Cabinet Press Club and the indefinite suspension of that paper's right to cover sessions of the Diet.

The suspension drew attention to the unchallenged power wielded by Japanese press clubs—holdovers from the days of strictly controlled news reporting. The clubs are composed of reporters covering various beats, and membership is mandatory to cover an assignment. The Kyodo News Agency said that the two Yomiuri men "falsely used the name of the Cabinet Press Club and demanded food from the Cabinet."

The agency asked Gen. MacArthur's section for comment on this and in reply the press section declared that no matter what the reason may have been, Allied headquarters cannot but be concerned about the suspension by the club of the newspaper's right to cover Diet proceedings. "Any action by anybody, official or non-official, which denies access to any legitimate newspaper to Government news sources cannot be reconciled with democratic conception of a free press," the press section added.

The Cabinet Press Club still periodically attempts to prevent Japanese reporters for American news services from covering Cabinet press conferences conducted in the Japanese language.

Noting that the Communist party claims a membership of only 7,000 persons in all Japan, Atcheson declared: "Accordingly, it seems clear that we have seen in process something of the organization or attempted organization of the masses by an aggressive minority through customary tactics employed in other countries with a view to expanding their power along totalitarian lines. The United States does not wish to see the Japanese people organized by a minority which seeks to undermine democracy."

Both the British and Chinese delegates agreed with Atcheson's statement. The Russian delegate, Lieut.-Gen. Kuzma Derevyanko, fourth member of the council, said it wasn't his intention either to defend or reject the May Day statement; he was asking the council to investigate it. He indicated that he was not satisfied with Atcheson's reply that he could not substantiate the charges.

Yoshida Creates Labor Ministry

Tokyo, May 29 (AP)—Premier Shigeru Yoshida's Government gave Japan's new labor movement the green light today by deciding upon creation of a Labor Ministry.

Well-informed sources said that Yoshida will also name a foreign minister rather than attempt to carry the dual role of premier-foreign minister himself.

Unionization, restricted by Japan's wartime militarists, has flourished under occupation. The Government estimated union membership at more than 2,000,000 workers.

The Allied policy toward labor brought an imperial ordinance giving the unions legal status for the first time in history, effective April 1.

Creation of a Labor Ministry implemented that decree. The Cabinet took two further steps:

It approved creation of management councils, to give workers a voice in affairs affecting their jobs, meanwhile frowning officially upon recent seizures of plants by workers to strengthen their bargaining position.

It completed the reinstatement of legal protective standards which haven't been enforced in Japan since 1937. Nullified were all wartime exceptions to prewar safety regulations in mines, for example.

Informed Japanese said that Yoshida had several names under consideration, including Hitoshi Ashida, Liberal party official and former Welfare Minister; Ken Harada, recently repatriated Minister to the Vatican, and Taro Tetazaki former director of the American Bureau of the Foreign Office.

Japs Cancel Payments For War Damages

Tokyo, May 29 (AP)—The Japanese Government announced today that all compensation payments to munition industries for contract cancellations and war damages would be canceled. The Shidehara Government had agreed to compensate munitions plants being converted to peacetime industry.

Japs Would Attend Red Cross Meeting

Tokyo, May 29 (A. P.).—Kyodo News Agency reported today that the Japanese Red Cross Society would accept an invitation to send representatives to the seventeenth International Red Cross Conference at Geneva, Switzerland, in August.

FOOD SCARCE IN TOKYO

Tokyo, May 29 (A. P.).—The Kyodo News Agency said today that food reserves reported by the Central Rationing Agency were only enough to feed Tokyo for a day and a half and that some districts were as far behind as nineteen days in their food distribution.

The Agriculture Ministry reported, however, that 1,480,000 kilograms of Japanese tea was ready for export to Allied countries.

Jap Red Cross Accepts Invitation

Tokyo, May 29 (AP)—The Kyodo news agency reported today that the Japanese Red Cross Society would accept an invitation to send representatives to the seventeenth International Red Cross conference at Geneva, Switzerland, in August.

Sword-Toting Japs Steal Pants

Urawa, Japan, May 29 (AP)—Disarmament note: Three Japanese, brandishing broadswords, raided a former army clothing post, drove off guards with flourishes of their blades and fled with 120 pairs of trousers.

Japs Honor General Grant

Tokyo, May 29 (AP)—The Japanese are becoming U. S. Grant-minded. Flowers were placed at the base of his monument in Ueno Park Labor Day, and tomorrow the homage will be repeated.

Grant visited Japan in the Summer of 1879 and planted two trees, a cypress and a magnolia, in the park. Half a century later, in 1929, Viscount Eiichi Shibusawa and Baron Tankashi Masuda erected a monument to the Civil War General near the spot.

SAW JAP BEATING YANK TO DEATH

Yokohama, May 29 (A. P.).—Cpl. Albert M. Ennis of Mobile, Ala., testified by affidavit at a war crimes trial today that he had seen Chief Petty Officer Virgil E. Byrd of Mt. Carmel, Ill., beaten to death in the Osaka prison camp.

Ennis's statement was read into the record at the trial of Toranoshin Akamatsu, former Osaka guard, who is accused

among other things of complicity in Byrd's death. Byrd died the morning after he was beaten and tied up, Ennis said.

The Japanese tied Byrd's hands behind him and pulled them up with a rope until Byrd was forced to stand on his toes, Ennis wrote.

"They would release this rope when they wanted to beat him," he continued. "He would become unconscious and they would revive him with water. These beating continued until 10 o'clock one night. Byrd died the next day."

Other affidavits describing the beating Byrd received were filed from S/Sgt. William P. Duckworth of Waycross, Ga., and Pfc. Paul Jirkovic of Cicero, Ill.

Akamatsu pleaded not guilty. Besides complicity in Byrd's death, he is charged with the death of Pvt. Robert H. Hill of Norris City, Ill., and with cruelties against other prisoners.

Korean Memorial Service

Seoul, May 29 (AP)—A military ceremony in Central Cemetery, in which are buried 123 Americans who died since United States forces moved into Korea last September, will mark Memorial Day. The 7th Division band will play the national anthem, and Brig. Gen. Robert O. Shoe, commander of the division, will speak.

Pauley's Party Leaves For Russ Korean Zone

Seoul, Korea, May 29 (AP)—Edwin W. Pauley, United States Reparations Commissioner, left today for northern Korea to inspect Japanese industry and resources in the Russian-occupied zone.

Accompanied by his staff of technical experts and clerks, Pauley will be the first American civilian to enter northern Korea since 1938.

His eleven-car special train will proceed to Heijo, capital of the Russian zone, where the inspection itinerary will be arranged with Col. Gen. I. Chistiakov, Russian commander.

CHIANG SEEKING ALL MANCHURIA

Intent Announced By Nanking Information Minister

Nanking, May 29 (AP)—Peng Hsueh-pei, Minister of Information, reaffirmed today the Central Government's intention of taking over all Manchuria. At the same time he expressed hope the Chinese Communists would withdraw their troops peacefully from Harbin and Tsitsihar.

"The duty of the Government to take over the whole of Manchuria cannot be shunned," he said, "but we always prefer a peaceful settlement."

Calls Prospects Bright

Peng said he thought prospects of such a settlement were bright. The Government's demands, he explained, were that the Communists respect the cease-fire agreement reached last January specifically permitting Nationalist military movements in Manchuria for the purpose of restoring sovereignty.

Peng said Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek's absence in Mukden did not necessarily mean that a peace agreement could not be reached "at this stage of highly developed telecommunications."

He declined to make a flat denial of reports that Chiang was personally directing military operations from Mukden. Earlier in the day, Chou En-lai, Communist leader, asserted that the Generalissimo himself was in charge of the Government's Manchurian campaign and that the situation there had taken "a critical turn."

League Urges Return

The Democratic League sent a telegram urging the Generalissimo to return to Nanking at once to clear the way for peace negotiations.

Simultaneously, Dr. Carson Chang, league leader, arranged an immediate meeting with Gen. George C. Marshall, United States special envoy, to go over the whole situation."

The news of widened military activity included reports from Mukden that seven regiments of Communists had been routed at Yungki (Kirin) and were retreating toward the Korean border, and that vanguards of National troops were within 30 miles of Harbin.

The Government Central News Agency also reported National troops driving to the vicinity of Panshih, a major source of electric power.

Action In North China

[The Peiping newspaper *Shih Chieh Jih Pao* reported capture of Liaoyuan, northwest of Szepingkai, by Government troops.

[In Peiping, Chinese press dispatches also reported heightened military activity in North China, notably the recapture by Government troops of Tunming in southern Hopei province.

[Communists in Peiping accused the Government of action against their party press. The Communist newspaper *Hsin Hua Pao* announced that it had been ordered to cease publication, while the Communist New China News Agency was notified it was operating illegally without proper license.]

Peng intimated the Government would reject Communist proposals for a propaganda truce, preferring to rely instead on new appeals to the press to avoid abusive attacks and unreliable reports.

Chiang Himself Directs Attack, Red Charges

Nanking, May 29 (AP)—Gen. Chou En-lai, China's No. 2 Communist, today asserted that Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek personally had taken over direction of the Government's Manchurian campaign.

He asserted the situation in civil-war-ravaged Manchuria had taken a "critical turn."

Chou made his statement a few hours after the Government's Central News Agency reported that National troops had captured the important city of Kirin (Yungki) from Communists.

30 Miles From Harbin

Government sources in Mukden meanwhile said seven regiments of Communist troops were routed at Kirin and retreating toward Yenchi, near the Korean border. Government reports from the north said vanguards of National troops were within 30 miles of Harbin.

In Peiping, the independent newspaper *Shih Chieh Jih Pao* reported that Government troops had captured Liaoyuan, a railroad junction northwest of Szepingkai. It said the troops then pushed northward along the Szepingkai-Tsitsihar rail line to Wolungtun.

A Jarring Note

Chou's assertion was the first note to jar the hopeful atmosphere pervading China the past few days. The Communist leader is his party's negotiator in peace discussions with Government officials and General Marshall, United States envoy.

Members of the third-party Democratic League were, meantime, arranging to resume peace talks with the Kuomintang (Chiang's Government party), although handicapped by the continued absence of the generalissimo, still in Mukden.

Communist leaders say that without Chiang present, any discussions would have little validity.

The Democratic League sent a telegram to Chiang urging him to return to Nanking at once.

To Meet With Marshall

Dr. Carson Chang, prominent league member, arranged an immediate meeting with Marshall to "go over the whole situation." Chang said he thought the Government's insistence upon taking Tsitsihar and Harbin, as well as Changchun, should not complicate negotiations. He was thought to be referring to recent Communist indications of willingness to withdraw from these Manchurian cities.

Members of the league delegation conferred with Kuomintang leaders, including Wang Shih-chieh, Minister of Foreign Affairs. They reported Wang "very optimistic."

Three "Stages" Traced

A Mukden dispatch quoting Gen. Chao Chia-hsiang, chief of staff of the Government's Manchurian Corps, said capture of Kirin completed the second stage of the Government's taking-over program in Manchuria. He said the third stage would be capture of Harbin.

The independent Peiping newspaper *Hsin Ming Pao* said three columns of Government troops halted their advance northward from Changchun after seizing Wanpaoshan, Hsiachiutai and Tehhwei, 80 miles north of Changchun on the Mukden-Harbin railroad.

U.S. Warships Damaged In Crashes Off Shanghai

Shanghai, May 29 (AP) — The U.S.S. Estes, flagship of the 7th Fleet, and the heavy cruiser Los Angeles were lightly damaged in a double collision off Shanghai today.

The two warships, anchored in the Whangpoo River fronting the Shanghai bund, were struck by the liberty ship Percy E. Foxworth and the LST 1040, which were wrenched from their moorings by the tide and swept downstream.

The crash smashed a catapult plane and scattered aviation gasoline on the deck of the Los Angeles. Several crewmen on the runaway ships were injured.

Army Paper's Staff in Manila Quits in Protest

G. I.s Say They Had to 'Twist, Omit, Bury' News in 'The Daily Pacifican'

MANILA, May 29 (AP).—The entire staff of "The Daily Pacifican," an Army newspaper published here, requested today transfer to other duties, charging they were required by their superiors to "twist, omit, bury and deceptively present news" so that "The Pacifican" no longer was a "free and honest" newspaper.

A statement signed by the staff said there had been increasing pressure to suppress all criticism of government officials or agencies, and that articles which tended to satirize officer-enlisted man relationships had been suppressed.

[The United Press said that twenty-two staff members, including Lieutenant George W. Cornell, officer in charge of the publication, signed the statement, which was printed in Wednesday's issue of the paper.]

The editors also charged that the "Mail Bag" column had been censored when the letters were critical of Army policy. They asserted that letters which requested that the writers' names be held in confidence had been removed from "The Pacifican" office by officers.

News stories pertaining to Philippine affairs have been stricken out by orders from "the top," they alleged, even when General Douglas MacArthur himself was discussing Philippine affairs.

Other charges were that the censorship has extended to American Press Association stories which "The Pacifican" received; that stories pertaining to demobilization were killed regularly; that cartoonists likewise were subjected to censorship, and that gags and cartoons were deleted by a colonel because he asserted they depicted officers as "puny looking."

"To aid in this mishandling of news is to participate in an injustice to every soldier who depends on this publication to bring him news," the staff statement said. "Therefore, we request that, unless the War Department regulations are enforced as regards this newspaper and unless it is freed from unwarranted censorship, we be relieved of our duties on 'The Pacifican.'"

The statement also charged that directives of the War Department relating to Army newspapers have consistently been violated by the Army Forces, Western Pacific, the command which controls this area, but Brigadier General E. J. McGaw, an assistant chief of staff of the Western Pacific Command, commented in a statement:

"Obviously such control is necessary, as 'The Pacifican' is considered and often is quoted as an official Army publication. In publishing 'The Daily Pacifican' War Department Circular 103 is our guide. The circular states in part:

". . . 'The War Department acts in a manner analogous to that of publisher of any responsible newspaper in a democracy, subject to special considerations arising from the Army's position as a government agency.'"

Supplementing the staff's statement, "The Pacifican's" managing editor, Corporal Don Lawder, of Jersey City, formerly an editor of "The Hudson County C. I. O. News," published at Jersey City, said that officers at Western Pacific headquarters were "clamping down" on editorial criticism or news tending to show Army inefficiency and that the paper was in danger of becoming "a house organ."

Their charge that requirements from superiors to "twist, omit, bury and deceptively present news" prevented the *Pacifican* from being a "free and honest newspaper," brought from Brig. Gen. E. J. McGaw, assistant chief of staff of the Western Pacific Command, the comment:

"Obviously, such control is necessary as the *Pacifician* is considered and often is quoted as an official army publication.

yesterday on the Pampangas River, about 70 miles north of Manila.

Two policemen were killed and several were wounded, an undetermined number of Hukbalahaps were killed and six USAFFE men are missing.

Col. Jose Lingad, of the USAFFE, said a group of his men were ambushed en route to Manila to attend Roxas's inauguration. Additional USAFFE men and Filipino MP's joined in the battle, which was terminated in time to permit the party to attend the inauguration.

No Hukbalahap sources were available for comment.

In another inauguration-day encounter, Jesus de los Santos, Huk leader in Bulacan province, was killed by Filipino MP's.

Recently Escaped

The police zone headquarters said Santos had recently escaped while being held on a murder charge involving the killing of an MP.

Nueva Ecija province, where both MP's and USAFFE leaders had predicted that Hukbalahap uprisings would take place yesterday, was reported to have been unusually quiet during the inauguration.

A Roxas spokesman did not elaborate on the "pressing situations" in announcing the Cabinet discussion. Several investigations, he said, may be ordered in the near future.

Harriman Calls Ingersoll a Foe Of Good Taste

Criticizes Journalist, Later Identified, at a Dinner Attended by Montgomery

LONDON, May 29 (AP).—American Ambassador W. Averell Harriman said tonight that an "American journalist"—named by another speaker as Ralph Ingersoll—had "offended every sense of good taste" in a recently published book.

Harriman made the comment in giving a toast to journalism during a Newspaper Press Fund dinner at which Field Marshal Viscount Montgomery was the speaker.

Guerrillas Fight MP's 12 Hours Near Manila

Manila, May 29 (AP)—A twelve-hour battle involving 2,000 guerrillas and military police was reported today as President Roxas discussed at his first Cabinet meeting "pressing situations on which we intend to have immediate action."

Casualties Listed

Military police reported that Hukbalahaps battled USAFFE guerrilla bands and Filipino MP's

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Montgomery was sharply criticized in Ingersoll's book "Top Secret."

"The people of both our countries," Harriman said, "can take care of those journalists who do not stick to the truth and who do not express opinions that are in good taste.

"There has been a recent journalist who has offended every sense of good taste, and, I am sorry to say, he is an American journalist who has recently published a book."

"His name is Mr. Ralph Napoleon Ingersoll," said Sir Alan Herbert (A. P. Herbert), author and Member of Parliament. "His rank I forget but it must be at least something like air field marshal of the fleet. And his work is called 'Top Secret' or 'Burn Before Reading'—the subtitle is my own."

Harriman did not name Ingersoll, but he did not question Sir Alan's identification of Ingersoll as the writer in question.

Ingersoll, who has resumed his duties as editor of the New York newspaper PM after military service that included duty on General Omar N. Bradley's staff, criticized Montgomery chiefly for delay in attacking and for erratic personal behavior. British newspapers have objected sharply to these criticisms, and to Ingersoll's assertion that Winston Churchill and other high British leaders delayed the invasion of France by holding out for a southern European campaign.

In his speech at the dinner Montgomery said democracy needs a free and truthful press for "providing the public with the news in the shortest possible time." He declared that "no truly democratic nation can function without a free press and an enlightened public opinion."

Comment by Ingersoll

In New York, Ingersoll, commenting on the reference to "Top Secret," said:

"If I am as bad a reporter as Sir Alan Herbert seems to suggest, I don't know where that leaves the scores of professional officers who have beaten a path to my door to tell me how accurate they found the story—and to add details and confirmation. These officers, of course, cannot make speeches at public banquets so they come and tell me—by mail, by telephone and in person.

"As to Mr. Harriman, it is an ambassador's job to say things which he thinks will please his hosts—and I note in the dispatch that Field Marshal Viscount Montgomery was sitting a few feet from him.

"On the question of taste, there is so little good taste in the business of killing, and I don't myself see how any honest book about war can avoid hurting some one's sensibilities. War itself is an extremely offensive institution."

Rift Develops Among Allies Over Hirohito

WASHINGTON, May 29. (AP)—An inted-Allied dispute over Emperor Hirohito apparently was developing today following a reported Russian protest over the freedom with which he traveled about Japan during the recent election campaign.

Informed persons said the Soviet complaint, asserting that Hirohito's travels constituted "electioneering" for retention of the Japanese monarchy, was placed before the Far Eastern Commission by Nikolai V. Novikov, Russian Ambassador-designate in Washington. Members of the Commission—11-nation policy-making body for Japan—agreed to discuss the issue June 6.

The commission's press release following the meeting made no mention of Novikov's protest and Maj. Gen. Frank R. McCoy, United States member, declined to discuss it with reporters, saying he would do so only after the commission had acted.

Diplomatic sources, who asked anonymity, said, however, that Novikov proposed the commission inquire of General Douglas MacArthur his opinion of the political effect of Hirohito's travels.

Support Foreseen

These persons predicted that the proposal probably would be supported by Australia and New Zealand, and possibly other commission members when it is taken up next week.

Novikov had previously proposed, it was said, that the commission issue Supreme Commander MacArthur a directive ordering him to forbid Hirohito to make such trips in the future.

Also at today's meeting, the commission was told by McCoy that MacArthur had turned down its request to send an officer from his command to Washington to confer with the commission on the subject of Japanese constitutional reform.

It was the latest in a series of blunt exchanges between MacArthur and the commission over the projected new Japanese constitution which the Supreme Commander has endorsed.

On April 12, the commission asked MacArthur to send a liaison officer and listed a number of matters related to the constitution on which it desired more information from Tokyo.

In today's reply, MacArthur said he agreed with the commission on the need for closer working arrangements and understandings between it and his command and would do everything he could to bring that about.

U.S. Sends Ship To Take Nazis From Spain

Washington, May 29 (AP)—The United States is challenging Spain to make good on its promised export of Nazis to Germany by sending a ship to Bilbao to remove the Germans from the country.

The State Department announced this assignment of the ship, the Marine Perch, today. It has a capacity of 947 passengers. Information in Washington is that so far the Spaniards have arranged for only 100 or 200 passengers for the ship.

Michael J. McDermott, State Department information officer, said the Spaniards had claimed in the past they could not expel the Nazis, because of lack of transportation, and that sending the ship is obviously intended to remove that argument. The Marine Perch will put in at Bilbao June 6.

German Assets

State Department officials indicate that American experts on former German property will soon be sent to Spain to help Embassy officials there negotiate for control of at least $55,000,000 in assets that had belonged to German citizens.

The United States and Britain, as joint trustees for the Allies, have already taken over $45,000,000 of German state property such as embassy and consular establishments and semi-government property such as mines and transportation concerns owned by a German state corporation.

2,205 Nazis

In announcing the assignment of the ship to transport Germans from Spain to Germany, the State Department said that there remain in the country 2,205 Nazi individuals "whose repatriation the United States Government wishes to effect as soon as possible."

The department said that the Embassy at Madrid had "made available to the Spanish Government" information on the ship's June 6 arrival time so that the United States is in effect "giving that Government one month advance notice in which to concentrate an adequate number of Germans for removal."

U.S. WILL SEEK CURB ON ARMS

Byrnes Reveals Plan For Limitation On Forces

Washington, May 29 (AP)—James F. Byrnes, Secretary of State, disclosed today that the United States will throw its weight into a movement to curb the world's armaments in the interests of peace.

He told the House Foreign Affairs Committee that this country wants "to see the world freed from both the fears and economic burdens . . . of unnecessarily large armed forces."

"There has not yet been time" since the war's end to establish a "system of arms regulation," he said, but he expressed confidence this objective will be reached.

International Security Cited

"It is a purpose of our foreign policy to work for a limitation of armaments in the light of requirements for the maintenance of internal order and of international peace and security," he said.

Byrnes did not say specifically whether he favored reducing present armed might or merely limiting its buildup in the future.

He enunciated his peace-offensive policy while supporting a bill for a broad program of "military co-operation" between the United States and other nations of the Western Hemisphere.

The measure, proposed May 6 by President Truman, would authorize the Chief Executive to transfer war goods to other American countries, to train their military personnel and help them repair equipment.

Standardization The Goal

Byrnes said such legislation would not promote increased armament, because transfers of material would be limited. He said the main idea was to standardize all equipment of the Americas, permitting joint use in any future war.

"I should like to express very strongly," he said, "the opinion that it would not be in the interests of the United States to enter upon an extensive program of adding to the armaments of other countries.

"It would be in conflict with our peaceful aims to stimulate an arms race, with all the disastrous consequences which such a development might bring about."

Arms Limitation Sought By U.S., Says Byrnes

Washington, May 29 (AP)—Secretary of State Byrnes told Congress today that the United States is going to work for "limitation of arms" among the nations of the world.

Byrnes enunciated this policy in testimony before the House Foreign Affairs Committee.

He said details have not been worked out, but the Government is going "to work for limitation of arms."

"We desire to see the world free from the fears and burdens which unnecessarily large armed forces would impose on the peoples of the world," Byrnes declared.

Urges Pan-American Aid

He made the statement, without further elaboration, after urging congressional approval of legislation providing for a broad program of "military co-operation" with other American nations.

As he went before the committee, American officials looked to Moscow for Russian reaction to Byrnes's denial yesterday of Foreign Minister Molotov's charges against him and the United States growing out of the Foreign Ministers Conference in Paris.

Byrnes's denial raised the question: What will be its effect on Russo-American relations, already strained, and on chances for early peace in Europe?

Proposed By Truman

The "military co-operation" program, which Byrnes indorsed before the House committee, was contained in a bill proposed to Congress May 6 by President Truman. It would permit transfer of arms to the other American republics.

It also would authorize the United States to help train military and naval personnel in those countries and to help repair their equipment.

Byrnes declared that the program "would not stimulate an arms race."

He said that the other republics merely would be given adequate war goods to allow them to defend themselves in event of attack.

For Standard Equipment

The idea also is, Byrnes said, to make their equipment standard with ours, so the nations of the Western Hemisphere can work together in event of a future war.

Byrnes later released copies of his statement to the committee, and in the prepared text he used the words "regulation of arms" rather than "limitation of arms." Those present agreed, however, that in his verbal statement he used the latter phrase.

Molotov had contended Monday that, at the recent Paris meeting of Foreign Ministers, a British-American bloc waged an "offensive against the Soviet Union."

Reads From The Record

Reading from the stenographic record of international conferences at London, Moscow and Paris, Byrnes made these points:

There is no British-American "bloc" against Russia.

Generalissimo Stalin agreed at Moscow last December to support the American plan for a Big-Four treaty to keep Germany disarmed for 25 years.

Molotov at Paris May 16 acknowledged that Stalin had agreed to the treaty idea. (Molotov denied this Monday.)

Russia backed out of a plan to which Molotov had agreed earlier for a thorough investigation of the disarmament of the German army and the dismantling of war plants.

Looks To Session June 15

Instead of saying that Molotov was mistaken about Stalin and the 25-year treaty, Byrnes said only that he was satisfied Molotov was misquoted or that there had been a misunderstanding.

Byrnes ended his news conference by emphasizing his hope that the Big Four foreign ministers will be able to iron out their differences when they meet again in Paris June 15, and get on with the business of writing peace treaties

alumnus of this great institution on the same night she becomes a graduate.

I appreciate that honor. It is a great one. And I appreciate the honest work which my daughter did to get it for me.

You know, we are in the presence tonight of a most distinguished audience, not only the distinguished audience in front of me, but I am sure there is an audience looking down upon us tonight with approval.

One-hundred and twenty-five years ago, James Monroe, President of the United States, and John Quincy Adams, Secretary of State, Henry Clay, John C. Calhoun, Gen. le Marquis Lafayette, the Congress—the House and Senate—the Supreme Court of the United States, witnessed the first graduating exercises of this great university, a university which was founded—so I am told by Dr. Marvin—by two good Baptists in conjunction with the President and the Secretary of State.

Those were wonderful times, also. My good friend, Hugo Black, Justice of the Supreme Court, called to my attention the other day, a statement by Henry Clay in 1833, and if you will bear with me for a minute, I will read it to you. It's most interesting.

Quotations From Clay

Mr. Clay, speaking in the Senate of the United States on the action of Andrew Jackson in the United States Bank case—Mr. Clay says, and I have two quotations from him here—this is the first one:

"By the third of March, 1837, if the progress of innovation continues, there will be scarcely a vestige remaining of the Government and its policy as they existed prior to the third of March, 1829. In a term of eight years, little more than equal to that which was required to establish our liberties, the Government will have been transformed into an

Text of Talk by Truman

By The Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, May 29—The text of President Truman's extemporaneous remarks at George Washington University tonight is as follows:

This is a very great and memorable day for me and my family. It is a very high honor to have a daughter who is a graduate of this wonderful institution—this great institution. It is a most unusual thing, also, for that daughter to create a situation which will make her old daddy an elective monarchy, the worst of all forms of government."

Can't you hear old Clay saying that?

"Such is the melancholy but faithful picture of the present condition of our public affairs."

Haven't you heard that right lately?

Now this other quotation from Mr. Clay:

"Many of our best citizens entertain the serious apprehension that our Union and our institutions are destined to a speedy overthrow."

You see, wonderful things happen in history. And I don't think there's anything ever been more

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truly said than that history repeats itself.

One of the British Prime Ministers, Lord Russell, who retired some time in the Forties, made the statement that he was exceedingly happy that he was getting out of the Premiership of Great Britain because he saw the end of the British Empire in a year or two. That was in 1848. It isn't quite dead yet—if I can believe Winston Churchill.

When Inventions Came to End

And then, along in 1845, the Commissioner of Patents of the United States went down before the Appropriations Committee of the United States Senate and made a recommendation to the Senate Committee on Appropriations—and you can see that document, if you want to look, in the Library of Congress—this gentleman's recommendation was that the Patent Office be abolished, that there was nothing more that could be patented in 1845.

Now we have just been through the greatest struggle in the history of the world, a struggle for liberty, a struggle for individual liberty. We fought for the fight of the individual. We are still fighting for the right of the individual, and we are going to continue that fight.

You graduates now have the welfare and the safety of the republic of the United States in your hands. You have before you the greatest age in the history of the world. It is yours. I think this Government of ours is the greatest form of government ever dreamed of in the history of the world, or in the brain of man.

The reason for that is that this Government is organized for the rights of the individual, and its powers are diffused. We have an executive, who is supposed to carry out the policy laid down by the Congress of the United States, and we have a court, which decides, according to the Constitution, whether that policy is in the interests of the individual.

Predicts New Emergencies

Sometimes we have difficulties—sometimes we have emergencies. We usually meet them in a way that is for the best welfare of the country. I know that you are going to see emergencies. I know that you are not going to listen to people like Henry Clay and Lord Russell, who will tell you that the end of things has come.

Now I am going to pose as a prophet right here for a moment. The end of things has not come—for this great nation, or for the world. It is only the beginning. It is only the beginning.

When the President of the United States, by one speech, can succeed in getting Claude Pepper, and Taft, and the Communist Daily Worker, and the Wall Street Journal all in accord, the country is perfectly safe.

I want to tell you again how much I appreciate and how much my family appreciates the honor wihch has come to our family tonight—both to my daughter and myself.

It is one that is highly appreciated—one of the greatest honors thta can ever come to a man in any walk of life.

Thank you very much.

War-Dead Burial Fund Proposed

Washington, May 29 (AP)—A $92,500,000 fund to help the War Department begin returning to this country the bodies of 275,000 war dead was approved today by the House Appropriations Committee.

It was part of a $661,520,810 deficiency supply bill sent to the House floor by the committee—$418,656,000 of the total being earmarked for expanded activities of the Veterans Administration.

In addition to the cash sum allotted to the Veterans Administration, the bill grants $441,250,000 in contract authority to complete 76 new hospitals and other buildings.

That, plus the actual cash, boosted the measure's total to above $1,000,000.

275,000 Dead Involved

The $92,500,000 for the War Department is the initial allotment toward an estimated total cost of $200,000,000 for recovering and reintering the bodies of America's war dead abroad, both military and civilian.

The estimated 275,000 dead, Army officials told the committee, will be buried in either national or private cemeteries in this country or in national or private cemeteries abroad, the decision to be made by the next of kin.

In cases where relatives request the return of bodies for private burial in this country, the War Department will pay $50 toward actual burial costs in addition to furnishing a grave marker, a flag, a military escort and a firing squad for the burial services.

Pilgrimage For Mothers

Present plans call for bodies to be brought to New York or San Francisco and transferred from those points to the cemeteries designated.

Army spokesmen estimated that most of the bodies would be returned to this country. They indicated that funds might be sought later to pay the cost of pilgrimages of mothers abroad to visit the graves of men buried overseas.

Regardless of rank, all bodies will be buried in identical caskets.

"We are operating on the theory that they are all absolutely equal," Brig. Gen. G. A. Horkan told the committee. "In other words, they were created equal and we feel they should be treated equal in death."

$356,000,000 For Insurance

General Horkan said a poll of the wishes of next of kin to determine which bodies shall be returned to this country would be undertaken within the next few months.

Of the Veterans Administration's cash allotment, $356,000,000 was set aside for payment of service life insurance awards.

The new contractual authority, permitting the administration to contract for construction work up to $441,250,000, was made necessary, the committee explained, by increasing costs of building since the original estimates for the 76 new hospitals were submitted. It increases to $772,702,814 the obligational availability for the hospital construction program.

Metal Aid Is Written In OPA Bill

Washington, May 29 (AP)—A group of senators from Western mining states wrote a $100,000,000 noncancellable subsidy for copper, lead and zinc into the price-control extension bill today.

In the only other vote taken by the Senate Banking Committee, a previously approved section lifting price controls from live stock, poultry and dairy products was amended to make certain that eggs also would come out from under price control June 30.

Senators McFarland (D., Ariz.), Murdock (D., Utah) and Millikin (R., col.) backed the copper-lead-zinc subsidy clause, which applies only to high-cost mines.

Cites Net Effect

McFarland said the net effect would be to carry on the current subsidy program without change but make it certain that the subsidies could not be canceled before June 30, 1947.

Originally, the western group had proposed writing statutory price increases for the three metals into the legislation but abandoned that effort this morning.

Meanwhile, Senator Mitchell (D., Wash.) indicated that he would move to strike the word "wages" from the Stabilization Act. He said he sees no use in attempting to control wages if the price of commodities is to be virtually unrestricted.

More Ceilings Taken Off

Washington, May 29 (AP)—Ever wonder what those "large outdoor vases with sand for disposing of cigarette butts" are called?

They're ollas, and beginning today price ceilings no longer apply to them.

The OPA provided both pieces of information, along with an announcement that it also is stripping price controls from electric curling irons, hair-straightening combs, perfume atomizers, cocktail mixers and these other items:

Metal articles sold for household decoration only; ironing board pads and covers; door mats; rubber, composition and fabric stair treads; hand looms; baby swings; baby seats and beds designed for use in automobiles, sun dials; absorbent cases for protection of fragile liquid containers during transportation, and laundry and dry cleaning identification tags.

Oh, yes—and bases for ollas.

OPA also announced today removal of price ceilings on a number of other comparatively minor commodities, mostly food items.

Items Are Listed

These include grated cheese, canned and frozen pumpkin and squash, canned broccoli, brussel sprouts and cauliflower, imported and domestic citron, canned celery and celery juice.

Frozen carrots, imported canned carrots, frozen okra, frozen peppers and tampal, artificially colored seedless grapes sold as food garnishes, pepper sauce and chilisauce made from dried Chile peppers, frozen pies, pastries and other frozen baked goods, calcium carbonate for feeding purposes, fur cleaner processed from corn oil meal and canned vegetable greens other than spinach.

B-29's To Collect Weather Information At North Pole

Washington, May 29 (AP)—Converted B-29's will soon be sent into North Polar regions on periodic weather-observation flights.

Disclosing this today, officials familiar with Army Air Forces plans said probably twelve planes had been assigned to an Alaskan base.

The operations will be carried out in the strategic military area where the American and Canadian armies co-operated this spring in testing cold-weather tactics. The polar regions lie athwart the shortest route between America and Europe.

Global Forecasts Aim

The flights from Alaska were described as part of current efforts to put weather forecasting on a global basis. Other squadrons will cover Pacific areas.

Air Forces officials acknowledged only that it is proposed to deploy the squadron to Alaska in the "near future."

Shuttle Setup

The AAF has remained silent about operations of three B-29's which were assigned in March to fly to the magnetic North Pole to obtain "technical data" for Arctic flying.

The Superfortresses will shuttle between Anchorage or Fairbanks, Alaska, and army airbases in Greenland and Iceland, as well as fly to the Pole and return.

The *Air Force*, official service journal of the AAF, said that for weather flights they are stripped of all armor and armament.

Routes have been organized into a pattern of zigzag legs over important weather areas not covered by shipping lanes, fixed weather ships or land stations.

Squadrons' Areas

The 53d Air Weather Squadron is already operating from Grenier Field, Manchester, N.H., and when equipped with B-29's will cover the North Atlantic areas from New Hampshire to Iceland, the Azores and Bermuda.

One flight of this squadron is to be shifted to Morrison Field, Fla., to keep watch on hurricanes.

Operating from Castle Field, Merced, Cal., the 59th Squadron is scheduled to use B-29's to cover the North Pacific weather area.

The 54th and 55th squadrons will be based in the South Pacific.

14 More GI Babies Taken Sick On U.S. Bride Ship

New York, May 29 (AP)—Fourteen more GI babies, suffering from a "mild form of diarrhea," were rushed from the brideship Santa Paula to Fort Hamilton Army Hospital today.

Lieut. Sheldon Kaften, of the port surgeon's office, issued the diagnosis of diarrhea and said the infants were taken to Port Hamilton as a "precautionary action." The Santa Paula arrived this morning.

Forty-six additional babies from various brideships were under treatment yesterday at the army hospital. Six babies died there during the past week; one died at Fulton, N.Y., one at Paris, Ill., and a ninth at Pittsburgh.

A tenth infant death, apparently from suffocation, was reported by radiogram from the transport John Ericcson, due here tomorrow.

Six adults aboard the Santa Paula were reported ill in addition to the babies.

Doctors Cleared

Eight of the babies who died had been passengers aboard the brideship Zebulon B. Vance, which arrived here May 19 from Le Havre. An army board of inquiry Tuesday night absolved the ship's medical staff from "negligence or misconduct" in the deaths.

The illness of four of the victims at Fort Hamilton was diagnosed as "summer diarrhea."

Sailings To Continue

Washington, May 29 (AP) — Despite fatal shipboard illnesses among some babies, the Army Transportation Corps said today there will be no interruption in the transfer of war brides and their babies from England to this country.

The schedule already set up will be adhered to, officers said.

South America Tour Begun By Hoover

Mexico City, May 29 (AP)—Herbert Hoover leaves here by plane today en route to Panama and South America to continue his talks with governmental officials on the world food situation.

Hoover, acting as President Truman's personal representative, already has visited more than a score of countries in an effort to determine the needs of famine areas and the volume of supplies available from surplus food-producing nations.

Major To Accompany Wife To Leprosarium

San Francisco, May 29 (AP)—The United States Public Health Service said today that Mrs. Hans Hornbostel and seven other leprosy patients would depart by train tomorrow night for the Federal leprosarium at Carville, La.

Major Hans Hornbostel, Bataan and Corregidor veteran who recently attempted to obtain permission to spend the rest of his life, if necessary, with his wife at the leprosarium, will accompany her as a special escort in a private car. Mrs. Hornbostel contracted the disease while in a Japanese prison camp.

Home Living Is VA Plan In Mental Cases

Chicago, May 29 (AP)—A plan whereby certain mentally ill veterans would be transferred from neuropsychiatric hospitals to "foster homes" in the custody of private families is being studied by the Veterans Administration.

This was related today by Col. John H. Baird, of the VA's neuropsychiatric service, during the one hundred and second meeting of the American Psychiatric Association.

Baird said the VA hopes to inaugurate such a plan to speed the rehabilitation of certain men who are close to recovery "but who have no homes of their own, or whose families do not want them."

Plan Still "Formative"

Asserting that the plan "is still in the formative stage and we have turned it over to our solicitor to determine its legality," Baird continued:

"Such a program would be an extension of a system which VA has employed for many years—a 'trial visit' program under which certain neuropsychiatric patients have been allowed to go to their own homes for a trial period of about three months. Their condition is checked regularly by social workers."

Already Tried Out

Baird said the "foster-home" idea has already been employed by civilian hospitals for the mentally ill in some states, including Massachusetts and New York, and it has been "very successful."

He added:

"If the VA inaugurates such a system, the patients would go to carefully selected homes where

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they would be furnished board and room by private families, at the expense of the VA.

"The men would still be the responsibility of the VA, and physicians and social workers would visit the homes regularly to check on the condition of the patients."

"Quiet Cases" Only

He declared that patients would be selected from service-connected psychotic cases—men who had been hospitalized for a serious mental ailment—but he added:

"Only the quiet cases would be selected—those not acutely ill and who have good contacts with reality."

Admiral Smith Heads Maritime Board

Washington, May 29 (A. P.).—President Truman today designated Vice-Admiral William Ward Smith as chairman of the Maritime Commission.

Smith, whose appointment to the commission was recently confirmed by the Senate, succeeds to the post formerly held by Emory S. Land.

Army To Release 3,000 Doctors

Washington, May 29 (AP)—The Army and Navy today revamped service requirements for medical and dental officers to release approximately 3,000 army physicians and provide the Veterans Administration with 1,500 "badly needed" doctors.

Factory To Probe Germ War Is Idle

Washington, May 29 (AP)—The Government's security curtain around germ-warfare studies was parted sufficiently today to disclose the existence of an industrial plant "somewhere in central Indiana" to investigate large-scale production of bacterial agents.

An Army Chemical Warfare spokesman said that the plant, which had been acquired two years ago in wartime, was currently on a standby basis and had "never produced anything."

The War Department at the same time asserted that there was no basis for a report published in London, which quoted unnamed British scientists as saying the American chemical-warfare service had prepared a deadly disease germ in powder form for a new weapon. The report said it was "believed to be the virus that causes infantile paralysis."

Studied Defense Measures

The Indiana plant and other installations were mentioned in January in a report to Secretary Patterson by George W. Merck, a War Department special consultant, which recounted in general terms the wartime studies of defensive measures against any possible enemy use of germ warfare.

A special projects division of the Chemical Warfare Service, the report said, developed "methods and facilities for the mass production of micro-organisms and their products" which were never used. The War Department has refused hitherto to elaborate on the Merck report.

Aside from the Indiana plant, a parent research and pilot plant center was established in April, 1943, in Maryland, and field-testing facilities were set up at the same time in Mississippi. Further field-testing facilities were established in 1944 in Utah, the report said.

Merck explained that "the problems of offense and defense were closely interlinked in all the investigations."

THE SIAMESE COMPLAINT ACCUSED FRENCH TROOPS OF CROSSING THE MEKONG RIVER ON MAY 24, 25 AND 26 AND "FORCIBLY SEIZING SIAMESE TERRITORY WHICH THEY CONTINUE TO HOLD." THE TERRITORY IN QUESTION APPARENTLY WAS PART OF THE AREA CEDED TO SIAM IN 1941 BY THE OLD FRENCH VICHYITE REGIME IN INDOCHINA.

PANYMYONG SAID THE FRENCH ATTACK "MUST BE CONSIDERED CONCERTED ACTION AGAINST SIAMESE SOVEREIGNTY AND THE PRESERVATION OF PEACE", AND ASKED THE U.N. FOR "YOUR SYMPATHY, ASSISTANCE AND COOPERATION."

THE SIAMESE CABLEGRAM SAID NO RESISTANCE HAD BEEN OFFERED TO THE FRENCH AND THAT THE INCIDENTS SERIOUSLY AFFECTED RICE-PRODUCTION FOR FAMINE-STRICKEN AREAS.

ALTHOUGH THE REPORTED ATTACKS WERE NOT PIN-POINTED IN THE SIAMESE COMPLAINT, THEY APPARENTLY WERE LOCATED MORE THAN 300 MILES NORTHEAST OF BANGKOK ALONG THE BORDER OF LAOS COLONY, ON THE MEKONG, WHERE PRESS DISPATCHES HAVE REPORTED HOSTILITIES UNDER WAY.

WASHINGTON--FIRST ADD IRANIAN. X X FURTHER COMMENT.

TEHRAN DISPATCHES ALREADY HAD QUOTED THE IRANIAN PROPAGANDA MINISTER AS SAYING ALA HAD INSTRUCTIONS NOT TO MAKE STATEMENTS TO THE SECURITY COUNCIL WITHOUT DEFINITE INSTRUCTIONS FROM THE HOME GOVERNMENT.

ALA'S ASSERTIONS OF CONTINUING SOVIET INTERFERENCE IN AZERBAIJAN PROVINCE WHICH HE EMPHASIZED LAST WEEK BEFORE THE COUNCIL WERE AMPLIFIED, UNDER QUESTIONING OF THE DELEGATES, BEYOND THE STATEMENTS OF THE IRANIAN GOVERNMENT.

A TEHRAN DISPATCH YESTERDAY QUOTED AN IRANIAN POLITICIAN, WHOSE IDENTITY WAS WITHHELD, AS SAYING IRAN "UNDER STRONG RUSSIAN PRESSURE" WAS PLAYING A "TWO-HANDED DIPLOMATIC GAME TO PREVENT EVERYTHING WE OWN FROM FALLING INTO SOVIET HANDS."

HE ADDED THAT "ALA'S COURSE AT THE SECURITY COUNCIL MARKS OUR ONLY HOPE FOR ESCAPE FROM A FRIGHTENING DILEMMA."

BY CHARLES A GRUMICH

NEW YORK, MAY 29-(AP)-THE UNITED NATIONS ORGANIZATION WAS CONFRONTED WITH A NEW PROBLEM TODAY IN THE FORM OF A SIAMESE COMPLAINT CHARGING FRENCH TROOPS IN INDO-CHINA WITH "UNJUSTIFIED AGGRESSION."

IT WAS THE FIRST TIME THAT A NON-MEMBER OF THE UNITED NATIONS HAD APPEALED TO THE WORLD PEACE KEEPING AGENCY, AND THE COMPLAINT THUS PRESENTED THE ORGANIZATION WITH A QUESTION ON PROCEDURE. THE ISSUE WAS GIVEN AN ODD TWIST BY THE FACT THAT SIAM IS A FORMER ENEMY NATION AS WELL AS A NON-MEMBER, WHILE FRANCE IS NOT ONLY A MEMBER BUT WAS AN ALLY IN THE WAR AGAINST THE AXIS.

SIAM'S COMPLAINT, MADE PUBLIC LATE LAST NIGHT, WAS RECEIVED IN THE FORM OF A CABLEGRAM ADDRESSED TO U.N. SECRETARY GENERAL TRYGVE LIE BY PRIDE PANYMYONG, PRESIDENT OF THE SIAMESE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS.

LIE DID NOT COMMENT ON THE COMPLAINT OR THE POSSIBLE PROCEDURE, BUT THE SECRETARY-GENERAL HAS THE AUTHORITY TO CALL THE SECURITY COUNCIL'S ATTENTION TO ANY SITUATION WHICH APPEARS TO MERIT ACTION TO PRESERVE PEACE.

DISPATCHES FROM LONDON YESTERDAY QUOTED A BRITISH FOREIGN OFFICE SPOKESMAN AS SAYING THAT BRITAIN WOULD SUPPORT ANY SIAMESE MOVE TO BRING BEFORE THE SECURITY COUNCIL HER CURRENT BORDER DISPUTE WITH INDOCHINA.

A SMALL PART OF LAOS AND 25,000 SQUARE KILOMETERS OF THE KINGDOM OF CAMBODIA--BOTH IN THE FRENCH INDO-CHINA UNION--WERE SIGNED AWAY TO SIAM IN 1941 BY THE VICHYITE COLONIAL REGIME OF ADMIRAL JEAN DECOUX.

THE POST-WAR FRENCH COLONIAL REGIME OF HIGH COMMISSIONER ADMIRAL GEORGES THIERRY D'ARGENLIEU IN SAIGON HAS NEGOTIATED UNSUCCESSFULLY WITH THE SIAMESE SINCE LAST AUTUMN FOR THE RETURN OF THE PARTS OF CAMBODIA AND LAOS WHICH VICHY GAVE AWAY AS A SOP TO THE JAPANESE WITH WHOM SIAM THEN WAS ALLIED. SIAM HAS CONTENDED THE TERRITORY WAS RIGHTFULLY HERES, -- A POSITION COMPLICATED BY THE FACT THE AREA HAS CHANGED HANDS MANY TIMES OVER THE YEARS.

IN HIS MESSAGE TO LIE, PANYMYONG COMPLAINED THAT "THE DISLOCATION AND THE DISTURBANCE OF MY PEOPLE, FOR WHICH FRENCH AGGRESSION IS SOLELY RESPONSIBLE, COMPROMISES IN THE MOST SERIOUS MANNER THE EFFORTS OF MY COUNTRY TO ASSIST IN FEEDING THE FAMINE-STRICKEN AREA." UNDER THE TERMS OF PEACE WITH BRITAIN, SIAM MUST PAY 1,500,000 TONS OF RICE IN REPARATIONS.

THE SECURITY COUNCIL IS NOW IN INDEFINITE RECESS AWAITING FURTHER REPORTS ON THE SOVIET-IRANIAN CASE. IF THEY ARE NOT FORTHCOMING OVER THE WEEKEND, THE COUNCIL IS EXPECTED TO ASSEMBLE EARLY NEXT

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WEEK FOR A POSSIBLE FINAL DISPOSAL OF THE CASE.

THE U.N. SUBCOMMITTEE INQUIRY INTO SPAIN NEARED ITS DEADLINE TODAY WITHOUT APPARENT PROSPECT OF HEARING DIRECTLY FROM THE FRANCO REGIME.

IN ORDER TO ASSIMILATE ALL ITS DATA ON SPAIN BY FRIDAY, AS ORDERED BY THE SECURITY COUNCIL APRIL 29, THE SUBCOMMITTEE SAID IT WOULD RECEIVE VOLUNTEERED INFORMATION NOT LATER THAN TOMORROW.

AUSTRALIAN FOREIGN MINISTER HERBERT V. EVATT, CHAIRMAN, SAID THE SUBCOMMITTEE HAD NOT BEEN APPROACHED BY THE MADRID REGIME. HE REITERATED THE WIDE-OPEN INVITATION TO ALL [illegible] TO OFFER EVIDENCE.

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CHAIRMAN EVATT SAID HE EXPECTED THE COUNCIL WOULD DISCUSS THE SUBCOMMITTEE REPORT LATE NEXT WEEK, PROBABLY THURSDAY. HE ADDED THERE WOULD BE NO AGREEMENT UNTIL THIS FRIDAY AS TO WHETHER THE REPORT WOULD BE PRESENTED WITH OR WITHOUT RECOMMENDATION.

"IF THERE IS ANY DISSENT IN THE MAJORITY REPORT -- IF THERE IS A MAJORITY REPORT -- IT WILL BE THERE FOR ALL THE WORLD TO SEE," DR. EVATT SAID. HE WILL SIT AS A COUNCIL MEMBER WHEN THE REPORT IS HANDED UP AND WILL REMAIN FOR THE U.N. ATOMIC HEARINGS IN JUNE BEFORE RETURNING TO AUSTRALIA.

MK332AED

(280)

NEW YORK, MAY 29-(AP)-ANDREI GROMYKO, RUSSIAN DELEGATE TO THE UNITED NATIONS SECURITY COUNCIL, SAID TONIGHT THAT "NOT EVERYTHING IS WELL WITHIN" THE UNITED NATIONS ORGANIZATION, AND THAT "THE ATTEMPTS TO USE THE ORGANIZATION AS A TOOL IN THE HANDS OF ONE COUNTRY OR A SMALL GROUP OF COUNTRIES CAN LEAD TO FAR REACHING, UNDESIRABLE, NEGATIVE CONSEQUENCES."

HE SAID IF WHAT HE TERMED THE POLICY OF DOMINATION IS NOT ABANDONED IT MAY CAUSE "SERIOUS AND POSSIBLY IRREPARABLE HARM" TO UN AND "TO THE WHOLE CAUSE OF MAINTAINING PEACE AND SECURITY."

GROMYKO ADDRESSED A RALLY IN MADISON SQUARE GARDEN, SPONSORED BY THE NATIONAL COUNCIL OF AMERICAN-SOVIET FRIENDSHIP, IN HONOR OF THREE VISITING SOVIET WRITERS: ILYA OHRENBURG, KONSTANTIN SIMONOV AND MAJOR GENERAL MIKHAIL GALAKTIONOV.

THE SOVIET UN DELEGATE ALSO SAID HE NOTED SYMPTOMS IN UN OF "REVERSION TO THE OLD METHODS OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS WHICH PROVED A FAILURE" AND SAID "ADOPTION OF SUCH METHODS CAN HARDLY FOSTER FRIENDLY RELATIONS BETWEEN THE MEMBER GOVERNMENTS OF THE ORGANIZATION."

HE SAID RENEWAL OF "OLD DISCREDITED METHODS" IN THE ACTIVITIES OF THE U.N. "IS FRAUGHT WITH DANGER NOT ONLY IN THE SENSE THAT THESE ACTIVITIES MAY DISAPPOINT THE HOPES OF THE PEACE-LOVING NATIONS AND CONVERT THE ORGANIZATION INTO A TOOL OF ONE COUNTRY OR SMALL GROUP OF COUNTRIES, BUT ALSO IN THE SENSE OF HOLDING A THREAT TO THE EXISTENCE OF THE ORGANIZATION ITSELF."

GROMYKO SAID THAT SUCCESSFUL SOLUTION OF THE PROBLEM OF SECURING ENDURING PEACE "IS IMPOSSIBLE WITHOUT INCESSANT STRUGGLE AGAINST THE VOCIFEROUS AS WELL AS THE DISSEMBLING WAR MONGERS SEEKING A NEW WAR, PEOPLE WHO BRING DISCORD INTO THE MIDST OF THE UNITED NATIONS, SOWING UNCERTAINTY AS TO THE FUTURE."

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(210)

NEW YORK, MAY 30-(AP)-ANDREI A. GROMYKO, SOVIET REPRESENTATIVE ON THE UNITED NATIONS SECURITY COUNCIL, SAID LAST NIGHT THAT THERE IS "A TENDENCY ON THE PART OF CERTAIN COUNTRIES TO PLAY A DOMINATING PART" IN THE U.N. "TO THE DETRIMENT OF THE CAUSE OF PEACE AND SECURITY."

HE APPARENTLY REFERRED TO THE UNITED STATES AND GREAT BRITAIN ALTHOUGH NO NATION WAS NAMED.

GROMYKO DECLARED THIS "MAY CAUSE SERIOUS AND IRREPARABLE HARM TO ALL THE ACTIVITIES OF THE UNITED NATIONS," AND ADDED:

"IT MAY UNDERMINE SERIOUSLY THE AUTHORITY AND PRESTIGE OF THE ORGANS OF THE UNITED NATIONS, AND FIRST OF ALL SUCH AN ORGAN AS THE SECURITY COUNCIL WHICH IS CALLED UPON TO GUARD THE PEACE."

HIS REMARKS WERE MADE AT A RALLY IN MADISON SQUARE GARDEN, SPONSORED BY THE NATIONAL COUNCIL OF AMERICAN-SOVIET FRIENDSHIP IN HONOR OF SOVIET WRITERS ILYA EHRENBURG, KONSTANTIN SIMONOV AND MAJ. GEN. MIKHAIL GALAKTIONOV, WHO ARE VISITING AMERICA.

DECLARING THAT "NOT EVERYTHING IS WELL WITHIN" THE U.N., GROMYKO SAID:

"ONE CAN PERCEIVE IN THE ACTIVITIES OF THE UNITED NATIONS SYMPTOMS OF REVERSION TO THE OLD METHODS OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS, WHICH PROVED A FAILURE."

"THE REVIVAL OF THE OLD DISCREDITED METHODS IN THE ACTIVITIES OF THE UNITED NATIONS," HE CONTINUED, "IS FRAUGHT WITH DANGER, NOT ONLY IN THE SENSE THAT THESE ATTITUDES MAY DISAPPOINT THE HOPES OF THE [illegible]-LOVING NATIONS, AND CONVERT THE ORGANIZATION INTO THE TOOL OF [illegible] COUNTRY, BUT ALSO IN THE SENSE OF HOLDING A THREAT TO THE EXISTENCE OF THE ORGANIZATION ITSELF."

NIGHT LEAD LOAN (270)

BY ROBERT C.WILSON

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PARIS, MAY 29-(AP)-THE UNITED STATES LOAN TO FRANCE WAS HAILED TODAY BY PRESIDENT FELIX GOUIN AS SAVING FRANCE FROM "NEAR FAMINE, ECONOMIC ASPHYXIATION, AND DISORDERLY INFLATION."

ECONOMICALLY, GOUIN SAID, THE LOAN WOULD ENABLE FRANCE TO IMPLEMENT A FOUR-YEAR PLAN FOR MODERNIZING ITS WAR-RAVAGED INDUSTRIES AND AGRICULTURE.

GOUIN COMMENTED ON THE LOAN AT HIS FIRST NEWS CONFERENCE SINCE HE BECAME PRESIDENT. THE WASHINGTON AGREEMENT CALLING FOR A LOAN OF $1,370,000,000 IN CASH AND CREDITS WAS ANNOUNCED LAST NIGHT.

POLITICAL OBSERVERS INTERPRETED THE LOAN AS A LAST-MINUTE BOOSTER FOR THE SOCIALISTS IN THEIR ASSEMBLY CAMPAIGN AGAINST THE COMMUNISTS WHICH WILL BE DECIDED BY THE ELECTORATE SUNDAY.

THE PARIS PRESS GENERALLY BROUGHT OUT LARGE TYPE TO ANNOUNCE THE SUCCESS OF THE MISSION TO WASHINGTON OF LOEN BLUM, 72-YEAR-OLD SOCIALIST LEADER AND PRINCIPAL FRENCH NEGOTIATOR.

HOWEVER, SOME OBSERVERS POINTED OUT THAT THE CREDITS OF $650,000,-

000 FELL FAR SHORT OF FRANCE'S ACTUAL NEEDS, ONCE ESTIMATED BY [illegible] AS $2,500,000,000.

THESE SOURCES SAID BLUM'S SUCCESS WAS "A LIMITED ONE."

GOUIN SAID "NO POLITICAL CONDITIONS WERE IMPOSED ON FRANCE" AS A REQUIREMENT FOR THE LOAN; HE SAID THE AGREEMENT WAS REACHED "IN FULL FREEDOM."

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THE PRESIDENT SAID THAT FRANCE APPLIED TODAY FOR $300,000,000 CREDITS FROM THE NEW INTERNATIONAL RECONSTRUCTION BANK TO SUPPLEMENT THE U.S. LOAN.

HE SAID THESE FUNDS WOULD BE USED TO RECONSTRUCT AND MODERNIZE FRENCH INDUSTRY AND AGRICULTURE AND TO FACILITATE THE REINTEGRATION OF FRANCE INTO WORLD COMMERCE.

GOUIN EMPHASIZED THE ROLE OF HIGHER COAL IMPORTS IN FRENCH REHABILITATION. HE ASSERTED GERMANY'S COAL RESOURCES MUST BE CONSIDERED AS THE "COMMON PROPERTY" OF NATIONS DEVASTATED BY NAZI AGGRESSION. THESE COUNTRIES SHOULD BE SUPPLIED FIRST BEFORE GERMANY, HE ADDED.

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THE DA[illegible] SA[illegible] V[illegible]S PO[illegible]R COULD BE DROPPED OVER ENEMY TER[illegible] AIR-BURSTING BOMBS [illegible]OCKETS AS AN INVISIBLE MIST AND "ONCE INSID[illegible]ODY IT WO[illegible]REASE AND PARALYZE THE NERVOUS SYSTEM WITHIN A[illegible] DAY[illegible].

BY RUSSELL LANDSTROM

LONDON, MAY 29-(AP)-A FOUR AND A HALF YEAR EPOCH OF YANKEE STORE-KEEPING AND OPEN-HANDEDNESS WHICH RAISED AMERICAN GOODS TO AN UNPRECEDENTED POPULARITY AMONG BRITONS ENDED TONIGHT WITH THE CLOSING OF ALL BUT ONE OF THE U.S. ARMY POST EXCHANGES IN ENGLAND.

THE LONE SURVIVOR OF THE NETWORK THAT ONCE NUMBERED BETWEEN 700 AND 800 REMAINED AT SOUTHAMPTON, SERVING SOME 600 TROOPS OF THE 14TH MAJOR PORT COMMAND.

IN THE FIVE MONTHS BEFORE D-DAY, THE EXCHANGES IN ENGLAND DID $4,000,000 OF BUSINESS MONTHLY.

THE FEWER THAN 40 MEN NOW STATIONED IN LONDON WILL BE AUTHORIZED TO DRAW RATIONS FROM THE NAVY SHIP STORE. ALL TRANSIENTS MUST CARRY THEIR OWN OR GO WITHOUT.

THE FORLORN JOB OF SELLING OFF THE SUPPLIES AT THE NINE EXCHANGES THAT HAD BEEN KEPT OPEN FELL TO THE LAST PX OFFICER IN LONDON, LT. ROBERT DAVIS, 509 BRUSH CREEK BLVD., KANSAS CITY, MO.

FOR REASONS BOTH SENTIMENTAL AND PRACTICAL, THE BRITISH PEOPLE [illegible]SENTED THEIR CONDOLENCES UPON THE PASSING OF AN INSTITUTION WHICH HAS LEFT ITS MARK ON MERCHANDISING IN THE ISLES AND GIVEN THE COUNTRY A NEW CATCHPHRASE, "ANY GUM, CHUM?"

(ADVANCE FOR USE AT 12:30 P.M., EASTERN STANDARD TIME TODAY, WEDNESDAY, MAY 29)

(ADVANCE)- LONDON, MAY 29-(AP)-THE FAILURE OF THE BRITISH EXPEDITION TO CENTRAL NORWAY IN THE SPRING OF 1940 WAS DUE PRIMARILY TO GERMAN MASTERY OF THE AIR AND INADEQUATE IMPROVISION OF BRITISH COMMUNICATION LINES, ACCORDING TO A REPORT OF THE EXPEDITION'S COMMANDER MADE PUBLIC TONIGHT.

THE COMMANDER, LT. GEN. H.R.S.MASSY, MADE THE APPRAISAL IN A DISPATCH TO THE MILITARY CHIEFS IN LONDON MAY 13, 1940, WHICH REVIEWED THE LANDINGS AND FINAL EVACUATION.

(END ADVANCE FOR USE AT 12:30 P.M., EST, TODAY, WEDNESDAY, MAY 29)

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LONDON, MAY 29-(AP)-THE DAILY EXPRESS SAID TODAY THAT A NEW "GERM WEAPON" REPORTED DEVELOPED IN THE UNITED STATES WAS AN INFANTILE PARALYSIS VIRUS SO DEADLY THAT ONE BILLIONTH OF AN OUNCE WOULD INFECT A PERSON.

THE NEWSPAPER QUOTED "BRITISH SCIENTISTS IN CLOSE TOUCH WITH THE U.S.CHEMICAL WARFARE SERVICE" AS SAYING THE VIRUS HAD BEEN DEVELOPED IN POWDERED FORM BY BACTERIOLOGISTS AT A CAMP IN MARYLAND AND WAS IN MASS PRODUCTION SOMEWHERE IN INDIANA.

(IN WASHINGTON AN ARMY CHEMICAL WARFARE SPOKESMAN SAID THE DAILY EXPRESS' STORY "ISN'T TRUE." OBVIOUSLY, THE SPOKESMAN STATED, IF A VIRUS HAD BEEN ISOLATED IT WOULD BE USED AS THE BASIS FOR A CURE. HE ADDED THAT A PLANT IN INDIANA, WHICH HE DECLINED TO IDENTIFY FURTHER, WAS ON A STAND-BY BASIS AND HAS NOT PRODUCED ANYTHING.)

London, May 29-(AP)-The London Daily Mail featured a report from its [illegible]ew York correspondent today asserting that shipments of war brides and babie[illegible] [illegible]rom England might be stopped for six mont[illegible] because of the death[illegible] of several [illegible]nfants from intestinal ailments.

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Maj. Sheldon Johnson, commander of the Tidworth camp where brides are processed, said he had not been notified of such a ruling.

"So far as I know our program will stand and our next sailing is scheduled for about June 8," he said.

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Ministry of health officials declined comment.

Mothers and children are required to pass physical examinations before sailing for the United States.

Frankfurt, Germany, May 29-(AP)-A blonde 17-year old German girl and 13 young suspected members of the subversive "Edelweiss pirates" were among sentenced to prison terms today in an army drive against underground movements.

An American court warned the youths, aged 18 to 20, said U.S. agents knew the organization's "habits and hideouts" and that it would be smashed by "law and order that has come to Germany to stay." The group was sentence to terms varying from three to 18 months.

DACHAU, GERMANY, MAY 29-(AP)-A GERMAN TANK COMMANDER TOLD A U.S. MILITARY COURT TODAY THAT HE FRAUDULENTLY RECEIVED THE RITTERKREUZ AWARD, GERMANY'S HIGHEST MILITARY DECORATION, FOR HIS PART IN MURDERING AN AMERICAN FLIER.

GEORGE PREUSS, 25, FORMER COMPANY COMMANDER IN THE SECOND SS PANZER REGIMENT, TESTIFIED IN THE TRIAL OF 74 GERMANS FOR MURDER OF UNARMED AMERICAN PRISONERS OF WAR AT MALMEDY DURING THE BATTLE OF THE ARDENNE BULGE.

HE SAID HE STOLE THE FLIER'S WEDDING RING AND FLYING JACKET, SAYING AT THE TIME: "I'LL NEED THEM WHEN I GET MARRIED."

PREUSS SAID HIS TANK CREW FOUND THE AMERICAN IN A BELGIAN FOREST DEC.17, 1944.

"THE AMERICAN WAS UNARMED AND ABOUT 24 YEARS OLD," HE TESTIFIED.

PREUSS SAID AT NIGHTFALL A GERMAN SERGEANT ASKED HIM WHAT TO DO WITH THE AMERICAN AND THAT HE REPLIED: "WE WILL JUST BUMP HIM OFF."

THE WITNESS SAID THE SERGEANT AND OTHER MEMBERS OF HIS TANK CREW JOINED HIM A FEW MINUTES LATER AND THE SERGEANT REPORTED HE HAD KILLED THE AMERICAN AS HE LAY UNSUSPECTINGLY ON A BLANKET. THE NEXT DAY, PREUSS SAID HE REPORTED THE INCIDENT TO THE BATTALION COMMANDER, WHO TOLD HIM HE WOULD CITEHIM FOR GALLANTRY IN DEFENDING HIMSELF AGAINST ATTACK BY THE FLIER.

PREUSS WAS KNOWN TO HIS MENAS "GOODY, GOODY," BECAUSE HE MADE THAT REMARK EVERY TIME ONE OF HIS MEN WAS KILLED, ADDING:

"ANOTHER WOMAN FOR MU."

A223 Bad Nauheim - xxx "free"

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HE SAID THAT WHEN THE WITNESSES WERE BROUGHT FROM LONDON THEY FOUND AN ARMY TELETYPE MESSAGE HAD BEEN RECEIVED "SAYING WE WERE BAD CHARACTERS."

"WE WERE ALWAYS UNDER SUSPICION," HE SAID. "THEN, 12 DAYS AGO, SIX OF US WERE ARRESTED AND THROWN INTO THE GUARDHOUSE AND WEREN'T EVEN TOLD WHY UNTIL YESTERDAY. NOW THEY SAY WE'LL HAVE TO STAY IN THE GUARDHOUSE UNTIL OUR TRIAL. I THINK WE HAVE AS MUCH RIGHT TO BE FREE WHILE AWAITING TRIAL AS THESE OFFICERS HAVE."

A GENERAL PRISONER, MIKE KOBLINSKY OF SAGINAW, MICH., COMPLAINED THAT HIS PICTURE HAD APPEARED IN A UNITED STATES NEWSPAPER INCORRECTLY IDENTIFIED AS A DEFENDANT.

THE TWO POSTPONED TRIALS WERE THOSE OF LT.LEONARD W.ENNIS, PEEKSKILL, N.N.Y., AND PFC.WILLIAM B.NORRIS, MULGA, ALA.. ENNIS IS SEEKING A NEW ATTORNEY TO REPLACE ONE BEING REDEPLOYED SOON, AND NORRIS HAS ASKED MORE TIME FOR PREPARATION OF HIS DEFENSE.

WITNESSES REFUSING TO TESTIFY WERE SGT. SAUL RUSS, BROOKLYN, N.Y.; PVT. PETER H.CLAIM, UNIONTOWN, PA.; PVT. JOSEPH MALLORY (OF 1849 SIXTH ST., N.W.,) WASHINGTON, D.C.; PVT. ANTHONY CALEGERO OF BROOKLYN, N.Y.; PVT. LOUIS L.KARDON (OF 733 DUDLEY ST.,) PHILADELPHIA; AND GENERAL PRISONERS A.L.RICHEY, BIRMINGHAM, ALA.; MIKE KOBLINSKY OF SAGINAW, MICH.; ROBERT E.COX, OMAHA, NEB.; A.BAKER, HARLAN, KY.; JOHN AYERS, ROCK HILL, S.C.; ALBERT BEACH, FALL RIVER, MASS.; OTTO C.HOLT, GILMAN, ILL., AND WILLIAM F.POND, NEW YORK CITY.

MADRID, MAY 29-(AP)-TWO OF SIX FOREIGN MILITARY ATTACHES WHO VISITED THE PYRENEES FRONTIER THE WEEK OF MAY 13 AGREED TODAY THAT SPAIN HAS APPROXIMATELY 150,000 TROOPS IN THAT AREA, ALL OF THEM DISPOSED DEFENSIVELY, AND THAT TOTAL SPANISH ARMY STRENGTH WAS ABOUT A HALF MILLION MEN.

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MILITARY ATTACHES OF THE UNITED STATES, GREAT BRITAIN, CHILE, ARGENTINA, FRANCE AND ITALY MADE THE WEEK'S TRIP FROM THE BAY OF BISCAY TO THE MEDITERRANEAN IN A MOTOR CARAVAN ESCORTED BY SPANISH STAFF OFFICERS.

THE TWO ATTACHES, WHO ASKED THAT THEIR NATIONALITY BE UNSPECIFIED, ALSO AGREED THAT THE SPANISH ARMY HAD BETWEEN 500,000 AND 550,000 MEN, INCLUDING 140,000 TWENTY-ONE-YEAR-OLDS INDUCTED IN APRIL AND NOW TRAINING.

THEY ESTIMATED THE ARMY INCLUDES 280,000 TWENTY-TWO AND TWENTY-THREE-YEAR-OLDS, 70,000 OFFICERS AND PERMANENT CADRES AND 20,000 VAOLUNTEERS.

THE ATTACHES SAID FORCES NEAR THE FRONTIER WERE DISPOSED TO PREVENT INFILTRATIONS OF SMALL GROUPS FROM FRANCE. FRONTIER POSTS, THEY SAID, ARE WIDELY SPACED WITH FREQUENT PATROLS BETWEEN BUT THAT INFILTRATIONS WERE IMPOSSIBLE TO STOP DUE TO THE MOUNTAINOUS WOODED TERRAIN.

ONE ATTACHE ESTIMATED 40 PER CENT OF THE TROOPS NEAREST TO THE FRONTIER ARE INFANTRY AND ADDED THEY APPARENTLY HAVE STRICT ORDERS TO AVOID INCIDENTS, EVEN TO LIMITING TARGET PRACTICE TO AREAS AS FAR AS POSSIBLE FROM THE BORDER.

HE SAID SPANISH OFFICERS ADMITTED THEIR FORTIFICATIONS WERE IMPROVED SINCE THE SPANISH MAQUIS INVASION IN OCTOBER, 1944.

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LAST JANUARY THE SWISS NEWSPAPER GAZETTE DE LAUSANNE QUOTED JOLIOT-CURIE AS SAYING IN AN INTERVIEW THAT FRANCE WAS PREPARING TO CONSTRUCT AN ATOMIC BOMB A FEW WEEKS BEFORE THE GERMAN OCCUPATION IN 1940.

PRIME MINISTER ATTLEE DISCLOSED IN LONDON LAST AUGUST THAT HALBAN AND KOWARSKI HAD FLED BORDEAUX AHEAD OF THE GERMAN INVASION TO ENGLAND WITH A VALUABLE SUPPLY OF "HEAVY WATER" FOR USE IN ALLIED ATOMIC BOMB EXPERIMENTS.

THE INCIDENT WAS PART OF THE STORY OF THE INTERNATIONAL RACE AGAINST TIME TO HARNESS ATOMIC ENERGY.

THE "HEAVY WATER" HAD BEEN BROUGHT FROM NORWAY IN THE SPRING OF 1940 BY A SECRET FRENCH MISSION AND WAS TO HAVE BEEN USED BY A GROUP OF FRENCH SCIENTISTS, AMONG THEM JOLIOT-CURIE, BUT THE GERMAN INVASION CAME TOO SOON.

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BY G.K.HODENFIELD

PARIS, MAY 29-(AP)-MEMORIAL DAY WILL BE OBSERVED AMIDST EUROPE'S WAR SCARS TOMORROW WHEREVER UNITED STATES FIGHTING MEN REST IN THE LONG BROTHERHOOD OF DEATH.

SERVICES HONORING THE 135,926 DEAD AND 18,418 STILL LISTED AS MISSING IN ACTION IN THE SECOND WORLD WAR WILL BE HELD IN 36 MILITARY CEMETERIES IN SEVEN COUNTRIES AND AT HISTORIC SHRINES IN SOME OF THE OLD WORLD'S CAPITALS.

SIMILAR SERVICES ARE PLANNED FOR SIX WORLD WAR ONE CEMETERIES IN FRANCE UNDER AUSPICES OF THE AMERICAN OVERSEAS MEMORIAL DAY ASSOCIATION.

ALTHOUGH MEMORIAL DAY IS PRIMARILY AN AMERICAN COMMEMORATION, REPRESENTATIVES OF ALLIED NATIONS WILL PARTICIPATE IN MOST OF THE CEREMONIES.

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MAJOR RITUALS, UNDER SUPERVISION OF THE AMERICAN GRAVES REGISTRATION COMMAND, WILL BE HELD IN FIVE CEMETERIES: CAMBRIDGE IN ENGLAND; SOLERS, FRANCE; MARGRATEN, HOLLAND; HENRI CHAPPELLE, BELGIUM, AND HAMM, LUXEMBOURG. THEY--AND ALL THE OTHERS--WILL FOLLOW THE SAME SIMPLE, IMPRESSIVE FORM: RELIGIOUS AND SECULAR TRIBUTES, THE PLACING OF WREATHS, MOMENTS OF SILENCE, THE TRADITIONAL VOLLEYS FROM THE RIFLE SQUADS, TAPS, AND THE NATIONAL ANTHEM.

U.S. AMBASSADOR JEFFERSON CAFFERY WILL SPEAK AT SOLERS.

WREATHS WILL BE LAID AT THE TOMB OF FRANCE'S UNKNOWN SOLDIER AT PARIS' ARC DE TRIOMPHE BY CAFFERY, HAROLD L.SMITH, COMMANDER OF PARIS POST NO.1 OF THE AMERICAN LEGION, AND MRS.H.SANUA-SEYMOUR, PRESIDENT OF THE LEGION AUXILIARY.

GEN.JOSEPH T.MCNARNEY, EUROPEAN THEATER COMMANDER, WILL MAKE THE PRINCIPAL ADDRESS AT BOTH HENRI CHAPPELLE AND MARGRATEN WHICH ARE ONLY 12 MILES APART.

AT HAMM, BURIAL PLACE OF GEN.GEORGE S.PATTON, JR., SERVICES WILL BE CONDUCTED BY THE THIRD ARMY WHICH HE LED FROM NORMANDY TO CZECHO-SLOVAKIA. THE THIRD ARMY'S COMMANDER, LT.GEN.GEOFFREY KEYES, WILL MAKE THE MAIN SPEECH.

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NO CEREMONIES ARE SCHEDULED AT CEMETERIES IN GERMANY, SINCE THE BODIES OF VIRTUALLY ALL AMERICANS WHO WERE BURIED THERE TEMPORARILY HAVE BEEN REMOVED TO HOLLAND, BELGIUM, OR LUXEMBOURG IN KEEPING WITH THE DECISION TO LEAVE NO UNITED STATES DEAD IN ENEMY SOIL.

THREE CEREMONIES ARE SCHEDULED FOR LONDON: AT THE CENOTAPH IN WITHE-HALL, THE LINCOLN STATUE IN PARLIAMENT SQUARE, AND AT ST.MARGARET'S WESTMINISTER. AFTER THE LATTER SERVICE, U.S. AMBASSADOR W.AVERELL HARRIMAN WILL LAY A WREATH ON THE TOMB OF THE UNKNOW WARRIO IN WESTMINISTER ABBEY.

FLOWERS AND SMALL FLAGS ARE TO BE PLACED ON THE GRAVES OF 32,000 AMERICANS BURIED IN 24 MILITARY CEMETERIES IN THE MEDITERRANEAN THEATER. LT.GEN.JOHN C.H.LEE, COMMANDER, WILL SPEAK AT NETTUNO ON THE ANZIO BEACHHEAD, WHERE MORE AMERICANS DIED THAN IN ANY OTHER SINGLE BATTLE OF THE ITALIAN CAMPAIGN. THE BRITISH AND FRENCH ARE TAKING PART IN OBSERVANCES IN ITALY, SICILY, AND SARDINIA.

London, May 29-(AP)-The Moscow radio asserted tonight that the United States was attempting to establish a global network of bases to further "American domination of the world."

MINISTER

The commentator quoted Foreign Commissar V. M. Molotov's recent statement, DENIED refused last night by Secretary of State Byrnes, that American circles had formed a bloc with their British friends to establish such bases.

"These circles make no secret of their plans of territorial aggrandizement at the expense of other countries and to the detriment of other countries," the Moscow speaker said.

moscow, may 29--(ap)--a tass dispatch in pravda said today in copenhagen that the arrival of an american military delegation from greenland had created the general opinion that negotiations would be forthcoming on american bases in greenland.

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the dispatch quoted the newspaper "land og folk" (a danish communist publication) as saying that the governor of greenland had stated the americans did not intend to leave their greenland bases.

another newspaper editor was quoted as saying that the american fleet

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already had maneuvered west of greenland and intended similar maneuvers northeast of that island and that therefore it was understandable why varied rumors were expressed regarding the u.s. military delegation's arrival in copenhagen.

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Officials in Washington said yesterday that negotiations were being conducted with Denmark for continued operation of radar and weather stations in Greenland and the Faroe islands. The stations are considered esstial for North Atlantic aviation. Officials said the United States had offered to train Danish personnel to take over the operations when U.S. forces withdraw.

BY REMBERT JAMES

MOSCOW, MAY 29-(AP)-A TASS DISPATCH REPORTING ARRIVAL OF A U.S. MILITARY DELEGATION IN COPENHAGEN WAS CARRIED BY THE NEWSPAPER PRAVDA TODAY UNDER THE HEADLINE, "AMERICANS ENDEAVORING TO MAINTAIN MILITARY BASE IN GREENLAND."

ANOTHER TASS DISPATCH SAID BRITISH SOLDIERS STILL WERE REMAINING IN SYRIA DRESSED IN CIVILIAN CLOTHES.

TASS REPORTED FROM COPENHAGEN THAT ARRIVAL OF THE DELEGATION HAD CREATED THE GENERAL OPINION THAT NEGOTIATIONS WOULD BE FORTHCOMING ON U.S. BASES IN GREENLAND.

WASHINGTON OFFICIALS YESTERDAY SAID NEGOTIATIONS WERE UNDER WAY WITH DENMARK FOR CONTINUED OPERATION OF RADAR AND WEATHER STATIONS IN GREENLAND AND THE FAROE ISLANDS. THEY SAID THE STATIONS WERE CONSIDERED ESSENTIAL AND THAT THE UNITED STATES HAD OFFERED TO TRAIN DANISH PERSONNEL TO TAKE OVER THE OPERATIONS WHEN U.S. FORCES WITHDREW.)

QUOTING THE NEWSPAPER "LAND OF FOLK," (A DANISH COMMUNIST PUBLICATION) TASS SAID THE GOVERNOR OF GREENLAND HAD DECLARED THAT THE AMERICANS DID NOT INTEND TO LEAVE THEIR GREENLAND BASES.

TASS QUOTED ANOTHER NEWSPAPER AS SAYING THAT THE U.S. FLEET HAD MANEUVERED WEST OF GREENLAND AND PLANNED SIMILAR MANEUVERS TO THE NORTHEAST, AND THAT IT THEREFORE WAS UNDERSTANDABLE WHY THERE WERE VARIOUS RUMORS OVER THE COMING OF THE AMERICAN DELEGATION.

THE GREENLAND DISPATCH, UNDER A TWO-COLUMN HEADLINE, AND A SPEECH OF PREMIER JOSE GIRAL OF THE EXILED SPANISH REPUBLICAN REGIME AT A MEETING OF THE UNITED NATIONS COMMISSION ON SPAIN, WERE THE TWO BIGGE: SINGLE FOREIGN PAGE STORIES IN PRAVDA TODAY ASIDE FROM THE REGULAR NUERNBERG STORIES.

IN A DISPATCH FROM BEYROUTH, TASS QUOTED A DAMASCUS NEWSPAPER AS SAYING THAT MANY BRITISH SOLDIERS RECLOTHED IN CIVILIAN DRESS WERE LIVING IN SYRIA SINCE THE FORMALLY-ANNOUNCED EVACUATION OF BRITISH FORCES FROM THAT COUNTRY. IT SAID THESE SOLDIERS MENTIONED DID NOT INCLUDE DEMOBILIZED OFFICERS AND MEN WHO HAD TURNED TO COMMERCE AND WERE REPRESENTING VARIOUS TRADING FIRMS IN SYRIA.

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Moscow, May 29-(AP)-An article in the official newspaper Izvestia

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aid today that despite "enraptured estimates" in the British and American

ress, the British plan for Indian independence "in reality recalls all the

revious constitutional reforms advanced by the British government in India.

CAIRO, MAY 29-(AP)-- REPRESENTATIVES OF SEVEN ARAB STATES,--
KINGS, PRESIDENTS AND PRINCES -- MET HERE TODAY TO ORGANIZE A UNITED
FRONT AGAINST JEWISH IMMIGRATION TO PALESTINE.

THE IMMEDIATE CONCERN OF THE CONFERENCE, SCHEDULED
TO CONTINUE FOR TWO DAYS, WAS THE BRITISH-AMERICAN INQUIRY COMMITTEE'S
REPORT ON PALESTINE, WHICH RECOMMENDED THE ADMISSION OF 100,000
ADDITIONAL JEWS TO THE COUNTRY THIS YEAR.

ONE HIGH ARAB OFFICIAL SAID THE REPORT HAD HAD THE EFFECT
OF SERIOUSLY LOWERING AMERICAN PRESTIGE IN THE MIDDLE EAST.

"AMERICAN PRESTIGE WAS EXTREMELY HIGH IN THE MIDDLE EAST
BEFORE THE PALESTINE REPORT, BUT NOW MUCH OF THAT PRESTIGE IS GONE,"
SAID THIS SPOKESMAN, ADVISER TO
ONE OF THE ARAB RULERS. "MANY OFFICIALS I HAVE TALKED TO FEEL BRITAIN
HAS MANEUVERED THE UNITED STATES INTO A POSITION OF DOING ITS UN-
PLEASANT WORK ON THE QUESTION."

THE CONFERENCE WAS CONVENED AT THE INVITATION OF KING
FAROUK OF EGYPT. THOSE IN ATTENDANCE WERE KING ABDULLAH OF TRANSJORDAN;
AMIR SAUD, CROWN PRINCE OF SAUDI ARABIA; AMIR ABDULLAH, CROWN PRINCE
AND REGENT OF IRAQ; SHEIK BECHARA KHOURY, PRESIDENT OF LEBANON; AL
SAYED SHUKRI AL KUWATLY, PRESIDENT OF SYRIA, AND SIEF EL ISLAM (SWORD
OF ISLAM), REPRESENTING YEMEN.

(A JERUSALEM DISPATCH SAID THAT E.KAPLAN, TREASURER OF THE
JEWISH AGENCY, HAD ANNOUNCED HIS INTENTION OF LEAVING FOR THE UNITED
STATES SHORTLY TO NEGOTIATE LOANS FROM AMERICAN BANKS TO COVER PART
OF THE COST OF THE PROPOSED EMIGRATION OF 100,000 JEWS FROM
EUROPE TO PALESTINE. HE ESTIMATED THE COST OF THE EMIGRATION WOULD
BE ABOUT $120,000,000.

(IN ENGLAND, THE ARCHBISHOP OF YORK , IN A LEAFLET REPORTING
ON HIS VISIT TO THE MIDDLE EAST LAST MARCH, DESCRIBED PALESTINE AS
"AN ARMED CAMP" AND SAID BRITAIN "WOULD WELCOME HELP FROM THE UNITED
STATES IN THE TASK OF RESTORING ORDER."

(THE ARCHBISHOP SAID THAT WITHDRAWAL OF BRITISH TROOPS
FROM PALESTINE AT THE PRESENT TIME"WOULD LEAD TO IMMEDIATE AND
PROLONGED BLOODSHED." HE ADDED THAT "NO PLEDGE WAS EVER GIVEN BY THE
BRITISH GOVERNMENT THAT PALESTINE WOULD BE HANDED OVER TO THE JEWS" AND
DECLARED THAT "CHRISTENDOM WOULD BE DEEPLY STIRRED IF ITS SACRED PLACES
WERE TRANSFERRED EITHER TO JEWS OR TO ARABS.")

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MANILA,MAY 30-(AP)-TWO HUGE AND ALMOST PRICELESS CRYSTAL CHANDELIERS, MISSING SINCE THE JAPANESE OCCUPATION AND BELIEVED STOLEN BY THE INVADERS, TODAY WERE RETURNED TO THE MALACANAN PALACE DINING HALL BY A FILIPINO WORKMAN.

THE WORKMAN EXPLAINED THAT HE HAD TAKEN THE CHANDELIERS DOWN TO CLEAN THEM WHEN THE JAPANESE STRUCK. SO HE JUST BURIED THEM UNTIL THINGS QUIETED DOWN.

TOKYO,MAY 29-(AP)-ALLIED HEADQUARTERS TODAY CHARGED JUNJI SASAKI, FORMER JAPANESE SERGEANT, WITH SLAYING THREE UNARMED FILIPINO CIVILIANS AND WITH TORTURING OTHERS, AND ORDERED HIM TRIED IN MANILA.

PROSECUTORS WILL BE LT.JAMES H.ROSS OF OKLAHATCHIE,MISS., AND LT. FELIX L.FINLEY,JR., OF PICKENS,S.C.

MANILA,MAY 30-(AP)-PAUL V MCNUTT SAID TODAY THAT AMERICAN INVESTMEN AND ENTERPRISE IN THE PHILIPPINES MUST BE PRIMARILY FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE ISLANDS AND WARNED "AMERICAN CARPETBAGGERS" TO STAY AWAY.

THE U.S. COMMISSIONER STRESSED IN A MEMORIAL DAY ADDRESS THAT AMERICANS SHOULD NOT ATTEMPT TO TAKE ADVANTAGE OF THE EQUAL RIGHTS CLAUSE IN THE PHILIPPINES REHABILITATION BILL.

"I HAVE ASSURED THE FILIPINO PEOPLE THAT THE EQUAL-RIGHTS CLAUSE IS NOT AN OPEN INVITATION TO EXPLOITATION," MCNUTT DECLARED. "IN A SENS IT IS A DECLARATION OF NATIONAL POLICY, CALLING ON INDIVIDUAL AMERICA TO JOIN IN DISCHARGING OUR GREAT OBLIGATIONS TO THE PHILIPPINES."

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TOKYO,MAY 29-(AP)-LEE KUN SHUN, A KOREAN, MUST SERVE TEN YEARS IN PRISON FOR THE MURDER OF A JAPANESE, DESPITE AN APPEAL WRITTEN IN BLOOD BY HIS SON, LEE KUN MOH, WHO SOUGHT TO SERVE THE TERM FOR HIS FATHER.

SECOND LT.HARRY BELL, MONROE,LA., OF THE 82ND MILITARY GOVERNMENT GROUP, TODAY REVIEWED THE CASE, TRIED IN JAPANESE COURTS, AND DECLINED TO REVISE THE DECISION.

LEE KUN SHUN WAS CONVICTED OF SLAYING A JAPANESE WHO HAD KILLED ANOTHER SON.

YOKOHAMA,MAY 29-(AP)-THE ARMY'S 98TH SIGNAL BATTALION, ALL COMPANIES OF WHICH EARNED THE MERITORIOUS SERVICE UNIT PLAQUE FOR OUTSTANDING WORK IN THE PACIFIC WAR, WILL BE INACTIVATED MAY 31.

THE 98TH LANDED AT ORO BAY, BELOW BUNA, IN THE EARLY DAYS OF THE FIGHT FOR NEW GUINEA, AND PARTICIPATED IN THE SANSAPOR, AITAPE, MOROTAI AND PHILIPPINES CAMPAIGNS. IT HAS SERVED WITH THE OCCUPATION FORCES IN JAPAN SINCE SEPT.2, 1945.

(270)

TOKYO,MAY 30-(AP)-GENERAL MACARTHUR'S HEADQUARTERS TODAY REPORTED THAT THE LOWEST PERCENTAGE RATIO OF TROOPS TO POPULATION IN ANY OCCUPIED COUNTRY--ONE-FOURTH OF ONE PERCENT--IS ON DUTY IN JAPAN. IT SAID THIS COMPARED WITH 1.84 IN U.S.-OCCUPIED GERMANY.

IT ALSO STATED THAT OCCUPATION COSTS IN JAPAN ARE BEING PAID BY THE JAPANESE GOVERNMENT AND THAT FOOD IMPORTS FOR THE CIVILIAN POPULATION ARE BEING PAID FOR BY AN EXCHANGE OF COMMODITIES.

HEADQUARTERS SAID MILITARY GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES REPORT THAT U.S. TAXPAYERS ARE PAYING $1,000,000 PER YEAR FOR OCCUPATION OF GERMANY--MAINLY FOR FOOD IN THE AMERICAN ZONE.

THE REPORT LISTED 152,000 U.S. AND 38,000 BRITISH COMMONWEALTH TROOPS IN JAPAN, WHICH HAS APPROXIMATELY 75,000,000 POPULATION. IT SAID THE SECOND LOW U.S. ZONE IS KOREA, WITH 50,000 TROOPS FOR 17,000,000, OR THREE-TENTHS OF ONE PERCENT.

IT LISTED THE SOVIET ZONE IN AUSTRIA AS THE HIGHEST RATIO OF TROOPS AT 6.60 PERCENT ON THE BASIS OF 140,000 SOLDIERS TO 2,120,000 POPULATION.

HEADQUARTERS ISSUED THIS LIST OF TROOP-POPULATION RATIOS, COMPILED FROM AVAILABLE FIGURES:

	TROOPS	POPULATION	PCT.RATIO
JAPA	190,000	75,000,000	.0025
KORE U.7UUUVV			

FROM AVAILABLE FIGURES:

	TROOPS	POPULATION	PCT.RATIO
JAPAN	190,000	75,000,000	.0025
KOREA, U.S. ZONE	50,000	17,000,000	00.30
ITALY	380,000	43,000,000	.0083
AUSTRIA, BRITISH ZONE . . .	24,000	1,937,000	.0121
AUSTRIA, U.S. ZONE	24,000	1,894,000	.0129
GERMANY, BRITISH ZONE . . .	350,000	22,000,000	.0159
GERMANY, FRENCH ZONE	111,000	6,393,000	.0174
GERMANY, U.S. ZONE	315,000	17,156,000	.0184
KOREA, SOVIET ZONE	200,000	9,000,000	.0222
GERMANY, SOVIET ZONE	700,000	19,694,000	.0355
AUSTRIA, FRENCH ZONE	37,000	777,000	.0476
AUSTRIA, SOVIET ZONE	140,000	2,120,000	.0660

(EDS: KOREA, U.S. ZONE PCT. READ ".0030")

YOKOHAMA,MAY 29 (AP)-TORANOSHIN AKAMATSU, FORMER OSAKA PRISON CAMP GUARD, PLEADED INNOCENT TODAY AT THE OPENING OF HIS TRIAL ON CHARGES OF BEATING AN AMERICAN PRISONER TO DEATH AND COMMITTING ATROCITIES AGAINST OTHERS.

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AKAMATSU IS CHARGED WITH THE DEATH OF PVT.ROBERT H.HILL, BOX 506, MORRIS CITY, ILL., AND WITH CONTRIBUTING TO THE DEATH OF CPL.VIRGIL E. BYRD, 956 WEST 3RD ST., MT.CARMEL, ILL.

HE IS CHARGED WITH CRUELTIES AGAINST THE FOLLOWING:

MM1/C CLIFFORD W.SEIFERT, 6334 TORRESDALE, PHILADELPHIA; SGT.

1945

JOSEPH W.BLACK, 523 MICHIGAN AVE., GLADSTONE, MICH.; SK2/C RICHARD A. BEAN, 3419 EAST NINTH ST., INDIANAPOLIS; LT.COL.JAMES J.MARTIN, DOTHAN, ALA.; SGT.HERSCHEL G.HEIMANN, 2756 OLIVE ST., ST.LOUIS, MO.; PVT. LEWIS E.WILLIAMS, SISSETON, S.D.; CPL.CLARENCE E.CRANE, 121 EAST 1ST AVE., WILLIAMSON, W.VA.; PVT.ALBERT P.NAYMICK, RT.1, NORTH JACKSON, OHIO.

SEOUL, MAY 30-(AP)-AN OUTBREAK OF CHOLERA AMONG KOREANS REPATRIATED FROM CHINA WAS REPORTED TODAY BY THE MILITARY GOVERNMENT. THE ANNOUNCEMENT SAID THERE ARE NO CASES AMONG AMERICAN OCCUPATION TROOPS.

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DS252APS

TOKYO, MAY 30-(AP)-OCCUPATION HEADQUARTERS RULED TODAY THAT AMERICAN PERSONNEL MARRIED IN JAPAN MUST ABIDE BY THE JAPANESE CIVIL CODE TO ESTABLISH LEGALITY OF THEIR WEDLOCK. IT ORDERED THE JAPANESE TO ARRANGE "MUTUALLY SATISFACTORY MECHANICAL PROCEDURE FOR REGISTRATION OF THE MARRIAGES OF AMERICAN CITIZENS."

THERE HAVE BEEN FEW MARRIAGES OF AMERICANS AND JAPANESE DURING THE OCCUPATION.

DS253APS

TOKYO, MAY 30-(AP)-TWO EMISSARIES FROM THE TRIBE OF AINU, HAIRY ABORIGINES FROM NORTHERN HOKKAIDO, CALLED TODAY TO TELL EMPEROR HIROHITO THEY WANT THEIR LAND BACK.

THE TRIBESMEN DIDN'T GET TO SEE THE EMPEROR BUT DID LEAVE NOTES DEMANDING RESTORATION OF 100,000 ACRES FROM WHICH THEY WERE EVICTED IN THE LAST CENTURY.

DS254APS

URAGA, JAPAN, MAY 30-(AP)-THE RUSSIAN SHIP KHABAROVSK ARRIVED TODAY FROM VLADIVOSTOK WITH 90 JAPANESE PEACETIME DIPLOMATS INCLUDING NAOTAKE SATO, FORMER AMBASSADOR TO MOSCOW. THEY WERE CAUGHT IN RUSSIA WHEN THAT NATION ENTERED THE WAR AGAINST JAPAN.

DS255APS

TOKYO, MAY 30-(AP)-IF THERE'S ANOTHER WAR, DON'T LOOK FOR AID FROM THE JAPANESE RED CROSS.

JIJI NEWS AGENCY POINTED OUT TODAY THAT IF JAPAN'S PROPOSED WAR-OUTLAWING CONSTITUTION IS ADOPTED, THE RED CROSS WOULD BE COMPELLED TO CONFINE ITS DUTIES TO PEACETIME WELFARE.

BY HARRY T.MONTGOMERY

MONTREAL, MAY 29-(AP)-THE GOVERNMENT SUMMONED IGOR GOUZENKO TO COURT TODAY TO SUPPORT A PROSECUTION CHARGE THAT FRED ROSE, ONLY COMMUNIST MEMBER OF CANADA'S PARLIAMENT, WAS THE CONTACT MAN FOR A RUSSIAN SPY RING IN CANADA.

GOUZENKO, FORMER CODE CLERK IN THE SOVIET EMBASSY IN OTTAWA, TOLD THE STORY WHICH LED TO A GOVERNMENT INVESTIGATION AND SUBSEQUENT CHARGES AGAINST A SCORE OF PERSONS FOR ALLEGED PARTICIPATION IN A WARTIME ESPIONAGE NETWORK IN CANADA.

ROSE, A 38-YEAR-OLD FORMER ELECTRICIAN, SAT APPARENTLY UNMOVED IN THE PRISONER'S BOX YESTERDAY AS F. PHILLIPE BRAIS, SPECIAL CROWN PROSECUTOR, TOLD THE JURY THAT ROSE WAS A KEY FIGURE IN THE SPY RING.

"THROUGH THE WEB OF THE SPY MOVEMENT, THE FIGURE OF THE ACCUSED WILL BE SEEN WEAVING IN AND OUT OF THE WHOLE PICTURE," BRAIS TOLD THE JURORS.

HE SAID THE PROSECUTION WOULD SHOW THAT ROSE WAS THE MAN THROUGH WHOM RUSSIAN AGENTS FIRST WORKED TO FIND OTHERS WILLING TO UNDERTAKE ESPIONAGE ON BEHALF OF THE SOVIET UNION "FOR PURPOSES PREJUDICIAL TO THE SAFETY AND INTERESTS OF CANADA."

FOUR PROSECUTION WITNESSES TESTIFIED YESTERDAY.

BY HARRY T.MONTGOMERY

SECOND NIGHT LEAD ROSE

MONTREAL, MAY 29-(AP)-A DEFENSE MOTION TO BAR AS EVIDENCE DOCUMENTS STOLEN FROM THE RUSSIAN EMBASSY IN OTTAWA WAS DISMISSED TODAY AT THE TRIAL OF FRED ROSE, COMMUNIST MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT CHARGED WITH CONSPIRACY IN THE SOVIET ESPIONAGE CASE.

CHIEF DEFENSE COUNSEL JOSEPH COHEN PLEADED THAT THE DOCUMENTS WERE "INVIOLABLE" UNDER INTERNATIONAL LAW OF DIPLOMATIC IMMUNITY AND ASSERTED THAT AS A MATTER OF UPHOLDING PUBLIC LAW THEY SHOULD NOT BE USED AGAINST ROSE.

JUSTICE WILFRID LAZURE, IN DISMISSING THE MOTION, RULED THAT THE PRIVILEGE OF DIPLOMATIC IMMUNITY SHOULD BE INVOKED ONLY BY AN AMBASSADOR OR HIS REPRESENTATIVE AND THAT IT SHOULD BE INVOKED ONLY WHEN THE PERSON ON TRIAL IS AN ALIEN AND A CITIZEN OF THE COUNTRY AFFECTED.

BY HARRY T.MONTGOMERY

MONTREAL, MAY 29-(AP)-THE COURT TRYING FRED ROSE, COMMUNIST MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT ACCUSED OF CONSPIRACY IN THE SOVIET ESPIONAGE CASE, WAS ASKED BY DEFENSE COUNSEL TODAY TO RULE INADMISSABLE DOCUMENTS STOLEN FROM THE RUSSIAN EMBASSY IN MOSCOW. THE DOCUMENTS PROVIDE THE BACKBONE OF THE GOVERNMENT'S CASE.

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CHIEF DEFENSE COUNSEL JOSEPH COHEN PLEADED THAT THE DOCUMENTS WERE "INVIOLABLE" UNDER INTERNATIONAL LAW OF DIPLOMATIC IMMUNITY. HE ASSERTED THAT JUDGE WILFRID LAZURE SHOULD, AS A MATTER OF UPHOLDING PUBLIC LAW, REFUSE TO PERMIT THE DOCUMENTS TO BE USED AGAINST ROSE.

THE JUDGE SUGGESTED THAT IN THE PRESENT CASE IT WAS A CANADIAN CITIZEN ON TRIAL AND NOT RUSSIAN SUBJECTS WHOSE CASE MIGHT BE AF-

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FECTED BY DIPLOMATIC IMMUNITY. COHEN REPLIED THAT IT WAS A MATTER OF PUBLIC LAW WHICH ANYONE COULD RAISE IN THE PUBLIC INTEREST.

JUSTICE LAZURE, WHO DID NOT RULE IMMEDIATELY, OBSERVED THAT DIPLOMATIC IMMUNITY WAS A PRIVILEGE GIVEN TO A FOREIGN POWER, THAT THE FOREIGN POWER SHOULD CLAIM THE IMMUNITY AND THAT AN ORDINARY CITIZEN COULD NOT CLAIM PROTECTION UNDER IT.

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COHEN REPLIED THAT IT WAS THE DUTY OF THE COURT TO PROTECT THAT PRIVILEGE AND ASSERTED THAT "NO ONE HAS TO CLAIM IT."

THE DOCUMENTS IN QUESTION WERE STOLEN FROM THE RUSSIAN EMBASSY IN OTTAWA BY IGOR GOUZENKO, 27-YEAR-OLD FORMER CODE CLERK WHO FLED THE EMBASSY LAST SEPTEMBER AND PLACED HIMSELF AND THE PAPERS AT THE DISPOSAL OF THE GOVERNMENT.

GOUZENKO AND THE DOCUMENTS PROVIDED THE BASIC FRAMEWORK UPON WHICH A TWO-MAN ROYAL COMMISSION CHARGED 14 PERSONS WITH CONSPIRACY AND VIOLATIONS OF THE OFFICIAL SECRETS ACT IN COOPERATING WITH A MOSCOW-DIRECTED ESPIONAGE "NETWORK" IN CANADA.

GOUZENKO, ON THE WITNESS STAND BRIEFLY THIS MORNING, GAVE TESTIMONY CONFINED TO A REPETITION OF THAT HE PRESENTED AT ROSE'S PRELIMINARY HEARING HERE IN MARCH AND ALSO LATER IN OTTAWA IN THE CASES OF OTHERS ACCUSED.

COHEN HAD JUST FINISHED HIS PLEA AT THE LUNCHEON RECESS. THE PROSECUTION WAS PREPARED TO REPLY IN THE AFTERNOON.

BUDAPEST, MAY 28--(DELAYED)--(AP)--HUNGARIAN

POLITICAL SOURCES SAID TODAY PREMIER FERENC NAGY WOULD LEAVE JUNE 2 FOR A VISIT TO LONDON AND POSSIBLY TO WASHINGTON TO DISCUSS THE PEACE PLAN AND POSSIBLY ECONOMIC MATTERS.

Frankfurt, Germany, May 29--(ap)--The American-controlled Dana news agency said today that Col. George R. Quarles, agriculture chief of the American military government in Bavaria, had disclosed in Munich that a drought had caused an estimated 30 to 40 per cent loss in Bavarian rye and hay.

Bavaria is the principal food producing area in [redacted] for the United States occupation zone in Germany.

Rome, May 29--(ap)--An address of pope pius xii to the sacred college of cardinals in reply to their greetings on the occasion of his [redacted] day, the birthday of st. eugen, will be broadcast by the vatican radio [redacted] MAY 30 1946 [redacted] saturday at 9:45 p. m. [redacted] (3:45 a. m., est).

Prague, May 29--(ap)--Dr. [redacted] Slavik, who was associated with President Eduard Benes in the Czechoslovak exiled government in London during the war, has been appointed ambassador to the United States and to Haiti and the Dominican Republic. The post had been vacant.

Slavik's appointment generally was taken to mean that Jan Masaryk's position as foreign minister was unchanged by the recent elections. Masaryk had been considered as a possible appointee to Washington.

Munich, Germany, May 29--(ap)--The resignation of Dr. Wilhelm Hoegner, minister-president of Bavaria, was refused today by Brig. Gen. Walter J. Muller, American military governor of Bavaria.

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Hoegner, a member of the Social Democratic Party, offered his resignation after his party was defeated by the Christian Social Union in Sunday's city elections.

He said he felt he no longer had the confidence of the Bavarian people, but Muller said he had every confidence in Hoegner and his administration.

(ADVANCE) CHICAGO, MAY 29-(AP)-DR. ALBERT EINSTEIN SAID TONIGHT THAT "AN AGREEMENT ON A GRAND SCALE" WITH RUSSIA WAS NECESSARY FOR FUTURE WORLD PEACE BUT THAT THE UNITED STATES HAD BEEN TRAVELING IN THE OPPOSITE DIRECTION SINCE THE END OF THE WAR.

IN A SPEECH PREPARED FOR BROADCAST FROM HIS HOME IN PRINCETON, N.J., TO A RALLY SPONSORED BY STUDENTS FOR FEDERAL WORLD GOVERNMENT, THE SCIENTIST SAID THE ONLY HOPE OF WORLD PROTECTION AGAINST FUTURE DESTRUCTION "LIES IN THE SECURING OF PEACE IN A SUPER-NATIONAL WAY."

"A WORLD GOVERNMENT MUST BE CREATED WHICH IS ABLE TO SOLVE CONFLICTS BETWEEN NATIONS BY JUDICIAL DECISIONS. X X X IT IS APPARENT THAT THE DEVELOPMENT OF POLITICAL RELATIONS IN THE YEAR WHICH HAS ELAPSED SINCE THE CONCLUSION OF THE SECOND WORLD WAR HAS BROUGHT US IN NO WAY NEARER TO THE ACHIEVEMENT OF THIS GOAL. THE UNITED NATIONS AS IT STANDS TODAY HAS NEITHER THE MILITARY FORCE NOR THE LEGAL BASIS TO BRING ABOUT A STATE OF INTERNATIONAL SECURITY. X X X

"IT IS NO EXAGGERATION TO SAY THAT THE SOLUTION OF THE REAL PROBLEM IS LINKED SOLELY TO AN AGREEMENT ON A GRAND SCALE BETWEEN THIS COUNTRY AND RUSSIA, FOR IF SUCH AN AGREEMENT COULD BE ACHIEVED THEN THESE TWO POWERS ALONE WOULD BE ABLE TO CAUSE OTHER NATIONS TO GIVE UP THEIR SOVEREIGNTY TO THE DEGREE NECESSARY FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF MILITARY SECURITY FOR ALL."

THE UNITED STATES, HE CONTENDED, NOT ONLY HAD FAILED TO MAKE A "SERIOUS ATTEMPT" TO REACH AN AGREEMENT WITH RUSSIA, BUT "THE OPPOSITE HAS HAPPENED."

Berlin, May 29--(ap)--An informed American source said today that objections by the Russians blocked a United States proposal for a quadripartite commission to enter the four occupation zones of Germany to inspect the progress of German disarmament.

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Declaring the Russians objected to letting the other Allied powers inspect the factories in the Soviet zone, the informant said the blocking of the American proposal in the Allied Control Authority's coordinating committee yesterday "shows that the iron curtain isn't down yet."

He said the Russians—who repeatedly have accused the British of maintaining undisbanded former German Army units in the British zone—balked on that part of the American proposal which called for an inspection of the economic phases of [redacted] disarmament as well as military phases.

"Apparently they don't want us to see their factories and what goes on in them," [redacted] the informant said, "and this after we've let their representatives and the representatives of pretty nearly all our European Allied nations get into the [redacted] factories in our zone on inspection tours to evaluate and claim reparations."

apr/Kasischkes 01835/tho/505p

U.N. FINISHES GATHERING OF SPANISH DATA

Mass Of Late Evidence May Delay Report By Subcommittee

New York, May 30 (AP)—The United Nations Security Council subcommittee investigating Franco Spain closed its books on further evidence tonight and tackled a huge pile of documents which might force it to report after tomorrow's deadline set by the Council.

Supplementary reports submitted by the United States, Great Britain and France must be checked and considered before the subcommittee can complete its report. The latest United States material alone contains a great volume of information plus 25,000 microfilmed pages of documents captured from German archives and Italian documents bearing on Spain.

The British report was said not to be so long, but a French source declared its delegation's supplementary document was quite lengthy.

MIGHT

Dr. Herbert V. Evatt, Australian Foreign Minister and chairman of the subcommittee, has been pushing hard for completion of the report by the "due date." But he apparently did not reckon on the flood of last-minute material, and United Nations sources said it would not be possible to complete the new material in time for the Council's deadline.

These sources considered it likely, however, that the report would be completed before the next Security Council meeting, which apparently is not in the cards until late next week.

Meanwhile, Siam's protest to Trygve Lie, United Nations secretary general, against "unjustified aggression" by French forces from Indo-China was under consideration by the Council members, but there was no hint that it would be brought before the Council in the near future.

Message Sent To Truman

It was announced by the Siamese legation in London that the same message had been sent to President Truman, Prime Minister Attlee, Premier Stalin and Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek.

A communique from the French High Commission in Saigon, published in Paris, said that French forces entered Siamese territory recently in pursuit of "Anamite and Laotien rebels" who raided French Indo-China.

The communiqué said these were the incidents "that seem to be the basis for the campaign carried out by the Siamese authorities to stir up world public opinion."

bloody undeclared frontier war, in a treaty between the Vichy French and Siam signed March 11, 1941, which gave Siam the northwestern bulge of Cambodia and Laotien territory around Paklay. Japan played the role of mediator.

French press agency.

The bulletin said the latest occurred last Friday, when French troops chased a group of from 50 to 80 rebels," across the Mekong river frontier and remained in Siamese territory three hours. Three Siamese "carrying French arms" were killed in the affray, it said. (AFO)

Possible U.N. Handling Of Siam Issue Analyzed

C. Burdick

New York, May 30 (AP)—Siam's complaint to the United Nations of "unjustified aggression" by French forces from Indo-China can obtain an early hearing before the Security Council, it was authoritatively stated today, in one of two ways:

1. Any member of the U.N. may bring the situation to the attention of the Council, or

2. Siam as a nonmember party to a dispute may force the matter before the Council by formalizing a charge against France and by accepting in advance "the obligations of Pacific settlement."

Thus far the Bangkok Government has asked only for United Nations assistance, sympathy and co-operation in a cablegram circulated among the membership by Secretary-General Trygve Lie without recommendation for Security Council action.

Willing To Mediate

However, a Bangkok dispatch last night quoted Siamese Government sources as declaring willingness to have the United Nations or some other international organization mediate Siam's border dispute with French Indo-China.

These sources said a small French force remained on Siamese territory along the Mekong north of Nongkhai after a river-crossing that began last Friday. They declared the Government had received no replies to protests lodged with the British and American legations in Bangkok and no explanation from the French.

Taken Back Under Japs?

The Siamese said the dispute goes back to 1893, when the early French empire builders sent a warship to Bangkok and demanded 90,000 square miles of borderland, which Siam ceded in a treaty in 1907.

Then, they said, when the Japanese gained control of Indo-China in 1940 the Siamese took back 20,000 square miles of the Kingdom of Cambodia and Laos colony, both parts of the Indo-China union.

This was formalized, after a

Both Britain and the United States indicated willingness to hear the Siamese case if a formal charge is brought. France, a permanent Big Five member of the Council, gave no indication of what course she would take.

Iranian Case

Meanwhile, the Iranian case was further complicated last night by the announcement in Washington that Iranian Ambassador Hussein Ala had been instructed by his Government to make no further statements before the Council.

The United Nations Organizations, in recess today, will resume operations tomorrow in meetings of the Economic and Social Council and the Security Council's subcommittee on Spain, which had hoped to complete its report by the Friday deadline. However, the subcommittee has received from Britain and the United States a last-minute deluge of information, including 35,000 microfilmed pages of documents captured from German archives and additional captured Italian documents bearing on Spain.

By unanimous agreement yesterday between the International Labor Organization, an appendage of the old League of Nations, and United Nation conferees, the International Labor Organization becomes a specialized agency of the United Nations.

FRENCH EXPLAIN FORAYS INTO SIAM

PARIS, May 30.—(AP) A French communique said tonight French forces had entered Siamese territory on a number of occasions in the last few weeks in pursuit of "Anamite and Laotien rebels" who were marauding in Indo-China.

The high command in Saigon issued the communique—concerning incidents about which Siam has complained to the United Nations—and it was published here by the

Spain Agency Denies Propaganda Charge

Madrid, May 30 (AP)—The official Spanish news agency, Efe, denied today a United States charge that it secretly agreed during the war to distribute German propaganda.

[The charge was made by the United States Government in a memorandum presented recently to the United Nations Security Council's subcommittee on Spain.]

Economic Council Signs Agreement With I.L.O.

New York, May 30 (AP)—A draft agreement between the United Nations Economic and Social Council and the International Labor Organization, the oldest intergovernmental organization in existence, was signed today.

Sir Ramaswami Mudaliar, president, signed for the council and Guildhaume Myrddin-Evans, chairman of the I.L.O. governing board, signed for the I.L.O.

Sir Ramaswami said the agreement would be put before the Economic and Social Council next week. If approved there, it will go to the United Nations General Assembly in September for final United Nations approval. It also must be approved by the general conference of the I.L.O. next September in Montreal.

W[redacted] Policies

MIGHT

The agreement would make the I.L.O. a specialized agency of the United Nations. The I.L.O. and Economic and Social Council would coordinate "policies and activities" in the field of world trade and labor agreements.

The I.L.O. was founded in 1919 as a part of the League of Nations. It has 47 member nations and 67 international agreements on wages, working conditions and such matters.

Sir Ramaswami said the Economic and Social Council would meet at 10.30 A.M. tomorrow to consider reports and recommendations of various commissions.

STETTINIUS QUITS U. N., COMMENTATOR REPORTS

WASHINGTON, May 30—(AP) Ray Henle, news commentator, said

tonight in an MBS broadcast he was informed that Edward Stettinius has sent President Truman his resignation as U. S. representative on the United Nations Security council.

The White House declined to comment on the report. State department officials said they had no information concerning it. Stettinius could not be reached immediately.

Henle said Mr. Truman has been "sitting on" the reported resignation for two or three days, concerned that it might "upset the waters in the international kettle." He said that Stettinius was dissatisfied with his relations with the State department and felt he was being reated as "something of a messenger boy."

Churchill Favors U.S. Principles For India

London, May 30 (AP)—Winston Churchill cited the American Declaration of Independence tonight in promising that the Conservative party would do its utmost to "protect the future of the 60,000,000 untouchables" in India.

Replying to [illegible] group's protest against British Cabinet mission's proposals for an independent Indian government were "a shameful betrayal" of the untouchables' cause, the opposition leader told the organization in a message:

"We shall take our stand on the broad principles set forth in the American Declaration of Independence, that all men are born free and equal and entitled to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness."

Britain Continuing 18-Year-Old Draft

London, May 30 (AP)—George Isaacs, Minister of Labor and National Service, announced today a British policy of continued conscription of 18-year-old men to maintain a draftee armed force until mid-1950.

All men drafted during 1947 will serve two years. In 1948, conscripts' length of service will be progressively reduced each two months so that those called up in the last two months of 1948 will serve only a year and a half, Isaacs told the House of Commons.

Women's branches of the Army, Navy and Air Force will be continued on a voluntary basis, he said.

Men Now In Uniform

All men already in uniform by the end of this year will be mustered out on present age and service bases, Isaacs added, saying all now serving would be released by the end of 1948. All who were drafted before 1944 will be let out by the end of 1947, he said.

The Government "has endeavored to make the scheme as flexible as possible to enable adjustments to be made in either direction if unforeseen developments should arise," Isaacs said.

The 18-year-old draft was expected to yield 190,000 a year in both 1947 and 1948.

Drafting of university and prep school students would be delayed long enough after their eighteenth birthdays to allow them to complete the year's schooling.

After 1946, industrial deferments, except for building workers, miners and farm workers, will cease, Isaacs said. However, deferment will be granted to apprentices to allow them to finish their industrial training.

London, May 30 (AP)—A Reuter dispatch from Tehran today reported that Iranian Premier Ahmed Qavam had asked for the resignations of all his ministers because Premier Jafar Pishevari, of the self-proclaimed Azerbaijan autonomous government, had refused to continue negotiations with the present regime. All the ministers complied, the dispatch said.

Vatican Radio Broadcasts Letter Banned by A.M.G.

German Bishops Assail Allied Occupation Policies

LONDON, May 30 (AP).—The Vatican radio broadcast without comment tonight a pastoral letter by Catholic bishops of western Germany criticizing Allied occupation policies. The letter was prepared for reading at Easter Sunday services, but was halted in the American zone at the request of military government officials.

[An official American source said on April 26 that the letter was "offensive and derogatory to the Allies" and "incited resentment, unrest and possibly riot." Released to American correspondents at that time, the letter assailed what it termed "revolting proceedings" in Soviet-occupied Germany, compared the denazification program to a "nightmare" and said "hundreds of thousands, if not millions," of German war prisoners were being forced to do slave labor.]

WILL SUPPLY FRANCE

LONDON, May 30 — (AP) Hector McNeil, under secretary of state for foreign affairs, told Commons today that Britain will supply aircraft and equipment for units of the French air force in France, French North Africa, French Equatorial Africa and Indo-China, including maintenance requirements for three years.

Prosecution Rests In Ex-Sailor's Trial

Greenock, Scotland, May 30 (AP). The prosecution closed its case today before a United States court-martial trying Joseph J. Hagins, 22, of Jacksonville, Fla., on charges of manslaughter in the slaying of two British Marines.

Hagins, formerly stationed at Greenock with the United States Navy, was convicted of murder eighteen months ago, but appealed and won a retrial.

Mailman Milton W. Oakes, the only prosecution witness, today testified that Hagins was on a "crying drunk" a half hour before the Marines were stabbed fatally in a fight in a Red Cross club.

"Hagins was complaining that he had not been receiving any mail from his mother," Oakes told the court. "He was leaning on my shoulder and I was giving him a bit of sympathy because he was in a very depressed state."

Britain's Homage To U.S. Dead

London, May 30 (AP)—On grassed slopes at Cambridge, in Plymouth's blitzed Church of St. Andrews and on the Castlereach Hills of Northern Ireland, Britons and Americans jointly honored the memory of American war dead today.

At Plymouth's St. Andrews a memorial service was held for two American seaman who died in the War of 1812 against Britain—William Henry Allen, commander of the United States brig Argus, and Richard Delphy, midshipman.

Lord Mayor's Address Read

"We are proud to remember those chivalrous acts which took place 133 years ago," said the Lord Mayor of Plymouth. "Their bodies were laid in the same place as Frobisher and Drake. May this door of unity, erected in their memory, never be barred by hatred, prejudice or evil."

In the cemetery on Madingly Hill, on the outskirts of Cambridge—where lie some 5,800 Americans who died during World War II, Lincoln's Gettysburg Address was read by Henry E. Stebbins, first secretary of the United States Embassy.

Prayer Is Offered

Prayer was offered by Chaplain James R. O'Neill, United States Army, and wreaths were laid by Lieutenant General Sir Oliver Leese, British army; RAF Air Commodore A. Hesketh; Admiral W. Kent Hewitt, United States Navy, and Lady Alice Bragg, Mayor of Cambridge.

In the United States cemetery at Lisnebreeny, in the Castlereagh Hills overlooking Belfast, each of the graves were strewn with flowers, between miniature stars and stripes and Union Jacks.

TRIBUTE IS PAID TO DEAD IN EUROPE

PARIS, May 30 — (AP) Reverent Americans and grateful Europeans paid tribute today to America's dead of two world wars.

In Memorial day ceremonies at military cemeteries in 10 countries of Europe, U. S. Army units and delegations of the local populations laid wreaths and offered thanks to the men who crossed the Atlantic to fight for the cause of freedom.

At the cemetery in Varois, France, on a hilltop overlooking the Rhone river, 100 peasants joined two American officers and an eight-man [illegible]

At Hamm, Luxembourg, the Royal family and nearly 20,000 others took part in the American Third army ceremonies at the final resting place of Gen. George S. Patton, Jr.

The same simple pattern was followed at Munsingen, Switzerland, where 61 American dead are buried, and at Margraten, Holland, where there are 17,742 white crosses and Stars of David over American graves.

From the beaches of Normandy to the borders of Germany, from the Anzio beachhead in Italy to Lisnabreeny, Northern Ireland, from Cambridge cemetery in England to Belgrade and Vienna, the traditional three volleys were fired over American graves, the moment of silence was observed, and the strains of Taps echoed.

There were no cemetery services in Germany, for most of the Americans who fell there have been removed to graves in liberated countries, but U. S. troops in Germany attended church services.

The men who fought and died in the first World War were not forgotten. The American Legion, the Legion auxiliary, the Veterans of Foreign Wars, and the American Overseas Memorial Day association conducted services at six French cemeteries and laid wreaths at the tomb of France's Unknown Soldier at the Arc de Triomphe in Paris.

America's Dead Are Honored In Europe

Paris, May 30 (AP)—America's soldier dead, sleeping in the foreign soil they helped to free, received the Memorial Day tributes of their brothers and their allies today.

In 36 cemeteries in seven countries services were held to honor the 135,926 dead and 18,418 missing of World War II in Europe. At each grave there was a small American flag. At each burying ground a small banner enumerated the dead.

Although Memorial Day is primarily an American custom, representatives of America's allies participated in many of the ceremonies.

Ambassador To Speak

Of major services scheduled, the largest was in France, at Solers, 30 miles south of Paris, where Jefferson Caffery, United States ambassador, was to speak. Lieut. Gen. Geoffrey Keyes, commander of the United States 3d Army, was to speak at Hamm, Luxembourg, where a predecessor of his, Gen. George S. Patton, is buried. Another is at Cambridge, England.

At Omaha Beach, on the Normandy shore, a white board with black lettering says simply:

"On this site was established the first American cemetery in France in World War II. Later moved to St. Laurent Cemetery No. 1."

Normandy Ceremonies

The nearest ceremony was scheduled at St. Laurent, on a hilltop overlooking a strip of sand ironically named "Easy Red Beach," where 3,797 Americans lie. Charles W Smith, of Rockland, Mass., a demobilized soldier, is in charge of the cemetery. He landed on a near by beach on D-day, June 6, 1944.

In eight other Normandy cemeteries nearly identical ceremonies were being held, with the traditional moments of silence, three volleys by a firing squad, the placing of wreaths by dignitaries, the melancholy sound of taps and the playing of the anthems of the United States and France. Most of the participants were French civilians.

Similar services were planned for six World War I cemeteries in France.

Three ceremonies are scheduled in London and others at Lisnabreeny, Northern Ireland, and Munsingen, Switzerland.

Neat, Orderly Rows

In each graveyard the Americans lie in neat and orderly rows. The Army has ignored rank, race and creed. Officers and enlisted men lie side by side and the rows of white crosses are broken only by Stars of David over the Jewish graves. Names and serial numbers are painted on one side; identification tags are nailed on the other.

But on many crosses there is only the tragic word: "Unknown."

French Village Honors 4 Dead U.S. Flyers

Rethondes, France, May 30 (AP). A monument to the memory of four American airmen, killed when their plane crashed into a house here while returning from a raid over Germany on October 5, 1944, was dedicated today in this little village near Compiegne.

The four men were Lieut. William Flinn, of Pittsburgh, Pa.; Lieut. Everett G. Johnson, of Idaho Falls, Idaho; Lieut. Wayne D. Hicks, of Des Moines, Iowa, and Sergt. Daniel J. Graff, of Chicago.

Praise For The Germans

Speaking of the Germans, the American General said:

"They fought hard to the very end. Many of their traditions are worthy of remembrance. We hope and expect that a new Germany will rise from the ruins of the old and, in due time, prove worthy of United Nations membership. Then and meanwhile the bones of these German dead may well be helping form the seeds of a widened United Nations organization.

He said that "throughout the Mediterranean theater and elsewhere in Europe the German graves and those of Hitler's elsewhere—recruited soldiers have been carefully marked and are being assembled as rapidly and as appropriately as we can do so with our present means."

"A Common Bond"

"The Germans have not been unfaithful in this regard, nor lacking in appreciation of those who have died for their land and for what they felt to be worthy of dying for," Lee continued. "In their faithful remembrance, there is a common bond."

Lee's address had been translated for distribution among German prisoners of war in Italy.

Throughout the Mediterranean theater, at each of the 60 American and British cemeteries, Allied soldiers and civilians paid their respects to the dead in Memorial Day services. Some 32,000 Americans are buried in the theater. Flowers and small flags were placed on their graves.

No Hate For Nazi Dead, Gen. Lee Says At Anzio

Nettuno, Italy, May 30 (AP)—Lieut. Gen. John C. H. Lee declared today in a memorial speech at the Anzio beachhead cemetery that "we hold no hatred for these German dead nor, indeed, for the wretchedly misguided country they fought for."

The American commander in Italy expressed the hope that the German soldiers buried there, together with the American and British dead, may "form the seeds of a widened United Nations organization."

The site was on one of the bloodiest battlefields on which American soldiers fought during the war. American troops established a beachhead there near Rome, nearly 200 miles north of the battle lines around Cassino.

U.S. Flyers' Graves Consecrated

Belgrade, Yugoslavia, May 30 (AP). Americans and Yugoslavs attended a simple consecration service today over the graves of 103 United States flyers who lost their lives over Yugoslavia during the war.

The service was in a neat, cross-dotted hillside cemetery overlooking this capital. The Rev. Donald Dailey of Rochester, N.Y., a member of the Diocese of St. Augustine, Fla., consecrated the ground.

Army Chaplain William R. Donaghy, of Lowell, Mass., read the service and offered prayer. He also read a message from Yugoslav women promising eternal care for "this humble, holy spot."

Harold Shantz, chargé d'affaires, laid a wreath for the Embassy and Col. Balz Jankovic placed one for the Yugoslav Army.

30.24-3055

Dead in Switzerland Honored

BERNE, Switzerland, May 30 (AP)—United States Chargé d'Affaires Edward G. Plitt unveiled a memorial to sixty-one Americans who died in Switzerland during the war, in a ceremony today at the American cemetery in Muensingen, near Berne.

VIENNA, Austria, May 30 (AP)—Brig. Gen. Thomas E. Lewis, Vienna area commander, decorated the graves of 203 American fliers in the central cemetery of Vienna, where the composer Mozart is buried, in Memorial Day services today.

A salute was fired over the graves of the men, most of whom died in bombing Vienna.

BUDAPEST, Hungary, May 30 (AP)—Maj. Gen. William S. Key, commanding general of the United States military mission in Hungary, spoke today at Memorial Day services here.

British and Russian representatives attended the ceremonies at the cemetery where nearly 300 Americans, mostly airmen, are buried.

Few Large Ceremonies Held In Germany

Frankfurt, May 30 (AP)—The tens of thousands of soldiers of America's occupation army observed Memorial Day simply in the country their comrades died to conquer.

There were few large ceremonies in the enemy's land. During the past year, the bodies of most Americans who died in World War II have been disinterred from eight now-closed cemeteries in Germany and transferred to liberated countries.

Soldiers went to church as operations of the occupation came to a virtual standstill, and Germans also took a traditional holiday commemorating Ascension Day.

At various army headquarters in Germany 21-gun salutes were fired in memory of the dead. Individual units placed American flags on the isolated graves of several thousand men whose bodies have yet to be removed from Germany. At Wiesbaden and other points, wreaths were laid on plaques honoring the dead.

ORDERS TO VICHY REVEALED AT TRIAL

NUERNBERG, May 30—(AP)—Fritz Sauckel admitted to the International Military Tribunal today that he forced the Vichy government to impose the death penalty for any Frenchman who attempted to interfere with drafting slave labor for Germany.

The former Nazi labor chief said he made such "suggestions" and that Pierre Laval carried them through. He said he meant it to be applied, though, only to "serious" cases.

French witnesses also drew from Sauckel under cross examination statements that he organized a special force of terrorists to recruit workers for transport to the Reich, and that he had ordered recalcitrant laborers placed in shackles.

The prosecution also declared that Hitler had threatened to take over the rule of France himself unless more slave labor was forthcoming.

It introduced minutes of a meeting in January, 1943, by Sauckel with Vichy representatives in which, the document said, Sauckel complained that the Vichy government was "composed of specialists in postponement."

Blaming the defeat at Stalingrad upon French delay in delivering 250,000 workers, Sauckel said that "now the Fuehrer has decided to reign even without the French government."

Sauckel admitted he made the statement, but said he was only transmitting ideas of Hitler and was not exerting pressure.

Threat By Hitler To Vichy Told

Nuernberg, May 30 (AP) — The International Military Tribunal heard today that Adolf Hitler once threatened to throw out the Vichy French Government and rule France himself unless more slave labor was provided for Germany.

French prosecutors offered documents only recently discovered in Berlin containing minutes of meetings the German labor leader and SS General, Fritz Sauckel, held with Vichy representatives in an effort to force occupied France to ship hundreds of thousands more men to work in German war industries.

Sauckel is one of 22 ranking Germans on trial for war crimes.

Meeting In Paris

One document recorded a meeting in Paris on January 11, 1943, in which Sauckel complained to the Vichy regime that "this Government is composed of specialists in postponement."

He blamed the tardiness of France in providing 250,000 laborers for the German catastrophe at Stalingrad, one of the decisive battles of the war, and told the group:

"Now the Führer has decided to reign even without the French Government."

Sauckel admitted making that statement, but denied this was exerting "pressure." He said he merely was transmitting the ideas of Hitler.

THREE ARE DOOMED FOR SLAYING G. I.

HEIDELBERG, Germany, May 30—(AP) Three American Negro soldiers have been sentenced to be hanged and two other Negroes were given life imprisonment for killing a white American soldier and wounding three others, U. S. Third Army headquarters said today.

Those sentenced to die were named by a Third Army public relations official as Pfc. John Sessions, 24, Charleston, S. C.; Pvt. Chester Horne, Jr., 19, Baltimore, and Sgt. John H. Woods, 23, Darlington, S. C.

Those sentenced to life imprisonment were named as Pfc. Mathew S. Jones, 26, Des Arc, Ark., and Pvt. James C. H. Hatcher, Havana, Fla.

Four defendants were acquitted. The Army general court martial which heard the case handed down its decisions Tuesday. The sentences are subject to review by the Third Army commander and the War department.

The shooting followed a bottle throwing incident at an enlisted men's club in Asperg, Germany, Feb. 15. Army public relations officers gave this account of the fray:

One of the victims tossed a bottle into the club. One of the Negroes in the club then went to his barracks, got a gun, gathered reinforcements, boarded a truck and started after the bottle thrower and his three companions who had fled.

Overtaking them several blocks from the club, the Negroes opened fire. Three slugs from a 30-caliber carbine killed T-Sgt. Floyd D. Hudson, whose home town was not disclosed. Hudson's three companions were wounded.

ITALIANS WILL GO TO POLLS SUNDAY

ROME, May 30—(AP)—Political oratory booming for months through Italy's public squares subsided tonight at the start of a two-day cooling-off period before Sunday's national elections and referendum to choose a constituent assembly and determine the fate of the monarchy.

The government banned outdoor rallies on Friday and Saturday to calm passions aroused in the long, hard-fought battle between advocates of the monarchy and proponents of the republic. Indoor meetings will be permitted.

Some 28,000,000 Italians are eligible to vote.

Voters will decide whether to continue the rule of the House of Savoy under King Umberto II, who succeeded to the throne when his father, aged King Vittorio Emanuele III abdicated early this month, or to establish a republic.

They also will select a 556-man constituent assembly assigned the task of overhauling the Italian state politically, economically and socially.

Case Of MP Who Hit Russ Courier Studied

Rome, May 30 (AP)—United States military authorities at Ciampino airport had under advisement today the case of an American military policeman who, an army public-relations officer said, struck a Russian diplomatic courier who failed to identify himself and refused to leave a Paris-bound plane when ordered to do so.

An announcement was expected later as to whether any disciplinary action would be taken against the military policeman, who also struck a civilian bystander—later identified as a Russian Embassy official—whose actions the policeman interpreted as defiance of his orders.

The army statement said the "misunderstanding" had developed because the courier—carrying mail for Paris—boarded the plane several minutes before its scheduled departure and failed to identify himself when questioned by the officer in charge.

YUGOSLAVS RESTRICT ATC

U. S. Army Ground Crews Said to Be Barred at Belgrade

BELGRADE, Yugoslavia, May 30 (AP)—Yugoslav authorities have set a June 1 deadline for the withdrawal of American Army Transport Command ground personnel from the Belgrade airport, a reliable source said today.

It was added that the authorities also had ordered that crews of ATC planes arriving at the Belgrade airport be required after June 15 to have passport visas instead of the simple plane clearance previously required.

This regulation is likely to end scheduled flights into Yugoslavia. It also will make flights from Vienna to Bucharest difficult, because Belgrade has been the refueling point.

CATHOLICS HOLD GAIN IN NETHERLAND VOTE

AMSTERDAM, The Netherlands, May 30 (AP)—Unofficial returns from yesterday's provincial elections indicated today that the Catholic People's party had won a plurality of 17 in the fifty-seat upper house of the National Legislature, whose members are chosen by the Provincial Councils.

The Catholic People's party also won a plurality of 32 of the 100 seats in the lower house at the national elections May 17. Dr. L. M. Beel, Minister of the Interior in the present Government and a Catholic party leader, was invited earlier this week by Queen Wilhelmina to undertake the task of forming a new Cabinet.

The other seats in the upper house will be distributed as follows: Labor, 14; Anti-Revolutionary party, 7; Christian Historical party, 5; Communists, 4; Freedom party, 3.

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23 'Terror Suspects' Back To Palestine

Jerusalem, May 30 (AP)—Official sources said today that 23 Jewish youths who were sent to an Eritrea detainment camp two years ago as "suspected terrorists" had been transferred back to Palestine and would be released shortly.

There are no charges against the youths, who were among about 200 sent to Eritrea in a campaign to stamp out terroristic activities in Palestine.

Officials declined to comment on whether this was the first of a series of groups to be released.

ARAB GROUP FIGHTS PALESTINE REPORT

League Opposes Proposed Entry of 100,000 Jews Into Holy Land

CAIRO, May 30—(AP)—The rulers of the seven states in the Arab League formally rejected today any proposals for admitting more Jews into Palestine, and one delegate to the meeting here said attempts to resettle 100,000 Jews in the Holy Land "will result in a hundred thousan

The delegate, who could not be quoted by name, said that any efforts to implement the recommendations of the British-American inquiry committee that 100,000 Jews be admitted into Palestine would result in guerrilla warfare.

Sees Danger to Peace

The Arab rulers warned the United States that such a step might endanger world peace, and the delegate said "The beaches of Palestine must be defended if necessary. If you want to use the atomic bomb against us, very well. We will die."

In a communique issued a day after adjournament of their meeting here the kings, princes and presidents of the Arab states pledged their support to the United Nations, but said new immigration into Palestine as recommended by the British-American inquiry committee report might create disturbances "having a very bad consequence on international peace."

It was not stated whether the Arab League would appeal the Palestine case to the United Nations Security council in the event an attempt is made to carry out the recommendations of the British-American report that 100,000 Jews be admitted into Palestine.

The communique, after pledging aid toward making the United Nations stronger, said the kings, princes or presidents of Egypt, Saud I Arabia, Iraq, Trans-Jordan, Syria Lebanon and Yemen "discussed the Palestine question from all angles and found that the Palestine question does not concern only the Arabs in Palestine but is a question for all Arabs."

U.S. And Britain Warned By 7 Arab Rulers

Cairo, May 30 (AP)—The leaders of seven Arab states today coupled a pledge of support to the United Nations with a warning to the United States and Britain that further Jewish immigration into Palestine might endanger world peace.

The pledge and the warning were combined in a statement issued at the close of a two-day meeting of the Arab leaders, who met here on invitation of King Farouk of Egypt.

It was not stated whether the Arab states would appeal the Palestine question to the Security Council in case Britain and the United States attempted to carry out the Anglo-American committee's recommendation that 100,000 Jewish immigrants be admitted to the Holy Land this year.

"Very Bad Consequences"

The rulers of the seven states said, however, that new immigration might create disturbances having "very bad consequences on international peace."

The communiqué, issued by the Arab League, said the delegates agreed the most important measure to help maintain world peace was sincere co-operation with the United Nations.

Kings, princes or presidents of Egypt, Saudi Arabia, Iraq, Trans-Jordan, Syria, Lebanon and Yemen met at King Farouk's Inchass Palace near Cairo May 28 and 29.

"Concerns All Arabs"

The communiqué, after pledging aid toward making the United Nations stronger and increasing confidence in it, said:

"They discussed the Palestine question from all angles and found that the Palestine question does not concern only the Arabs in Palestine but is a question for all Arabs and that other Arab states should protect its arabism.

"These Arab states cannot agree by any means to any new immigration and consider it contradictory to the (1939) White Paper with which British honor is connected.

"They have great hope that good relations between the Arab states and nations on one side and the other two friendly democratic nations on the other side will not be disturbed."

Free Tripoli, Cirenaica

The Arab rulers declared also for the independence of Tripoli and Cirenaica as a "natural matter of justice."

The communiqué said the congress of rulers agreed as well that "achievement of Egypt's national demands, completion of her sovereignty and evacuation of British troops" were steps that must be taken.

The Egyptian case is a general case, the communiqué said, and the Arab rulers will support Egypt's demands in every way they can.

Attlee Stand Supported

The Congress expressed pleasure at a statement attributed to Prime Minister Attlee May 7, pledging the British Government to withdraw naval, military and air forces from Egyptian territory.

"Such a statement had a very good reaction in the Arab states, who wish the British Government would open a new page in their relations with Egypt," the communiqué added.

The delegates asked Azzam Pasha, secretary general of the Arab League, to report results of

the Palestine discussion to the council of the Arab League at a meeting June 8, at Bludan, Syria, a summer resort near Damascus, "in order to take the best measures to protect the future of a sister nation which is belived by all Arabs."

Want Independence for Sudan

KHARTOUM, Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, May 30 (AP).—The Umma party ahnounced today it will seek to place a petition for complete independence for the Sudan before the United Nations. The party, small in number, is composed mostly of nationalist-minded students, and its memberbership includes none of the elder tribal heads who hold political leadership in the Sudan.

munists encircled Haicheng after capturing Anshan. They said the Communists were using three brigades totaling 20,000 troops and Government forces were resisting in hilly country north of the town.

In Mukden, China yesterday addressed a crowd of 100,000. He urged construction of a new, free Manchuria "in painful memory of past sufferings" under fourteen years of Japanese puppet rule. Before the mass meeting, he received 250 Kuomintang (People's party) underground workers and families of slain underground members.

the office of economic affairs was machine-gunned, but no Chinese were injured.

"Chinese authorities regard the incident as a gross violation of the Sino-French treaty," the Central News account said.

Chiang's Troops Fall Back

National troops have fallen back into the hills between Anshan and Mukden, these dispatches reported.

Other Government dispatches said that in North Manchuria Communist Gen. Chow Pao-chung was erecting a formidable defense barrier on the little Sungari River, 85 miles southwest of Harbin. Government forces have driven within 5 miles of the river at a number of points. (ADD)

FIGHTING RENEWED IN MANCHURIA AS REDS CAPTURE CITY

MUKDEN, Manchuria, May 30—(AP) Chinese Communists have recaptured the south Manchurian steel city of Anshan and are erecting a tough defense line in front of Harbin, government dispatches reported today as China's hopes for peace ebbed again. (upset)

Generalissimo Chiang Kai-Shek and two of his top government generals flew from Mukden to Changchun, Manchurian capital recently reoccupied by the government after five weeks in Communist hands.

Chiang's comment on a demand by the third-party Democratic League that he return immediately to Nanking to talk peace with the Communists. It was announced, however, that he intended to stay in Changchun only one day.

The generalissimo had been in Mukden for several days while inconclusive peace efforts continued in Nanking under the prod of General Marshall, special American envoy to China.

Marshall said in a Memorial day speech at Nanking that the United States was trying to "be of genuine, unselfish assistance, without price or promise," adding, "It seems an irony of fate that the people who endured the longest should see peace restored to the rest of the world while they themselves continue to suffer and starve in war-ridden surroundings and who now tremble on the verge of an even greater calamity."

Marshall called upon all Chinese to abandon "the suspicion, hate, bitterness and all the other evil passions of the situation."

Government accounts reaching Mukden said that more than 20,000 troops led by Communist Gen. Li Cheng-Hua recaptured Anshan, 52 miles south of Mukden, on May 28 and were besieging Haicheng, important railway center 20 miles farther south. The report included the now-familiar charges that Japanese-manned artillery was used by the Communists.

Bangka Moves To Revive Pepper, Rubber Industries

Batavia, May 30 (AP)—Efforts are being made to revive the pepper and rubber industries on Bangka Island, off Sumatra's east coast, which were hard hit by the Japanese occupation. These were subsidiary but important industries on the tin-mining island.

Bangka's pepper cultivation, which produced the famous white muntok pepper, was all but ruined. Ninety-five per cent of the plants were destroyed, and little can be expected in the near future of the remaining five per cent because of a lack of fertilizer. Large quantities of fertilizer have been ordered, but it is doubtful that the pepper growing can be restored to the prewar level.

Many Chinese, however, are planning to attempt restoration of the pepper plantations. The pepper trade on Bangka is largely in Chinese hands.

Prospects for rubber are more hopeful. Rubber tapping has been resumed and today the island is producing 500 tons monthly, which is approximately half of normal production. The owners of the trees are burdened with expenses for rubber knives, cups and rollers, and the plantations must be fenced in to prevent damage by boars.

In recent discussions between J. E. Van Hoogstraten, Netherlands Indies economic affairs director, and civil affairs officials on Bangka it was decided to establish a branch of the People's Credit Bank at Pankalpinang to assist small plantation owners.

Dr. Ernest L. Klein, special assistant to Pauley, said that Pauley had lodged protests against the restrictions and would continue to negotiate for their removal.

The mission's movements are taking place under heavy guard and only by prearrangement, headquarters reported.

Of five industrial areas singled out for inspections by Pauley and the nine members of the mission, two were barred to them by Col. Gen. I. M. Christiakov, Russian military commander for North Korea. (ADD)

Harbin Defenses Set Up; Nationals 30 Miles Away

Peiping, May 30 (AP)—Dispatches reported today that Communist Gen. Chow Pao-chung's army had thrown up a defense line south of Harbin but that another unit was withdrawing northward toward Tsitsihar.

Hsin Sheng Pao, semi-official military newspaper, said Chow's troops were established on the north bank of the Sungari River. Government troops were reported within 30 miles of that important railway center. The newspaper added that another Communist unit was moving from Harbin toward the Communist stronghold, Tsitsihar, to the northwest on the Harbin-Manchouli railroad.

Reds Enter Anshan

Meanwhile Communist forces in southern Manchuria entered Anshan, large steel-manufacturing city south of Mukden on the Mukden-Dairen railroad. The Government's Central News Agency charged the Communists used Japanese-manned cannon in the initial drive on Anshan.

The agency said regular train service would be resumed June 1 on the Mukden-Szepingkai railroad. The Government recaptured Szepingkai from the Communists last week.

Meanwhile, in Mukden, Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek left by air this afternoon for Changchun, the Manchurian capital, without commenting on a Democratic League request that he return immediately to Nanking to negotiate for peace. He expected to stay in Changchun only one day. He was accompanied by Generals Pai Chung-hsi and Tu Li-ming. Madame Chiang meantime left by plane for Peiping.

Mukden reports said the Com-

General Denies Blame In Hong Kong Slaughter

Nanking, May 30 (AP)—Lieut. Gen. Takashi Sakai, a Japanese described by the prosecution as "chief war criminal of the Sino-Japanese war," declared today at his one-day trial before a Chinese military tribunal that he was innocent of the mass killings at Hong Kong. The decision will be announced tomorrow.

He admitted he led the December 8, 1941, attack on Hong Kong but said he had no knowledge that mass slaying took place.

To the accusation that he was a key figure in the Marco Polo bridge incident of 1937—the spark which burst into the flame of World War II—he replied that he was a soldier who obeyed orders.

China Protests Attack On Hanoi Offices

Nanking, May 30 (AP)—The official Central News Agency said today the Chinese Government had lodged "strong protests" with French authorities against the machine-gunning of the Hanoi office of the Chinese Ministry of Economic Affairs Monday.

The agency gave this account:

The incident occurred when an unidentified Annamite threw a hand grenade at a French army car. A large force of French troops was called to blockade the area and a pitched battle took place between the French and Annamite militiamen.

The Chinese consulate general was caught in the line of fire and

PAULEY'S KOREA TRIP HAMPERED BY RUSSIANS

SEOUL, Friday, May 31—(AP) Edwin W. Pauley's headquarters announced today that his U. S. reparations mission has entered the Soviet-occupied zone of North Korea where it is "operating under heavy restrictions imposed by local Soviet authorities."

Envoy Reports Japs In Siberia

Tokyo, *Friday*, May 31 (AP)—The former Japanese Minister to Moscow arrived today from Moscow and reported that he had seen many Japanese soldiers in Siberia—prisoners—at Irkutsk and other places.

"They were dressed well and seem to be working cheerfully," he said.

The Minister, Goro Morishima, was quoted in an interview in the Tokyo newspaper *Asahi* today. He was in Moscow when Russia entered the war against Japan. Morishima, Ambassador Naotake Sato and 93 other Japanese diplomatic personnel returned aboard the Russian vessel Khaborovsk.

Sato declined to discuss political questions, saying only that "it has been decided I will not tell you anything."

HIROHITO PAYS CALL ON GEN. M'ARTHUR

Food Situation May Have Been Discussed — Reds Deny Totalitarian Goal

TOKYO, Friday, May 31 (AP)—Emperor Hirohito called on General MacArthur about 10 A. M. accompanied by Viscount Yoshitami Matsudaira, Minister of the Imperial Household.

Conceivably the ruler could have come to discuss Japan's food situ-

ation, following his recent radio appeal to his people.

The Emperor and General MacArthur conferred for an hour and a half, during which the only other person in the room was an interpreter.

The surprise development occurred three days before formal opening of the international war crimes trial of such top flight Japanese as Hideki Tojo. The Emperor wore a plain business suit.

Army Paper Takes Protest To Patterson

Manila, May 30 (AP)—The staff of the *Daily Pacifican*, which yesterday requested transfer in protest against asserted censorship and dictatorial control by army higher-ups, carried its request to Secretary of War Robert P. Patterson today.

The staff of the army newspaper radioed the Secretary that "the War Department circular" regarding publications for soldiers "is being violated daily by the headquarters of army forces in the western Pacific and the *Daily Pacifican* is being censored and controlled according to arbitrary policies."

DUMMY A-BOMB DROPPED

Test Missile Falls 200 Feet From Bikini Target Center

KWAJALEIN, May 30 (AP)—The atomic bomb high command watched a B-29 crew put a dummy bomb within 200 feet of the center of its target in Bikini lagoon today and Maj. Gen. William Kepner, air chief, said the hit was "well within our limits" of accuracy.

He told reporters later that the weather today would have been good enough for a real atomic test. Aboard an observation plane with General Kepner were Vice Admiral W. H. P. Blandy, commanding the joint Army-Navy Atomic Task Force, and Brig. Gen. Roger Ramey, who will command the plane making the actual bomb drop on "A-Day," July 1, or later. (1945)

Russ File Admitted As Rose Evidence

Montreal, May 30 (AP)—Justice Wilfrid Lazure ruled late yesterday that documents stolen from the Russian Embassy in Ottawa could be admitted as evidence against Fred Rose, only Communist member of the Canadian Parliament, now on trial for conspiracy in connection with a wartime Soviet espionage ring in Canada.

Joseph Cohen, chief counsel for Rose, had argued that the documents were "inviolable" under international laws of diplomatic immunity, but Justice Lazure said diplomatic immunity could be invoked only by an alien or by an Ambassador or his representative.

Status Altered

He said also that he doubted whether the documents — which Igor Gouzenko, former code clerk in the Russian Embassy in Ottawa, has said he removed from the Embassy last September—actually were diplomatic papers and that in any event when the interests of Canada were involved the status of diplomatic immunity was altered.

Gouzenko, whose disclosures to the Canadian Government resulted in nearly a score of arrests in connection with the espionage case, testified briefly yesterday.

The trial, in recess today because of the Ascension Day holiday, resumes tomorrow.

Bolivia Is Placed In State of Siege

Government Says Aim Is to Safeguard 'Stability'

LA PAZ, Bolivia, May 30 (AP)—A state of siege was decreed today by the government of President General Gualberto Villarroel with the announced aim of safeguarding "the stability of the nation" against the activities of opposition groups.

Informed sources said numerous persons have been arrested.

The Minister of the Interior said in a broadcast that a "subversive movement" was overcome Monday, and that the state of siege was established "in view of the gravity of the situation and in order to defeat sinister plans."

He said the opposition, "encouraged by a belief that the government was weakened," opened its campaign with violent attacks through the press, "which constituted a frank invitation to subversion."

The movement was attributed to "defeated elements of the oligarchy affected by the steps the revolution (the Villarroel regime) has taken in behalf of the people."

Hoover Confers In Colombia

Bogota, Colombia, May 30 (AP)—Herbert Hoover arrived by plane today and conferred with President Camargo Lleras on prospects of obtaining foodstuffs from Colombia for world-famine relief.

30.24-3057

Memorial Services Held for Heroes 'Round the World

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

Solemn pledges to make firm the peace provided the dominant theme of reverent world-wide memorial services yesterday for America's soldier dead.

Small American flags fluttered at graves in the wide areas of the Pacific where a year ago America's military forces battled the Japanese and at each grave in the 36 U. S. military cemeteries in Europe.

Services in the new cemeteries of Europe and the Pacific honored the 296,367 dead and 12,744 missing of World War Two.

But the speakers, echoing the hope that America's sons—and daughters, too—shall not have died in vain, gave tribute to all who fought and died in the wars which have occurred since the birth of the United States of America.

In a solemn, almost silent ceremony that lasted no more than a minute, President Truman placed a wreath of white roses at the tomb of the Unknown Soldier in Arlington cemetery. He did not speak. He acted for the entire nation in paying homage to the dead of all wars.

Later Gen. Omar Bradley, in an address at the tomb, declared that world peace could be lost "by timid world leadership and by the premature abandonment of our armed strength." Above all, he said, it could be lost easiest "by retreating behind our walls to live in dangerous isolation."

Lt. Gen. John C. H. Lee, American commander in Italy, speaking at the Anzio beachhead cemetery at Nettuno, Italy, expressed the hope that the German soldiers buried there, together with the American and British dead, may "form the seeds of a widened United Nations organization."

"We hold no hatred for these German dead, nor, indeed, for the wretchedly misguided country they fought for," he declared. "They fought hard to the very end. Many of their traditions are worthy of remembrance."

America's occupation army in Germany observed Memorial day simply. There were few large ceremonies, for during the past year the bodies of most Americans who died there in World War Two have been transferred from German soil to liberated countries.

At Margraten in the Netherlands, where thousands of Americans lie in a U. S. military cemetery, Gen. Joseph T. McNarney, commander-in-chief of U. S. forces in Europe, said the United Nations must demonstrate all-out devotion to preserving peace.

The largest Memorial day service in France was held at the U. S. military cemetery at Solers, where U. S. Ambassador Jefferson Caffery called on Americans to "sanctify this day by dedicating our hearts and thoughts to the construction of an enduring peace." Approximately 5,000 attended.

Navy planes winging over the Pacific from Hawaii flew poppy wreaths to Guam, Saipan, Tinian, Okinawa, Wake, Midway, Kwajalein and Tarawa in tribute to the dead resting in those now quiet battlegrounds.

Services were held in American-occupied Japan. Lt. Gen. Robert Eichelberger at Yokohama in a Memorial day message to his Eighth army said that hope for world peace lies in a strong international peace organization.

Patriotic, civic and veterans organizations placed their own flowers beside the tomb. Throughout the cemetery, on a wooded hillside overlooking the Potomac and the National Capital, Boy Scouts had placed flags on 70,000 graves.

In an address later at the tomb, Gen. Omar N. Bradley said that not only has world peace yet to be won but "it can be lost by timid world leadership and by the premature abandonment of our armed strength."

"It can be lost when a nation's self-interest is permitted to smother its world role," the veterans administrator said.

Can Lose By Default

"It can be lost by surrender to doubt. It can be sold out by suspicion. Above all, the easiest way to lose the peace is to lose it by default, by retreating behind our walls to live in dangerous isolation."

The four-starred leader of infantry in the liberation of Europe added that it now is the time "for nations to remember that peace cannot endure in a world half gaunt, half fat."

Bradley was the principal speaker at ceremonies arranged by the Grand Army of the Republic Memorial Day Corporation.

Planes Drop Flowers

As part of the services, three Army bombers were to swoop low and drop flowers on the resting places of soldier dead. A Navy plane was sent out to sea to drop an anchor of buddy poppies on the waves.

The Marine Corps set its own observance in front of the monument on Constitution avenue, depicting the raising of the Stars and Stripes on Iwo Jima.

MAY 31 1946

Truman Places Wreath On Tomb Of Soldier

Washington, May 30 (AP)—President Truman placed a wreath of white roses against the tomb of the Unknown Soldier today to pay a nation's homage to its dead from every war.

It was a solemn and almost silent ceremony in Arlington National Cemetery. Mr. Truman did not speak. There was no crowd of observers.

The whole tribute lasted no more than a minute.

The Chief Executive drove from the White House to the cemetery, left his car and stepped out onto the broad plaza in front of a white marble amphitheater. He paused a moment, then took the wreath, stepped forward a dozen paces with hat in hand and laid it against the tomb.

Bugler Sounds Taps

Mr. Truman stepped backward four paces, stopping just in front of his military naval aides. While an honor guard of soldiers, sailors and Marines stood at attention, a Marine bugler sounded taps, the requiem for the soldier dead.

That was all. Mr. Truman returned to his limousine to drive to the White House.

Accompanying him to Arlington were members of the family here on a visit from Missouri. They included Miss Mary Truman, the President's sister; the President's two brothers-in-law, George and Frank Wallace, and Mrs. George Wallace.

Boy Scouts Place Flags

Patriotic, civic and veterans organizations, placed their own flowers beside the tomb. Throughout the cemetery, on a wooded hillside overlooking the Potomac and the National Capital, Boy Scouts had placed flags on 70,000 graves.

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Wreaths Placed On Isles Fought For Just Year Ago

[By the Associated Press]

America's armed forces, fighting a year ago over wide areas of the great Pacific, paid their respects on this Memorial Day to those who did not live to see the peace.

Navy planes from Hawaii flew poppy wreaths to Guam, Saipan, Tinian, Okinawa, Wake, Midway, Iwo, Kwajalein and Tarawa. Three huge floral bouquets, flown the 3,000 miles from Pearl Harbor, were placed in Marine cemeteries on Roi-Namur and Eniwetok in the Marshalls, and a fourth bouquet was laid in a cemetery on Oahu.

The Army held services in its cemeteries and flag-markers were placed at each grave.

Similar Services In Japan

Similar services were held in American-occupied Japan. In Yokohama, Lieut. Gen. Robert L. Eichelberger presented a message to his 8th Army. In Tokyo Japanese placed a wreath of flowers at the base of a monument honoring Gen. Ulysses S. Grant, who visited Japan in 1879.

Lieut. Gen. John R. Hodge addressed a message to his troops in southern Korea. Brig. Gen. Robert O. Shoe, commander of the 7th Division, spoke at a ceremony in the Seoul Central Cemetery, in which are buried 123 Americans who died since United States forces moved into Korea last September.

McNutt Speaks In Manila

Philippines Commissioner Paul V. McNutt gave the Memorial Day address at Santo Tomas University, amid the rubble of Manila. He said the war had forged unity between the Philippines and the United States, and called for an end to racial intolerance.

Eichelberger in Yokohama said "our great hope for a peaceful world lies in establishment of a strong, effective international peace organization." He declared that "our weakness invited aggression."

McNutt Bars Exploitation

McNutt also said that American investment and enterprise in the Philippines must be primarily for the benefit of the islands and warned "American carpetbaggers" to stay away.

He stressed that Americans should not attempt to take advantage of the equal-rights clause in the Philippines rehabilitation bill.

"I have assured the Filipino people that the equal-rights clause is not an open invitation to exploitation," McNutt declared. "In a sense it is a declaration of national policy, calling on individual Americans to join in discharging our great obligations to the Philippines."

Marshall Speaks In Nanking

In Nanking, General Marshall said the United States is trying in China "to be of genuine unselfish assistance without price or promise."

"It seems the irony of fate that the people who have endured the longest should see peace restored to the rest of the world while they themselves continue to suffer and starve in war-ridden surroundings," Marshall said in services at the tiny foreign cemetery.

"This must not be. Men must rise above such desperate remedies for their differences."

'A Country' Seen Balking Peace

Washington, May 30 (AP)—Rear Admiral Robert B. Carney declared today that America's efforts toward world peace "are being obstructed by a great nation . . . whose very concept" is based on "fomenting disorder and disunity."

And at home, the two-star admiral said in an address prepared for Memorial Day services of the Fleet Reserve Association, American efforts are being "sorely handicapped" by this country's "hasty and selfish demobilization."

Carney, assistant chief of naval operations for material and former chief of staff to Admiral William F. Halsey, did not name the "great nation" to which he referred.

Speaks "As A Citizen"

He emphasized that he was speaking not as a professional military man but as an American citizen.

As a citizen, he said, "I am not optimistic."

Carney said the rush to demobilize has stripped this country "of the only prestige which would have lent authority to its councils and to its principles—the prestige of military power able to resist aggression and . . . to influence peaceful and democratic procedures everywhere. . . .

"Our efforts to put the seal of peace on the end of hostilities are running into difficulties—in places they are being obstructed by a great nation that has emerged from this war powerful and determined—a nation whose very concept of government is written by a political party which works for the achievements of its purposes through the medium of fomenting disorder and disunity. . . .

"Aware Of Its Power"

"A great and determined and driving force, opposed to virtually every belief and ideal that we hold dear, is aware of its power and opposing our weakness at every turn," Carney declared.

"The unyielding forces which refused to let the world make peace," he continued, "and which blocked our honorable efforts to settle the peace, will . . . never respect an America that is not in a position to defend the ideals which we constantly broadcast to the world."

D.C. Hope For Russ About-Face Is Fading

Washington, May 30 (AP)—American hopes for an about-face in Russian foreign policy during the Paris Foreign Ministers Conference recess appear today to have suffered a rude jolt.

That is one contruction widely placed on Foreign Minister Molotov's statement concerning failure of the Foreign Ministers thus far to break their deadlocks on European peace settlements.

The Paris meeting, which was recessed two weeks ago today, is scheduled to reconvene June 15.

But unless brighter prospects develop in the last half of the intermission, chances for any real progress are extremely thin.

Snarl Seen Affecting U.N.

Moreover, American officials concede that the snarl in peacemaking—which is essentially a reflection of the bad relations among the United States, Russia and Britain—also shows up in the affairs of the United Nations.

And since the United Nations is charged with preserving peace, with preventing an atomic war and with limiting armaments, the problems now confronting Secretary of State Byrnes in his relations with Russia go far beyond even the major issues he faces in trying to make a European peace.

Barrier To Arms Pact

Byrnes told the House Foreign Affairs Committee yesterday that it is the purpose of the United States Government to seek limitation of arms. Officials do not consider this possible, however, until the world has been brought to a point in which the great powers are able to work out all their problems within the United Nations framework.

Byrnes and his advisers came back from Paris with very limited optimism about making progress when they return in mid-June for further meetings with Molotov, Foreign Minister Bevin of Britain and Foreign Minister Bidault of France.

World Opinion In Mind

They pegged their hopes on two things primarily:

1. That Prime Minister Stalin would keep the promise which Byrnes said he made last December and overrule Molotov's opposition to Byrnes's proposed 25-year treaty to keep Germany disarmed.

2. That world public opinion, since it is essential to Russia's aspirations for international leadership, would persuade the Russians to take what the American said would be a more co-operative line at Paris.

By accusing a United States-British "bloc" of fighting Russia on every count, Moltov has made his own appeal to world public opinion.

CONGRESS MAY ACT ON LOAN

MAY 31 1946

Expected To Pass On Credit Of $1,000,000,000 To Soviet

Washington, May 30 (AP)—America's foreign-loan transactions moved today into a position where Congress will have a chance to ratify or veto a $1,000,000,000 loan to Russia, if the Administration approves such a credit.

The issue will develop on an impending Administration request that Congress increase the lending power of the Government's Export-Import Bank by $1,250,000,000.

A $650,000,000 loan from this bank to France, announced Tuesday, obligated all but $812,000,000 of the bank's $3,500,000,000 resources. Thus the bank is unable to make a billion-dollar loan to Russia without an increase in its resources by act of Congress.

Showdown Possible

Export-Import Bank loans, as was the case with France, are not subject to congressional ratification, and Congress would not have a voice in any transaction with Russia, were it not that the bank

must have more funds if it handles a large Russian loan.

The proposed $3,750,000,000 British loan is not being handled by the bank.

The Administration chose to submit it directly to Congress for ratification, as a draft on the Treasury, because of its size and the agreements on removal of world trade barriers which were made a part of the loan transaction.

A debate in Congress on a loan for Russia probably would precipitate a showdown on Russia's position in world economic co-operation.

Russia Not In World Bank

Russia has not yet joined in the World Bank and currency stabilization fund under the Bretton Woods agreements. House leaders on world finance already have made statements insisting that Russia join these institutions before the United States enters any loan agreement with her.

Some of the leaders have indicated they would support a Russian loan, if that country does cooperate.

Congressional hearings on the British loan have developed discussions of a possibility, if Russia remains out of the bank and fund, that there may be two world economic blocs—Russia on the one hand and Britain and America on the other.

William M. Martin, president of the Export-Import Bank, told a House committee "it is entirely up to Russia" whether the world will be divided into blocs competing for world trade.

A-BOMB EXPLOSION TO BE BROADCAST

WASHINGTON, May 30 — (AP) If you are at your radio when the Bikini atom bomb goes off this July you may hear what it sounds like close up.

Then again maybe you won't.

It all depends on whether the bomb knocks the microphone out before the sound waves reach it.

Operation Crossroads announced tonight that a live microphone would be placed in the target battleship Pennsylvania, which will be in the bullseye area.

Because broadcasters are not sure which will hit the mike first —sound or fury — an electrical metronome will be placed in front of it, ticking continuously. First indication to listeners that the bomb has burst may come when the ticking stops.

Then will come the sound of the explosion from microphones on other ships, stationed progressively farther away.

A running account of the test explosion will be carried on all major networks.

LIGHTWEIGHT RADAR DEVELOPED FOR PLANES

WASHINGTON, May 30—(AP) Lightweight radar equipment has been successfully adapted to use by airliners, the Army Air forces reported today, predicting it would help make flights safe in all kinds of weather.

Developed during the war, the equipment was used for the first time on a scheduled transport flight by a C-54 plane of the Air Transport command from Westover field, Mass., to Paris by way of Washington.

Radar enabled the plane to keep in contact with the Patuxent river, Md., beacon for 135 miles after leaving the Atlantic coast, permitted bypassing of bad weather areas, and spotted surface vessels and the coasts of Newfoundland and France long in advance, the Army said.

Canadian Scientist Dies Of Exposure to Radiation

By The Associated Press.

LOS ALAMOS, N. M., May 30—Dr. Louis Slotin, 35-year-old scientist from Winnipeg, Canada, died today from the effects of exposure to radiation, the Army announced.

Dr. Slotin and seven other physicists and technicians of the Los Alamos atomic bomb laboratory were injured May 21 in an accident while working with fissionable material. All were exposed to radiation, but the seven others are reported to be recovering.

Dr. N. E. Bradbury, project director, credited Dr. Slotin with dispersing the material "at the moment of the accident to prevent greater injury to fellow-scientists."

A native of Winnipeg, Dr. Slotin was unmarried. He obtained his Doctor of Philosophy degree from the University of London, England. He came to the atomic bomb laboratory from Oak Ridge, Tenn., in December, 1944. He had been associated with the Manhattan Engineering District since 1943.

PRODUCTION SETBACK PUT AT 3 MONTHS

Administrator Calls Loss From Coal Strike Nearly $2,000,000,000

Washington, May 30 (AP)—John D. Small, Civilian Production Administrator, said tonight the soft-coal strike and other work stoppages had set back the output of automobiles and other consumer goods by at least three months.

Also, Paul Porter, Price Administrator, declared in a statement that the 59-day mine strike was "extremely costly to the stabilization program." He said it had "delayed the time in a number of cases at which price ceilings can safely be removed."

Wage Losses Not Included

Small estimated that the coal strike alone had cost the country close to $2,000,000,000 in lost production, "not counting the loss of wages to the million of workers" it made idle.

The American economy "will bear the scars of the coal strike for many months to come," the production chief predicted in his monthly report.

This gloomy note was in sharp contrast to the rest of the report, which told of record consumer goods production in April, before the full impact of the coal stoppage was felt.

Some Beat Peacetime Record

Small said for some products—among them tires, men's suits, electric irons and vacuum cleaners—American industry last month surpassed peactime records.

And postwar peaks were reached, he reported, in production of automobiles, trucks, women's hosiery, refrigerators, stoves, radios and sewing machines.

Why are consumer goods still so hard to find despite the fact they are, as Small said, "being produced in greater quantity now than ever before in peacetime?"

Laid To Purchasing Power

His answer:

"The reason for the shortage of goods lies in the fortunate fact that consumers are in possession of large amounts of purchasing power, and that they are determined to use that purchasing power for the immediate satisfaction of their pentup wants."

In terms of dollars, manufacturers' shipments in April were double the 1939 rate, Small said, while in terms of quantity they were at least 50 per cent greater.

Reporting that joblessness declined last month — again before the full impact of the coal strike—for the first time since Japan surrendered, Small said civilian employment rose to a record high of 54,600,000 persons early in April.

Looks For Labor Shortage

Noting that this is close to the 57,000,000 mark "defined in some quarters as full employment," Small predicted the country is likely to face a severe labor shortage in the closing months of this year.

He said that retail sales in April and since the start of the year had soared in various lines from 30 to 125 per cent over levels for the same period in 1945.

The Civilian Production Administrator added that while consumer expenditures were unprecedentedly high, this did not reflect an increase in incomes, "but (means) rather that Americans are dipping into their wartime savings for what goods they can buy." The saving rate at present, Small said, is fourteen per cent of total income, as compared with 29 per cent during the war.

Residence Building Up

As for housing, Small reported that residential construction increased 25 per cent from March to April. Building permits were being issued, he said, at a rate almost equal to the period of record home construction twenty years ago.

Surveying some of the effects of the coal strike, Small said industries which suffered most include steel, railroads, utilities, chemicals, nonferrous metals, automobiles, tires, farm machinery and building materials.

"Important programs, such as the food program and the veterans emergency program, received serious setbacks," Small declared.

"The production of critical building materials, such as brick, tile, gypsum board, heating equipment and items made from iron castings, was checked by the lack of fuel.

To Lose Perishable Crops

"Perishable crops will be lost due to a shortage of both glass containers and tin cans. The loss of zinc and lead production, because of the power shortage which resulted from the coal strike, will affect a wide range of items from galvanized sheets and brass fittings to high-test gasoline."

Steel production, Small reported, declined steadily to less than 50 per cent of capacity by the middle of May.

"Future production," Small said, "will be adversely affected for many, many months by the indirect effects of strikes as they reverberate throughout our complex, interrelated economy."

Summary By Industries

Here's a summary of the civilian production administration's report on output of consumer goods in April, when the full impact of the soft-coal strike had not yet been felt:

AUTOMOBLES — Production jumped 67 per cent over the March level to a new high of 150,000 passenger cars. March output totaled 90,000.

TIRES — Output for passenger cars rose to 5,600,000, a four per cent gain over March.

REFRIGERATORS—April shipments climbed to 143,000 units, a new high since V-J day, and 54 per cent above March shipments. Production still was only 46 per cent of the prewar rate.

Above Prewar Rate

WASHING MACHINES — Deliveries shot up to 177,000 units, a 51 per cent gain over March shipments. April shipments were about twelve per cent higher than the prewar rate.

VACUUM CLEANERS—April shipments reached 174,000 units, up eight per cent from March and twelve per cent greater than the prewar monthly rate.

SEWING MACHINES—28,000 were shipped in April, about the same as in March. Deliveries were 43 per cent of the prewar rate.

ELECTRIC STOVES — Shipments totaled 23,000, about the same as in March but up 40 per cent over February.

GAS STOVES—Deliveries were up nineteen per cent to 152,000 units, the largest number shipped in any month since the war ended and 22 per cent above average monthly production in 1939.

1,000,000 Radio Sets

RADIOS—Shipments remained approximately the same as in March —about 1,000,000 sets, 33 per cent above February deliveries. April shipments were 91 per cent of the prewar rate.

SHOES—April output remained at the March level of 42,000,000 pairs, five per cent above February production. The average output in each of the first three months was 42,000,000 pairs, about 13 per cent higher than the monthly average of 37,000,000 pairs for the five year period 1941-45.

MEN'S SUITS—Based on cuttings by manufacturers, production during March was about 11.5 per cent over February. In 1941, peak production year, the average weekly output of suits was 442,000. Output during March this year reached 463,000.

WOMEN'S HOSIERY—March production was up seven per cent over February to approximately 54,000,000 pairs, or about 90 per cent of the industry's prewar peak production.

Summary of Report on Drop in Production Caused by Strikes

WASHINGTON, May 30 (AP)—Following is a summary of the report on April production issued today by John D. Small, Administrator of Civilian Production:

No one can measure accurately either the immediate or the ultimate damage inflicted on American industry by the series of economy-shaking strikes through which the country has been passing.

The soft coal strike, coming on the heels of the steel strike, drove industrial production down in April just as it was beginning to make headway for the second time since the end of the war.

In May, the crippling two-day railroad strike coupled with only partial operation of the coal mines during the two-week truce, further checked industrial activity.

* * * Hardest hit by the soft coal strike were steel and railroads. Steel production has declined steadily from 1,600,000 tons a week at the end of March to 860,000 tons, or less than 50 per cent of capacity, by the middle of May.

Railroad car loadings slipped about 20 per cent from more than 800,000 per week in March to about 650,000 during April and Early May. Overall electric power output was unchanged from the previous month, but there were severe local shortages in areas dependent upon coal to produce power, notably the Chicago area.

The output of petroleum, on the other hand, expanded as manufacturers and railroads turned to this substitute for coal. Oil production rose from 4,400,000 barrels a day in March to 4,700,000 in the early part of May.

Finished Goods Must Wait

The consuming public must recognize the fact that the settlement of a strike in a basic industry, such as steel, coal, or transportation, does not result in an immediate increase in the flow of finished products.

When the break in the pipeline of goods-in-process occurs near the end of the pipeline, as in the case of the General Motors strike, the flow of finished goods to consumers is interrupted almost immediately. Likewise, the flow can be resumed very shortly after a settlement is reached—as may be seen from the sharp increase in automobile production in April.

On the other hand, when the break in the pipeline occurs near the beginning of the line—in soft coal, for example, which is used to make pig iron, used to make steel ingots, used to roll into steel sheets for manufacturers to make automobiles, refrigerators, etc.—the public is slow to feel the effect since the impact is cushioned by inventories of materials and work-in-process along the way.

But once that pipeline has been sucked dry clear back to the point of the break, it takes a long time to be refilled.

Thus, it will take much longer to recover after the coal strike is settled than in the case of the steel strike. For the pipeline of raw steel and even iron has been virtually exhausted, whereas during the steel strike the unfinished steel at the mills was not drawn out of the pipeline.

In the case of copper it will take from two to six months, after settlement of current strikes in mines and refineries, to refill the pipeline and re-establish the uninterrupted flow of materials, work-in-process and finished products.

Hoarding Is Discounted

Mr. Small exonerated industry of the frequently heard charge that manufacturers or dealers were hoarding goods. A review of industrial inventories, he said, shows that, except for occasional items of "insignificant" importance, "no large-scale hoarding is taking place.

"Finished goods are being distributed and sold almost as soon as they come off the assembly line," he said:

The report went on:

Early reports on the level of retail sales during April indicate that consumer expenditures during that month were at the highest rate ever attained. Department store sales were 51 per cent above April, 1945, and sales by other types of merchandisers showed similar gains.

A compilation of chain-store sales during April demonstrates that the largest chain of stores selling automotive accessories in-

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creased its sales by 125 per cent over a year ago. Sales of shoe store chains increased 120 per cent, men's wear chains 90 per cent, mail order houses 66 per cent, women's apparel chains 45 per cent, general merchandise and variety store chains 40 per cent and drug and grocery chains 30 per cent over last year.

Savings Rate Is Cut

However, the report made, expenditures are at the expense of savings to a greater extent than during the war. Americans who during the war were saving as much as 29 per cent of their total income are now saving only 14 per cent. This rate is still higher than the pre-war rate, when even in years of peak prosperity savings were only 10 to 12 per cent of total disposable income.

Pointing out that expenditures would be even higher if goods were available for purchase, Mr. Small warned against thinking that price increases alone would bring forth sufficient production to avoid inflation.

"If any lesson is to be learned from our experience in 1919-20," he repeated, "it is the risk of relying exclusively upon price increases to solve our problems. If we are to avoid a repetition of 1920, we must not price ourselves out of the market."

The report went on:

The Civilian Production Administration has taken the position that the extension of price control until June, 1947, will not deter but will encourage production if the controls continue to be administered with increasing realism and flexibility.

This agency feels that price controls are vital to prevent preemptive buying and hoarding of materials. CPA also believes that other measures, such as appropriate fiscal policy, must be used to supplement price control if it is to be effective in staving off inflation.

The rise of 1,600,000 in employment from early March to early April absorbed all the men released from the armed forces. The 600,000 others who re-entered the labor force in the month caused "the first decline in unemployment since V-J Day," Mr. Small said.

He went on:

Should employment rise another 2,500,000 this year—and such a rise seems certain in view of the large increases in construction activity and durable goods production scheduled for the months ahead—employment will hit the 57,000,000 mark, defined in some quarters as "full employment" for the post-war transition period.

The changes in the labor force and in employment in the past two months tend to confirm the conclusion advanced in earlier reports that the country is likely to face a severe labor shortage in the closing months of 1946.

The loss of man-days of working time as a result of strikes has been greater during the first four months of 1946 than ever before in the country's history.

Although records of man-days idle were not kept for the period following World War I, it is clear that the current losses are even greater than in that period, even after allowance for growth in population.

All Building on Rise

Despite the Government's efforts to channel the bulk of building materials into new housing, commercial construction was ten times that of last April, Mr. Small said, and all types of building shared in what he called the "sharp upward movement."

He reviewed the progress, previously reported in most cases, so far made in stimulating production of critically scarce building materials. The "judicious" use of premium-payment subsidies recently authorized by Congress should make further gains possible, he said.

The gains in consumer goods production were marked, in many cases. Output of washing machines, for instance, jumped 51 per cent in April over March, to a total of 177,000 units. This is 12 per cent higher than the pre-war rate.

Other all-time high marks were reached as follows:

Tires, passenger car and motorcycle, 5,600,000; a 4 per cent increase over March.

Men's suits, nearly 2,000,000 (March estimate).

Vacuum cleaners, 175,000; 8 per cent over March.

Electric irons, 382,000; a 24 per cent gain from March.

Post-war peaks were reached in production of the following:

Automobiles, 150,000.
Trucks, 81,000.
Women's hosiery, 54,000,000 pairs.
Sewing machines, 28,000.
Domestic mechanical refrigerators, 143,000.
Electric ranges, 23,000.
Gas ranges, 152,000.
Radio sets, nearly 1,000,000.

MORE SPEED IS SOUGHT IN SALE OF SURPLUSES

WASHINGTON, May 30—(AP) In a drive to speed up surplus disposal, the War Assets administration tonight announced plans to make sales centers of Army posts, Navy bases and war plants.

Prospective buyers will be invited to inspect and purchase at the military warehouses where the goods are now stored.

When complete selling staffs are installed, the sites will be operated as sub-regional offices of WAA, with authority to make disposals on the "come-and-get-it" basis without seeking decisions from Washington or regional headquarters.

FOUR DISCUSS U.S. CONTROL

Reuther Charges Government With Lack Of Leadership

Detroit, May 30 (AP)—Walter P. Reuther, president of the CIO United Auto Workers, asserted tonight "much of the present unrest in our country stems from failure of Congress and the Administration to give leadership in the transition of our economy from war to peace."

Reuther participated in an "American Town Meeting of the Air" broadcast on the topic "Are We Moving Toward a Government-Controlled Economy?"

Other speakers included Senator Homer Ferguson (R., Mich.); A. A. Berle, Jr., former diplomat, and Herman W. Steinkraus, president of the Bridgeport (Conn.) Brass Company.

"As Convenient Smoke Screen"

Reuther charged "big business and monopoly industry continue to raise the scare of a Government-controlled economy as a convenient smoke screen behind which they can advance their own special interests at the expense of the people. . . .

"During the war emergency controls did not represent a movement toward a Government-controlled economy, but was more a partnership between big business and Government. . . .

"When the 'golden age' of private enterprise ended in the universal bankruptcy of our national economy it made it necessary for the Roosevelt Administration to establish Government controls over important sections of our economy. Since 1935 we have steadily lessened these Government controls," Reuther added.

Lists Four Road Signs

Steinkraus said the four "different road signs pointing to a Government-controlled economy" are apparent in the United States. He listed them as: (1) Government control of the nation's finances; (2) production and employment; (3) prices and (4) Government use of propaganda.

"The road signs indicate that we are going in the way of a Government-controlled ecenomy and it is high time that we turn back on the course our forefathers set 170 years ago," Steinkraus concluded.

Senator Ferguson said "my experience . . . leaves no doubt in my mind that we have been living in such a controlled economy for several years nof under a succession of so-called emergencies culminating in a genuine war emergency where we have had a completely Government-controlled economy."

Ferguson declared "emergency in control breeds emengency . . . and you know how controls of the national Government can disrupt and destroy normal living."

ARMY NEGRO 'SEGREGATION' IS CRITICIZED

Proved 'Emotional Cancer' To Men, Psychiatrist Declares

Louisville, May 30 (AP)—The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People today drew a picket line around the Louisville Armory to protest against planned segregation of white and Negro patrons at this coming Sunday night's performance of Frank (Sugar Chile) Robinson, 7-year-old Negro pianist.

Chicago, May 30 (AP)—Major Rutherford Stevens, Jr., an army psychiatrist, said today "segregation" of Negro inductees into the Army "proved a constantly annoying emotional cancer" to them.

And he said, in a paper prepared for the closing session of the American Psychiatric Association's one hundred second meeting, that growth of this "emotional cancer" depended "to a great extent on the other important racial factor, discrimination."

Purpose Of Paper

Saying he was reporting on five years of military service in varied capacities with Negro troops, Dr. Stevens, a Negro, declared the purpose of his paper was:

"To aid the psychiatrist and others dealing with emotional problems and health of Negroes in obtaining a better understanding of the Negro patient through a discussion of the reactions of Negro soldiers to racial segregation and discrimination observed within the zone of the interior during the war."

Dr. Stevens said that the Negro soldier, shortly after beginning his military training "usually found that there was little for him to do during his off-duty hours because of inadequate facilities for recreation and entertainment."

"He (the Negro soldier) compared these with those present for white troops," he said, "and the comparison was most frequently unfavorable."

THREE GI BABIES ILL AS TRANSPORT ARRIVES

NEW YORK, May 30—(AP) The Army transport John Ericsson arrived today from Southampton with 552 war brides and 71 children—including three infants suffering from diarrhea.

The babies were moved to the Army hospital at Fort Hamilton where 60 others are under treatment for intestinal disorders blamed in nine recent infant deaths.

An autopsy was ordered in the death of 10-weeks-old Doris J. Dombeck whose body was removed from the John Ericsson on arrival.

The baby died at sea last Sunday. Capt. Kenneth Fletcher, Chicopee Falls, Mass., Army surgeon, said the death was believed due to suffocation but the baby was suffering from diarrhea when taken aboard the ship.

Redeployment Schedule

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

More than 4,100 returning servicemen are due aboard six vessels at two U. S. ports today.

The bulk of the day's arrivals are scheduled to debark at San Francisco, where five ships are to come in with 3,152 men. At New York, one vessel is due with 1,044 troops.

SHIPS ARRIVING TODAY

At New York

Haverford Victory from Le Havre, 1,044 miscellaneous Army.

At San Francisco

Miscellaneous personnel on following: Comet from Taku, 1,807 Navy, 80 Marines; Taxwell from Tokyo, 987 Navy, 137 Marines, 12 Army; LST 949 from Pearl Harbor, 64 Navy; Marine Lynx from Australia, 22 Navy, one Marine, 30 Army; Mount Katmat from Guam, 12 Navy.

ARRIVALS YESTERDAY

At New York

Miscellaneous troops on following vessels: U.S.S. Braxton from Bremen, 1,255, Wilson Victory from Bremen, 918.

John Ericsson from Southampton, 1,622 war brides and children.

At San Francisco

Miscellaneous on following: Marine Adder from Shanghai, 56 Navy 207 Marines, 2,805 Army, 22 civilians; William Hardy, eight Navy.

At Seattle

Miscellaneous on following: U.S.S. Gen. Ernst from Korea and Yokohama, 1,890 Army, 11 Navy, 32 civilians; Marshall Victory from Yokohama, 1,102 Army, 25 civilians.

At San Diego

Seven LCI's with 65 Navy and Coast Guard personnel.

Allies' Occupation Figures

TOKYO, May 30 (AP)—Allied Headquarters' figures on the ratio of occupation troops to native population follow:

	Troops (in 1,000's)	Population (in 1,000's)	Pct. Ratio
Japan	190	75,000	.0025
Korea, U. S. zone	50	17,000	.0030
Italy	380	43,000	.0088
Austria, British zone	24	1,987	.0121
Austria, U. S. zone	24	1,894	.0129
Germany, British zone	350	22,000	.0159
Germany, French zone	111	6,393	.0174
Germany, U. S. zone	315	17,156	.0184
Korea, Soviet zone	200	9,000	.0222
Germany, Soviet zone	700	19,694	.0355
Austria, French zone	37	777	.0476
Austria, Soviet zone	140	2,120	.0660

The announcement said that occupation costs in Japan were being paid by the Japanese Government and that food imports for the civilian population were being paid for by an exchange of commodities. Headquarters said Military Government authorities reported that United States taxpayers were paying millions of dollars yearly for the occupation of Germany—mainly for food in the American zone.

"PARIS—FIRST ADD SIAM TO AXIS IT SAID.

THE COMMUNIQUE STATED SPECIFICALLY THAT NO "MILITARY OPERATIONS HAVE BEEN CARRIED OUT" ALONG THE "MANIFEST INABILITY OF THE LOCAL ACTIVITY OF BANDS OF ANNAMITE AND REFUGE WITH THEM, FRENCH TROOPS, TO PROTECT THE LAOS, WERE OCCASION-

ALLY FORCED TO FOLLOW INTO SIAMESE TERRITORY THE AUTHORS OF RAIDS CARRIED OUT ON THE LAOTIEN SIDE OF THE RIVER."

THE COMMUNIQUE SAID THE REBEL RAIDS OCCURED MAINLY IN THE REGIONS OF VIEN-TIAN AND PAKSANE, ON THE UPPER MEKONG.

"THESE ARE THE INCIDENTS THAT SEEM TO BE THE BASIS FOR A CAMPAIGN CARRIED OUT BY THE SIAMESE AUTHORITIES TO STIR UP WORLD PUBLIC OPINION," THE COMMUNIQUE CONCLUDED.

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MAY 31 1946

London, May 30-(AP)-An authoritative Yugoslav official said today that Russian Foreign Commissar V. M. Molotov's insistence that Trieste be given to Yugoslavia marks a change in Russian policy resulting from Russian-Yugoslavian talks.

The official said that Russia originally was unconcerned with the fate of the disputed Italian Adriatic port city, which was a central issue at the Paris conference of the foreign ministers of the United States, Russia, Great Britain and France.

The official did not say whether any pledges were made to Russia in return for Moscow's support on the Yugoslav demand for Trieste, but said that Yugoslavia had to work very energetically to get soviet backing.

American experts at the Paris meeting had expressed views parallel with that of the Yugoslav official. They said Molotov had pledged Trieste to Yugoslavia and could not change position for fear of losing face.

At one time at Paris, British Foreign Secretary Ernest Bevin openly charged Molotov with reversing the four power decision at London to set up an Italian-Yugoslav frontier along the ethnic line. Molotov denied he had changed his policy.

A British foreign office spokesman said yesterday that "Yugoslavia is isolating herself from the west."

The yugoslav informant denied this, saying "some people think we are just a tool of Russia, but they fail to see that we are only really following our own interests."

He said Yugoslavia cannot afford to have Trieste as a springboard for aggression" at the tip of the Adriatic. He said the Yugoslav government

MAY 31 19

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of Premier Marshal Tito was not especially perturbed by American and British notes protesting Yugoslav "obstruction" to allied military government authorities in the contested Venezia Guilia district around Trieste.

Lewis 1527 apr rm 1054

MAY 31 10AM

LONDON, MAY 30--(AP)--- THE MOSCOW RADIO SAID TONIGHT THE UNITED STATES ATTACHED "PARTICULAR IMPORTANCE TO PALESTINE IN CONNECTION WITH ITS PLAN OF FURTHER ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL PENETRATION INTO THE ARAB STATES."

THE BROADCAST DID NOT GO INTO PARTICULARS BEYOND SAYING:

"AMERICA HAS ALREADY GAINED A FIRM FOOTHOLD IN SAUDI ARABIA AND THE LEBANON AND IS CONDUCTING NEGOTIATIONS WITH YEMEN."

APR 126 CREAGH 0206 JRT/94PED

BERLIN, MAY 30-(AP)-GERMAN OFFICIALS HAVE BEEN GRANTED FULLER CONTROL OVER ECONOMIC AFFAIRS IN THE U.S.OCCUPATION ZONE AND HAVE BEEN ASSURED BY LT.GEN.LUCIUS D.CLAY THAT THE UNITED STATES IS SEEKING TO CARRY OUT THE PROVISION OF THE POTSDAM AGREEMENT THAT GERMANY BE TREATED AS AN ECONOMIC ENTITY.

THE NEW GRANT OF AUTHORITY, DECIDED UPON YESTERDAY AT A CONFERENCE BETWEEN GERMAN OFFICIALS AND MILITARY GOVERNMENT EXPERTS, WILL EMPOWER THE GERMANS TO DRAFT PRODUCTION PROGRAMS AND TO ALLOCATE AND DISTRIBUTE ESSENTIAL MATERIALS SUCH AS COAL, PETROLEUM PRODUCTS AND STEEL, AS WELL AS FOOD STUFFS IMPORTED FROM THE UNITED STATES--SUBJECT TO REVIEW AND POSSIBLE ALTERATION BY THE MG.

CLAY, DEPUTY AMERICAN MILITARY GOVERNOR, ASSURED THE GERMANS THAT AMERICA WAS DOING EVERYTHING POSSIBLE TO ERASE ZONAL BOUNDARIES AND FACILITATE THE FREE MOVEMENT OF GOODS THROUGHOUT THE FORMER REICH.

IN HAMBURG YESTERDAY, THE BRITISH MILITARY GOVERNOR, AIR MARSHAL SIR SHOLTO DOUGLAS, TOLD THE GERMAN ECONOMIC ADVISORY BOARD OF THAT ZONE THAT HE HOPED TO GIVE IT THE RESPONSIBILITY OF ALLOCATING RUHR COAL BEFORE NEXT WINTER.

BRITISH AND AMERICAN ADVOCACY OF WIPING OUT ZONAL BOUNDARIES HAS BEEN OPPOSED BY THE RUSSIANS, WHO ARGUE THAT "GERMANY IS NOT YET READY FOR ECONOMIC UNITY."

JP752AED

ROME, MAY 30-(AP)-THROUGHOUT THE MEDITERRANEAN THEATER OF OPERATIONS, AT EACH OF SOME 60 AMERICAN AND BRITISH CEMETERIES, ALLIED SOLDIERS AND CIVILIANS PAID RESPECTS TO THEIR DEAD IN MEMORIAL DAY SERVICES TODAY.

AT NETTUNO CEMETERY ON THE ANZIO BEACHHEAD, WHERE MORE AMERICANS DIED THAN IN ANY OTHER SINGLE BATTLE IN ITALY, LT.GEN.JOHN C.H.LEE, THEATER COMMANDER, SAID:

"HERE ARE NOT ONLY THE REMAINS OF OUR AMERICAN HEROES, BUT THOSE OF OUR GALLANT ALLIES. AS THEY FELL ALONGSIDE EACH OTHER, THESE ALLIES AND THESE AMERICANS, SO THEY REST IN THE SAME MOTHER EARTH. THEIR BONES ARE TOGETHER BECOMING SEEDS OF THE UNITED NATIONS ORGANIZATION."

THROUGHOUT THE MEDITERRANEAN THEATER, ON THE GRAVES OF 32,000 AMERICANS BURIED IN MILITARY CEMETERIES, FLOWERS AND SMALL FLAGS WERE PLACED.

BRITISH TROOPS JOINING IN THE OBSERVANCE OF MEMORIAL DAY WERE ADDRESSED BY LT.GEN.WILLIAM D.MORGAN, SUPREME ALLIED COMMANDER.

COMBAT TROOPS FROM THE 88TH DIVISION PARTICIPATED IN THE CEREMONIES AT NETTUNO AND OTHER CEMETERIES THROUGHOUT ITALY.

JJ917AED

ROME, MAY 30-(AP)-AN ANSA DISPATCH FROM GORIZIA REPORTED TODAY THAT A SOVIA MARCHETTI PLANE BELIEVED TO BE THE SHIP "PIRATED" FROM MILAN AIRPORT MONDAY HAD LANDED AT AN EMERGENCY FIELD AT AIDUSSINA, WEST OF THERE.

FIVE PERSONS IN FLYING TOGS, IMPERSONATING THE SHIP'S REGULAR CREW, HAD TRICKED THE MILAN AIRPORT PERSONNEL INTO LETTING THEM TAKE THE SHIP OFF. THERE HAD BEEN SPECULATION IN THE PRESS THAT THE PLANE MIGHT HAVE BORNE THE MISSING REMAINS OF BENITO MUSSOLINI.

JJ837AED

ADO Rome (Elections) XXX socially

(McKnight)

FEAR OF ELECTION DISORDERS--WHICH PREMIER ALCIDE DE GASPERI HAS WARNED MIGHT BRING ALLIED INTERVENTION IF WIDESPREAD--LED SOCIALIST MINISTER OF THE INTERIOR GIUSEPPE ROMITA TO MAKE A FINAL APPEAL YESTERDAY TO LEADERS OF THE 11 MAJOR PARTIES FOR RESTRAINT.

KING UMBERTO CONTINUED HIS ELECTIONEERING UP TO THE LAST. HE WOUND UP A WHIRLWIND TOUR OF SICILY WEDNESDAY WITH VISITS TO TRAPANI, CATANIA, AND MESSINA. DISPATCHES SAID HE RECEIVED A WARM WELCOME EVERYWHERE, ALTHOUGH REPUBLICANS IN CATANIA STAGED AN IMPOSING COUNTER-DEMONSTRATION.

MAY 31 10AM

AT BARI ON THE ITALIAN SOUTH EAST COAST, MONARCHISTS STAGED A COMPETING DEMONSTRATION WHILE PALMIRO TOGLIATTI, COMMUNIST SECRETARY-GENERAL, ATTACKED THE HOUSE OF SAVOY AT A RALLY. POLICE KEPT THE TWO GROUPS APART.

RQ1210PED

NIGHT LEAD ANZIO

BY GEORGE BRIA

NETTUNO, ITALY, MAY 30-(AP)-LT.GEN.JOHN C.H.LEE DECLARED TODAY "WE HOLD NO HATRED" FOR THE GERMAN DEAD WHO LIE BESIDE THE AMERICANS AND BRITISH IN THIS ANZIO BEACHHEAD CEMETERY, AND SAID THEIR BONES "MAY WELL BE HELPING FORM THE SEEDS OF A WIDENED UNITED NATIONS ORGANIZATION."

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THE DEPUTY SUPREME ALLIED COMMANDER IN THE MEDITERRANEAN THEATER, IN A MEMORIAL DAY ADDRESS AT THIS BEACHHEAD WHERE MORE AMERICANS DIED THAN IN ANY OTHER SINGLE BATTLE IN ITALY, SAID:

"WE HOLD NO HATRED FOR THESE GERMAN DEAD, NOR INDEED FOR THE WRETCHEDLY MISGUIDED COUNTRY THEY FOUGHT FOR. THEY FOUGHT HARD TO THE VERY END. MANY OF THEIR TRADITIONS ARE WORTHY OF REMEMBRANCE.

"WE HOPE AND EXPECT THAT A NEW GERMANY WILL RISE FROM THE RUINS OF THE OLD, AND IN DUE TIME, PROVE WORTHY OF UNITED NATIONS MEMBERSHIP. THEN AND MEANWHILE, THE BONES OF THESE GERMAN DEAD MAY WELL BE HELPING FORM THE SEEDS OF A WIDENED UNITED NATIONS ORGANIZATION."

HE ADDED THAT "THROUGHOUT THE MEDITERRANEAN THEATER AND ELSEWHERE IN EUROPE, THE GERMAN GRAVES AND THOSE OF HITLER'S ELSEWHERE-RECRUITED SOLDIERS HAVE BEEN CAREFULLY MARKED AND ARE BEING ASSEMBLED AS RAPIDLY AND AS APPROPRIATELY AS WE CAN DO SO WITH OUR PRESENT MEANS.

"THE GERMANS HAVE NOT BEEN UNFAITHFUL IN THIS REGARD, NOR LACKING IN APPRECIATION OF THOSE WHO HAVE DIED FOR THEIR LAND AND FOR WHAT THEY FELT TO BE WORTH DYING FOR. IN THEIR FAITHFUL REMEMBRANCE THERE IS A COMMON BOND."

HIS ADDRESS WAS TRANSLATED FOR DISTRIBUTION AMONG GERMAN PRISONERS OF WAR IN THE THEATER.

TRUCKS OF THE AMERICAN 88TH "BLUE DEVIL" DIVISION OCCUPYING DISPUTED VENEZIA GIULIA PARTICIPATED IN THE CEREMONIES HERE AND AT OTHER CEMETERIES IN ITALY. THEY CAME IN TRUCKS CARRYING POSTERS IN ITALIAN SAYING, "IN MEMORY OF THOSE WHO DIED FOR HUMANITY."

GEN.WLADISLAW ANDERS, COMMANDER OF THE POLISH SECOND CORPS SLATED TO BE DISBANDED SOON IN ENGLAND, LAID A WREATH WHICH SAID "FOR THOSE WHO DIED IN THE COMMON CAUSE OF FREEDOM." A WREATH WAS PLACED ALSO [illegible]EN.RAFFAELE CADORNA, ITALIAN COMMANDER.

[illegible]OPED

PRAGUE, MAY 30-(AP)-THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION ANNOUNCED TODAY THAT NEW AMERICAN FILMS WILL BE SHOWN IN CZECHOSLOVAKIA FOR THE FIRST TIME SINCE THE GERMAN OCCUPATION OF 1939 UNDER A PRELIMINARY AGREEMENT REACHED HERE WITH THE U.S.MOTION PICTURES EXPORT ASSOCIATION.

NEGOTIATIONS WITH HOLLYWOOD WERE DEADLOCKED ABOUT A YEAR AGO WHEN THE CZECHOSLOVAK NATIONALIZED FILM INDUSTRY, IN A GESTURE OF APPRECIATION TO THE RED ARMY, EXERCISED ITS MONOPOLY BY GRANTING 60 PER CENT OF THE SCREEN TIME TO RUSSIAN PICTURES.

CZECHOSLOVAK MOVIE GOERS, WHO HAVE BEEN GETTING RUSSIAN, ENGLISH FRENCH AND SWEDISH FILMS, HAVE PASTED PAMPHLETS ON WALLS ASKING "WHEN WILL CZECHOSLOVAKIA GET AMERICAN MOVIES?"

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THE MINISTRY SAID THE FIRST SERIES OF EIGHT AMERICAN FILMS ALREADY IN PRAGUE WILL APPEAR "SOON."

JP748AED

(ADVANCE) MARGRATEN, NETHERLANDS, MAY 30-(AP)-THE FUTURE PEACE IS THE JOINT RESPONSIBILITY OF THE UNITED NATIONS, GEN.JOSEPH T.MCNARNEY SAID HERE TODAY IN A MEMORIAL DAY ADDRESS. HE ADDED THAT THE MEMBER NATIONS MUST DEMONSTRATE AN ALL-OUT DEVOTION TO THEIR TASK IF THE WA

DEAD ARE NOT TO HAVE DI

WAR DEAD ARE NOT TO HAVE DIED IN VAIN.

SPEAKING AT CEREMONIES COMMEMORATING THE THOUSANDS OF AMERICANS BURIED IN A MILITARY CEMETARY NEAR HERE, THE CHIEF OF THE AMERICAN OCCUPATION FORCES IN EUROPE SAID THE FALLEN SOLDIERS HAD GIVEN THEIR LIVES FOR AN IDEAL ON THE VERY EVE OF VICTORY.

MCNARNEY DECLARED THAT IF THERE IS TO BE A FUTURE PEACE, THERE MUST BE A WORLD BASED ON THE FOUR FREEDOMS.

(END ADVANCE FOR PMS FOR USE AT 9:30 A.M. EASTERN STANDARD TIME, THURSDAY, MAY 30)

JJ913AED

"THESE ARAB STATES CANNOT AGREE BY ANY MEANS TO ANY NEW IMMIGRATION AND CONSIDER IT CONTRADICTORY TO THE (1939), WHITE PAPER WITH WHICH BRITISH HONOR IS CONNECTED.

"THEY HAVE GREAT HOPE THAT GOOD RELATIONS BETWEEN THE ARAB STATES AND NATIONS ON ONE SIDE AND THE OTHER TWO FRIENDLY DEMOCRATIC NATIONS ON THE OTHER SIDE WILL NOT BE DISTURBED."

30.24-3063

REGARDING EGYPT, THE COMMUNIQUE ASSERTED THAT THE CONGRESS OF RULERS AGREED THAT "ACHIEVEMENT OF EGYPT'S NATIONAL DEMANDS, COMPLETION OF HER SOVEREIGNTY AND EVACUATION OF BRITISH TROOPS" WERE STEPS THAT MUST BE TAKEN. ADD CAIRO (NL ARAB LEAGUE) XXX ARABS

THE EGYPTIAN CASE IS A GENERAL ONE, THE COMMUNIQUE ADDED, AND THE ARAB RULERS WILL SUPPORT EGYPT'S DEMANDS "IN EVERY WAY THEY CAN." (EX-BRITS)

EXPRESSING PLEASURE AT PRIME MINISTER ATTLEE'S STATEMENT ON MAY 7 PLEDGING THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT TO EVACUATE MILITARY AND AIR FORCES FROM EGYPTIAN TERRITORY, THE COMMUNIQUE SAID:

"SUCH A STATEMENT HAD A VERY GOOD REACTION IN THE ARAB STATES, WHO WISH THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT WOULD OPEN A NEW PAGE IN THEIR RELATIONS WITH EGYPT."

THE DELEGATES ASKED ABDEL RAHMAN AZZAM PASHA, SECRETARY-GENERAL OF THE ARAB LEAGUE, TO REPORT THE RESULTS OF THE PALESTINE DISCUSSION TO THE COUNCIL OF THE ARAB LEAGUE AT A MEETING JUNE 5 AT BLUDAN, SYRIA, NEAR DAMASCUS, "IN ORDER TO TAKE THE BEST MEASURES TO PROTECT THE FUTURE OF A SISTER NATION WHICH IS BELOVED BY ALL ARABS."

THE DELEGATES MET AT THE INVITATION OF KING FAROUK OF EGYPT IN THE LATTER'S LUXURIOUS PALACE NEAR CAIRO. IN AN ADDRESS OPENING THE CONGRESS THE EGYPTIAN MONARCH SAID:

"WE ARE HERE TO GET ACQUAINTED AND SHOW TO THE WORLD CLEARLY THERE ARE NO DISPUTES BETWEEN US OR OUR COUNTRIES, AND TO DISCUSS THE INTERESTS OF OUR NATIONS, SO EVERY ONE WILL EXPRESS HIS OPINION AND WILL ADVISE HIS GOVERNMENT TO TAKE THE BEST MEASURES. I ASK GOD ALMIGHTY TO HELP US TO SERVE THE ARAB CAUSE."

RQ1221PED

BY JOHN RODERICK

NANKING, MAY 30-(AP)-LT.GEN.TENG TAI-YUAN SAID TODAY THAT CHINESE COMMUNISTS ALREADY HAVE DEMOBILIZED THOUSANDS OF THEIR TROOPS, IN PREPARATION FOR THE SCHEDULED MERGER OF RED AND KUOMINTANG INITS INTO A NATIONALIZED ARMY.

"OUR DEMOBILIZATION IS OPERATING ACCORDING TO PLAN" EXCEPT IN SOME INDIVIDUAL AREAS, THE ASSISTANT CHIEF OF STAFF OF THE COMMUNI 18TH GROUP ARMY REPORTED ON HIS RETURN FROM A TOUR OF COMMUNIST STRONGPOINTS. HE DECLINED TO REVEAL THE EXACT NUMBER DEMOBILIZED, SAYING THIS WOULD "PLAY INTO THE HANDS" OF ADVANCING NATIONAL FORCES.

THE GOVERNMENT SIMULTANEOUSLY ANNOUNCED THE APPOINTMENT OF HEADS OF ITS NEW MINISTRY OF NATIONAT DEFENSE, TO BE SET UP JUNE 1 IN CHARGE OF THE CONTEMPLATED NATIONALIZED ARMY.

GEN.PAI CHUNG-HSI, NATIONAL ASSISTANT CHIEF OF STAFF, WILL BE HEAD OF THE NEW MINISTRY. MINISTER OF WAR CHEN CHENG WILL BE CHIEF OF STAFF; GEN.KU CHU-TUNG WILL BE ARMY COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF; GEN.CHOW CHIH-JOU WILL RETAIN HIS COMMAND OF AIR FORCES; AND CHEN CHENG WILL HOLD CONCURRENT COMMAND OF THE NAVY.

THE APPOINTMENTS OF PAI AND CHEN TO THE TOP JOBS WERE APPROVED TWO WEEKS AGO, BUT NOT OFFICIALLY ANNOUNCED.

THE COMMUNIST GENERAL TENG DENIED IN HIS STATEMENT TODAY GOVERNMENT CHARGES THAT THE REDS WERE NOT REDUCING THEIR ARMIES AS AGREED. HE ACCUSED THE GOVERNMENT OF TRYING TO PROLONG CHINA'S CIVIL WAR BY THROWING THE BLAME ON THE COMMUNISTS.

DISCHARGED COMMUNIST TROOPS, HE SAID, WERE BEING GIVEN THE EQUIVALENT OF SEVERAL MONTHS' SUPPLY OF MILLET, AS WELL AS CLOTHING AND FARM IMPLEMENTS.

UM813PPS NM

PRECEDE PEIPING (70)

MUKDEN, MAY 30-(AP)-GENERALISSIMO CHIANG KAI-SHEK EMPLANED THIS AFTERNOON FOR CHANGCHUN, THE MANCHURIAN CAPITAL, WITHOUT COMMENTING ON A DEMOCRATIC LEAGUE REQUEST THAT HE RETURN IMMEDIATELY TO NANKING TO NEGOTIATE FOR PEACE.

HE EXPECTED TO STAY IN CHANGCHUN ONLY ONE DAY. HE WAS ACCOMPANIED BY GENERALS PAI CHUNG-HSI AND TU LI-MING. DUPE

MADAME CHIANG MEANTIME LEFT BY PLANE FOR PEIPING.

DS616APS NM

MAY 31 1946

CHIANG KAI-SHEK FLEW TO CHANGCHUN AFTER ADDRESSING A CROWD OF 100,000 PERSONS IN MUKDEN WEDNESDAY, URGING THEM TO JOIN IN CONSTRUCTION OF A "NEW, FREE MANCHURIA." HIS HEADQUARTERS ANNOUNCED THAT IN THREE DAYS IN MUKDEN HE HAD RECEIVED 900 LETTERS OF COMPLAINT AGAINST VARIOUS CONDITIONS.

HIS MANCHURIAN VISIT, SUBJECT TO MUCH SPECULATION, STILL IS TREATED OFFICIALLY AS PURELY AN INSPECTION. MADAME CHIANG, WHO ACCOMPANIED HIM TO MUKDEN, WENT BACK TO PEIPING TODAY.

RT1147APS NM ADD MUKDEN (NL CHINESE) XXX POINTS

MUKDEN--IN NIGHT LEAD CHINESE, INSERT AFTER FIRST GRAF XXX ERED AGAIN.

(NANKING DISPATCHES TONIGHT REPORTED THE ARRIVAL AT PEIPING OF GENERALISSIMO AND MADAMA CHIANG KAI-SHEK, WHO HAVE BEEN CONFERRING WITH NATIONAL GENERALS AND OFFICIALS AT MUKDEN AND CHANGCHUN.)

THE GENERALISSIMO HAD BEEN X X X FOURTH GRAF (DELETING SECOND AND THIRD GRAFS: "GENERALISSIMO CHIANG X X X ONLY ONE DAY.")

PY703PPS

LAHORE, INDIA, MAY 30-(AP)-THE CENTRAL EXECUTIVE OF THE SIKH AKALI DAL BABA (SIKH ORGANIZATION) PASSED A RESOLUTION TODAY CRITICIZING THE BRITISH CABINET MISSION'S PLAN FOR AN INDEPENDENT INDIA AS PREJUDICIAL TO THE SIKHS IN PARTICULAR AND MINORITIES IN GENERAL.

KHARAG SING, 80-YEAR-OLD LEADER OF THE ORGANIZATION, APPEALED TO ALL SIKHS TO OBSERVE JUNE 3 AS A DAY OF PROTEST AGAINST THE BRITISH PROPOSALS.

-0-

KLEIN SAID CHRISTIAKOV FORBADE THE MISSION'S OFFICIAL PHOTOGRAPHER, AS WELL AS MEMBERS OF THE MISSION, TO TAKE PHOTOGRAPHS ON OFFICIAL TRIPS. ADD SCOW (PAUL Y) XXX KOREA MAY 31 1946

A PRESS RELEASE QUOTED CHISTIAKOV AS DECLARING "INSTRUCTIONS FROM MOSCOW" FORBADE HIM FROM REMOVING INDUSTRIAL EQUIPMENT FROM NORTH KOREA PLANTS.

(DETERMINATION WHETHER SUCH REMOVALS HAD BEEN MADE BY THE RUSSIANS AS WAS DONE IN MANCHURIA IS ONE OF THE MAIN TASKS OF THE PAULEY MISSION.)

KLEIN INDICATED THE MISSION WOULD FIND IT DIFFICULT TO SUBSTANTIATE THIS UNDER THE RESTRICTIONS IMPOSED. HE SAID THE MISSION HAS BEEN PREVENTED FROM SPLITTING INTO SMALLER GROUPS FOR THE PURPOSE OF OPERATING AT TOP EFFICIENCY.

JQ1116PCS NM

BOMBAY, MAY 30-(AP)-FIFTEEN PERSONS WERE INJURED TODAY IN RENEWED CLASHES BETWEEN DEPRESSED CLASSES AND CASTE HINDUS IN A BOMBAY SUBURB. POLICE FIRED SEVERAL ROUNDS TO DISPERSE THE ANGRY CROWDS. TWO OF THE INJURED WERE HIT BY BULLETS AND THE OTHERS BY STONES.

JJ91CAED

WELLINGTON, NEW ZEALAND, MAY 30 (AP)-ACTING AIR VICE MARSHAL SIR KEITH PARK PREDICTED TODAY THAT SUBMERSIBLE AIRCRAFT CARRIERS WOULD BE THE ANSWER TO LONG DISTANCE ATOMIC MISSILES.

SIR KEITH, HERE FOR AIR TALKS WITH THE NEW ZEALAND GOVERNMENT, SAID "SAILORS WILL PROBABLY HAVE A FIT AT THE SUGGESTION BUT SOMEBODY HAD BETTER START EXPERIMENTING AND CARRYING OUT TESTS WITH MODELS."

PARTICIPATING IN TODAY'S DRESS REHEARSAL WAS ONE OF FIVE BOMBER CREWS COMPETING FOR THE TASK OF DROPPING THE REAL BOMB; THE PLANE WAS PILOTED BY LT.COL.JACK CATTON, LOS ANGELES.

THE ORANGE-PAINTED OLD BATTLESHIP NEVADA, TO BE THE BULLSEYE ON A-DAY, WAS IN BIKINI LAGOON TODAY BUT THE DUMMY BOMB WAS AIMED AT A DIFFERENT SPOT. THE NEVADA, ALTHOUGH PLAINLY VISIBLE FROM THE OBSERVATION PLANE'S 26,000-FOOT ALTITUDE, SEEMED "HALF THE LENGTH OF YOUR FINGER," KEPNER SAID.

KEPNER DID NOT ANNOUNCE THE ALTITUDE OF THE BOMBING PLANE.

REHEARSALS AND OTHER OPERATIONS OF THE ATOMIC AIRFORCE HAVE BEEN LIMITED SINCE EARLY LAST WEEK BECAUSE MANY AIRCRAFT WERE SHIFTED TO A SEARCH FOR A MISSING TRANSPORT AND A B-17 BOMBER.

C54S FROM KWAJALEIN, SEVERAL B-17S FROM ENIWETOK AND A NUMBER OF NAVY PLANES HAVE BEEN OUT DAILY. MECHANICS WORK THROUGHOUT THE NIGHT TO GET PLANES IN SHAPE FOR RENEWING THE SEARCH EACH DAWN.

PY721PPS NM ADD KWAJALEIN (ATOMIC) 4TH LATER

NEW YORK, MAY 30 (AP)-THE COMMITTEE FOR A FAIR TRIAL OF GEN. DRAJA MIHAILOVICH SAID TODAY IT HAD GIVEN THE STATE DEPARTMENT A REPORT ON AMERICAN ARMY OFFICERS' TESTIMONY IN CONNECTION WITH CHARGES THAT THE FORMER YUGOSLAV CHETNIK LEADER HAD COLLABORATED WITH GERMANS.

THE COMMITTEE SAID TESTIMONY SHOWED CHETNIK FORCES RESCUED 500 ALLIED AIRMEN IN YUGOSLAVIA, WHERE THE GENERAL FACES THE COLLABORATION CHARGE. THE COMMITTEE ADDED THAT "ALL EVIDENCE TENDED STRONGLY TO DISPROVE THE EXISTENCE OF ANY COLLABORATION."

JK825PED

TOKYO, MAY 30-(AP)-A SHIPMENT OF 21,712 BALES OF COTTON, JAPAN'S FIRST FROM THE UNITED STATES SINCE BEFORE THE WAR, WILL ARRIVE AT KOBE NEXT WEEK. IT IS THE FIRST OF 890,000 BALES WHICH JAPAN WILL IMPORT FROM AMERICA THIS YEAR.

DS410APS NM

COLOMBO, CEYLONG, MAY 30-(AP)-THE U.S. CRUISER HELENA MADE PORT TODAY FOR A FIVE-DAY GOODWILL VISIT. THE HELENA IS EN ROUTE TO JOIN THE AMERICAN FLEET IN JAPANESE WATERS. MAY 31 1946

G1128AED

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30.24-3065

Russia Sees U. N. Help Needed in Palestine Row

LONDON, May 31—(AP) The Moscow radio said tonight that United Nations participation would be needed to settle the "more acute than ever" problem of Palestine.

"Negotiations between Britain and America alone cannot possibly settle this very serious problem," said commentator Mikhail Mikhailov in an English-language broadcast.

Of the recommendation by the British-American Inquiry committee for admitting 100,000 Jews into Palestine, originally proposed by President Truman, the commentator said:

"Foreign observers discern a desire of the American rulers to satisfy Zionist circles in the United States, and also to win the sympathy of the Jews in Palestine and make them supporters of America."

Earlier broadcasts from Moscow had charged that the United States was seeking to infiltrate Arab countries and obtain permanent bases in Iceland. Another asked also whether Iran's "unbidden champions" in the United Nations were trying to fan conflict on Russia's southern borders.

Situation Tense

Quoting an Izvestia observer, one broadcast said the situation in Palestine was so tense that it was a "danger to peace and security."

"Certain observers in the American press oppose any attempt by the United States to intervene in Palestine affairs in such a tense situation and oppose participation in disarming Arab and Jewish detachments," it said.

"One should bear in mind," it continued, "that the United States is seeking to consolidate its positions in the Arab Orient. U.S.A. has already firmly set foot in Saudi Arabia and Lebanon and is carrying on negotiations with Yemen."

"The U.S.A. attaches special importance to Palestine with the view of its plan for further economic and political infiltration of Arab countries."

An article in the newspaper Red Fleet was quoted as saying that "American troops continue to stay" in Iceland and, "far from hurrying to liquidate its Icelandic bases, the U.S.A. is striving to make them permanent x x x."

Troop Withdrawal Fair

It declared the withdrawal of troops would have been "the more fair, since the Icelanders voluntarily placed their territory at the Allies' disposal and thus made their contribution to Germany's defeat."

In yet another broadcast, commentator Dr. Levin demanded to know whether the "unbidden champions" of Iran in the Security Council wanted peace and security in the Middle East or "artificially to create and fan trouble and conflict on the southern frontiers of the Soviet Union.

"Some people are going in for the futile business of playing their vote combinations in the new security organization. Actually they desire to make that organization the tool of some one power or group of powers—or, in other words, a tool for the isolation of some power or group of powers.

"Obviously this sort of thing may lead to a grave ordeal for the whole security organization. The unworthy plan bound up with the Iranian question has put those behind it into a very awkward position indeed."

Reds See Palestine Menace to Peace

London, May 31 (A. P.).—The Moscow Radio quoted an Izvestia correspondent today as saying that the situation in Palestine is so tense that it is a danger to the peace and security of the Near East.

"Arab newspapers see a desire on Great Britain's part to shift responsibility for developments in Palestine on to the United States," the observer was quoted as saying.

Moscow Heckles Iran's Backers

London, May 31 (AP)—The Moscow radio asked bluntly last night if Iran's "unbidden champions" want peace and security in the Middle East, or seek "artificially to create and fan trouble and conflict on the southern frontiers of the Soviet Union."

Protesting retention of the Russian-Iranian question on the agenda of the United Nations Security Council, Commentator Levin observed that "one cannot help wondering what it is that Iran's unbidden champions really want."

U.N. "Tool" Of Clique

"The way the Iranian question has been brought up in the Security Council and handled there smacks too much of the lamentable methods of the League of Nations," Levin said, adding:

"Some people are going in for the futile business of playing their vote combinations in the new international security organization. Actually they desire to make that organization the tool of some one power or group of powers—or, in other words, a tool for the isolation of some power or group of powers.

"Obviously this sort of thing may lead to a grave ordeal for the whole security organization. The unworthy plan bound up with the Iranian question has put those behind it into a very awkward position indeed."

British Delegation to Iran

3 Parliament Members to Study Oil Area Labor Conditions

LONDON, May 31 (AP).—Foreign Under Secretary Hector McNeil said today the British Foreign Office was arranging to send three members of Parliament to southern Iran soon "to consider labor conditions in the area of the Anglo-Iranian Oil Company."

The Moscow radio has recently quoted Iranian press complaints about treatment of the company's workers. The company, in which the British government owns a majority of stock, holds concessions over 100,000 square miles. The Parliamentary delegation will be composed of Laborites F. Lee and J. H. Jones and Conservative W. N. Cuthberg.

Moscow Attacks U.S. Reactionaries

London, *Saturday*, June 1 (AP)—American "reactionaries" are trying to move the United States into an Anglo-American military bloc "in preparation for a third world war," the Moscow radio said today.

Quoting Commentator Peter Orlov, the broadcast said that "from this angle, progressive circles in the United States criticize (Secretary of State James F.) Byrnes's plan . . . for control over Germany."

"Such criticism is the more well-founded because since the publication of this plan, the sabotage of the Berlin conference decision has further intensified," the broadcast added.

"The actions of the Allied administration in Germany clearly reflect power politics, which cannot promote peace and universal security."

Smuts Suggests Federal System For Germany

LONDON, May 31 (AP).—Field Marshal Jan Christiaan Smuts, Prime Minister of South Africa and British elder statesman, urged tonight that Germany be decentralized to form a federal system which could not threaten world peace and which could join the United Nations some day.

He called for a "revision and reversal" of the Allied occupation policy in a Union Day broadcast.

Smuts declared that the United States "have come to dominate the East and West of this globe," and added: "It is a unique, almost frightening situation of a world lapsing into dualism."

Urging German decentralization, he said: "But do not attempt to destroy a great, historic people or their homeland or their means of livelihood. The attempt will not only be a crime but an error doomed to failure, and the failure may be as great as the original offense of Germany.

"As a vast depressed area—human and economic—she may become a center of infection which may poison much of the Continent."

All British Planes to Be Jet

Piston Engines Officially Declared Outmoded—600 M. P. H. Transport Ordered.

London, May 31 (A. P.).—British aviation—both military and commercial—will be converted entirely to jet-propelled craft, John Wilmot, Minister of Supply, said today at a news conference.

He said that piston engines had been listed officially as outmoded. He added that he believed Great Britain led the world in the development of jet propulsion engines.

He said an order had been placed for a 38-ton jet transport which would carry passengers across the Atlantic at a speed approaching 600 miles an hour. No delivery date has been set.

Wilmot disclosed also that British scientists had produced a new metal to make jet planes even faster. This he described as a special heat-resisting steel which would be used in the turbine blades of engines and explained that if the heat of the gases driving the turbine could be increased only a few degrees it would mean more horse power and increased speeds.

BRITISH SET UP MACHINERY TO RATION BREAD

Decision Will Be Made In Few Weeks, Food Minister Says

London, May 31 (AP)—Bread-rationing machinery is being set up in Britain, and the decision whether to ration bread will be made in a few weeks, John Strachey, Food Minister, declared today during a lengthy debate in the House of Commons on Britain's food situation.

Winston Churchill, leader of the Conservative opposition, earlier had charged the Labor Government with shortsightedness in its food policies, and said that failure of Soviet-occupied Germany to supply food to the rest of the Reich contributed to the British food problem.

Lack [illegible] Charged

Strachey, newly appointed Food Minister, said he did not expect that voluntary schemes of economizing on bread would prove satisfactory and that rationing machinery was being set up for emergency use for the United Kingdom's 45,000,000 people "to give security for our daily bread."

Strachey declared, "The purpose of rationing is to insure that the people of Britain do not lack for bread. It is to insure that everyone actually will receive his full share of available supplies."

Bread was not rationed in Britain during the war.

Churchill said famine conditions in India and the British occupation zone of Germany "showed extraordinary lack of foresight on the part of the administration and conditions in the British zone of Germany should have been foreseen.

Herbert Morrison Gloomy

"The great feeding grounds which nourished Germany as a whole lie to the east of the iron curtain and food supplies have not been sent from there which belong to the population of Germany as a whole and should have been reserved for their nourishment.

"As a consequence we are burdened with a very large number of additional hungry people," he said.

Herbert Morrison, Lord President of the Council, who conferred recently in Washington on world famine conditions, spoke gloomily of the food situation, which he likened to the black days of Dunkerque "when all the news was bad."

A Continuing Peril Seen

Morrison said "the very blackness of the situation is calling forth forces which might make this the turning point in human history. The threat of famine is no passing crisis—it is a continuing peril which will hang over us at the very least until the harvest of 1947 reaches the consumer."

He said that when he went to Washington British grain stocks were so low that by today "there would not have been a ton of bread grain left in the British zone in Germany," but that as a result of the Washington talks "this threat to the prestige and the security of the British occupation in Germany has now been averted."

Conservative Accuses UNRRA

He said since his Washington conversations "the United States Government has found it possible to make available for India and the British zone in Germany appreciable quantities of wheat and coarse grain for early shipment."

Major E. G. R. Lloyd, a Conservative, charged that two thirds of the food delivered to UNRRA was being delivered to the black market and that the distribution was accompanied by "political prejudice and malice."

He demanded to know why "so many Communists and commissars have the sole distribution of food in countries which are not Communist," and said, "Let us get a Mr. Hoover to inquire into some of those countries."

Answer By LaGuardia

In Washington, Fiorello H. LaGuardia, UNRRA director general, declared that Lloyd "does not know what he is talking about."

"All of UNRRA's food is distributed through the regular commercial or government channels," his statement said.

"As to Communists and commissars in non-Communist countries, that is a lot of bosh. I take it with a couple of pounds of salt. You understand, I myself served fourteen years in the House."

Bread-Rationing Hint Is Given In Britain

London, May 31 (AP)—John Strachey, Britain's new Food Minister, hinted to the House of Commons today that bread rationing may be only a few weeks off for the 45,000,000 residents of the United Kingdom.

He does not expect that voluntary schemes of bread economy will prove satisfactory, Strachey said in announcing that rationing machinery was being prepared for possible emergency use.

Purpose Of Rationing

The purpose of rationing, he said, would be "to give security for our daily bread."

He said a final decision would be forthcoming in a few weeks. Earlier, Herbert Morrison, Lord President of the Council, compared the world food situation to the black days of Dunkirk "when all the news was bad."

"The very blackness of the situation," he said during debate on Britain's food administration, "is calling forth which might make this the turning point in human history."

Churchill Chides Labor

Winston Churchill, British wartime Prime Minister and now leader of the Conservative opposition, chided the Labor Government for its food administration, which he called shortsighted, and asked for an explanation of the recent resignation of Food Minister Sir Ben Smith.

"The great feeding grounds which nourished Germany as a whole, lie to the east of the iron curtain and food supplies have not been sent from there which belong to the population of Germany as a whole and should have been reserved for their nourishment," Churchill said, opening a debate.

Morrison said bread rationing would be used only in case of necessity.

More Than A Year To Go

"The threat of famine is no passing crisis," Morrison said. "It is a continuing peril which will hang over us at the very least until the harvest of 1947 reaches the con-

sumer."

He said that since last autumn Britain had diverted 900,000 tons of food grains to Germany and 104,000 tons to India.

"It is utterly impossible for the United Kingdom alone to shoulder the responsibility for feeding 20,000,000 in the British zone in Germany and 400,000,000 hungry Indians," he said.

Morrison reported that when he went to Washington for food discussions with the United States, official stocks of grain were so low that by today "there would not have been a ton of bread grain left in the British zone in Germany." He continued:

"As a result of the Washington talks, this threat to the prestige and the security of the British occupation in Germany has now been averted.

U.S. Is Aiding

"Since my discussions in Washington," he said, "the United States Government has found it possible to make available for India and the British zone of Germany appreciable quantities of wheat and coarse grain for early shipment."

Churchill said as a consequence of the Russian control of German granaries, "we are burdened with a very large number of additional hungry people."

Churchill declined to take issue with the Government on the British-American dispute which followed contradiction by a United States State Department spokesman of part of Morrison's report to the Commons on his discussions in Washington.

Morrison "Ill-Used"

"I think myself," he said, "that Mr. Morrison was somewhat ill-used as a result of the statement of the public relations officer in the United States."

"I am very glad that the matter has been agreeably cleared up by Mr. Clayton's expression of regret," he added.

Concerning Smith's resignation, Churchill remarked "he may have been dismissed for incompetence, but even in that case one would imagine that he would want to say some words in his defense."

"Lack Of Foresight"

Famine conditions in India and the British occupation zone of Germany, Churchill declared, "showed an extraordinary lack of foresight on the part of the administration, and conditions in the British zone of Germany should have been foreseen."

Churchill's assertion that Britain had given up 200,000 tons of wheat drew a denial from Morrison, majority leader and the first to reply for the Government.

"You cannot give away what you have not got," Morrison replied, "and we had not got this 200,000 tons. We never had it. We had no promise of it. It was not in the ships. There was no contract of any kind."

Says Black Market Gets UNRRA Food

London, May 31 (A. P.).—Major E. G. R. Lloyd, Conservative Member of Parliament, complained in the Commons today that two-thirds of the food delivered to UNRRA was going into the black market.

"It is not easy to get the truth behind the iron curtain," he said. "UNRRA officials are not allowed to poke their noses into what is not their concern." He asked "why so many communists and commissars have the sole distribution of food in countries which are not communist."

WORLD REFUGEE AGENCY PROPOSED

London, May 31 (A. P.).—The special United Nations Committee on Refugees recommended today that an international agency be established to resettle war refugees who cannot go home.

Hector McNeil, chairman of the committee and British Undersecretary for Foreign Affairs, said however, that his group had been unable to agree on several points. He said these included who should be considered refugees, what were valid reasons for them not to go home and what kind of an international agency should be established. The committee has debated these questions here for seven weeks.

McNeil said he would ask the committee tomorrow to recommend that the United Nations Economic and Social Council take some interim measures, adding, "We cannot leave displaced persons on relief measures only throughout another winter."

He said there was "great disagreement" on how funds for the new agency should be obtained. Great Britain's view is that the agency's budget should be subject to approval by the United Nations, he said, while the United States and Russia want separate agreements on the cost of the large scale resettlement by the governments concerned.

The three Powers also have differed on whether the new agency should be a part of the United Nations.

Get Franco U. N. Protest

U. S. and British Officials Say It Merits Little Attention

LONDON, May 31 (AP).—American and British officials said today they had received Generalissimo Francisco Franco's protest about United Nations discussions on Spain, but are not paying much attention to it. One British official indicated it was unlikely that either government would reply.

Meanwhile, the British government announced it had renewed protests to Spanish authorities about "brutal maltreatment" of political prisoners at the time of their arrest and court-martialing of civilians. He said the Spaniards replied that they had issued instructions against maltreatment and invited the British to interview prisoners.

BRITAIN SAYS FRANCO IS NO PEACE THREAT

Report Submitted As U.N. Investigation Draws To A Close

New York, June 1 (AP)—The United Nations Security Council's subcommittee on Spain completed its deliberations just at the midnight deadline tonight and announced its report would be circulated among the Council delegations some time Saturday.

It will be made public at an unspecified time during the weekend after it has been received by all the Council members.

The report is contained in a summary running to twenty typewritten pages based on information contributed by Russia, the United Kingdom, the United States, Brazil, Belgium, France and the exiled Spanish Republican leadership.

The United States' contribution of 55,000 pages of captured German and Italian documents on microfilm arrived too late for processing but will be screened and translated by the secretariat and held in the archives for any future reference.

Britain Sees No Threat

Great Britain at the last minute submitted a document maintaining that the régime of Generalissimo Francisco Franco was not a threat to world peace.

The British document, coupled with a similar document submitted earlier by the United States, led to the belief in United Nations circles that the subcommittee's report would leave the Council approximately where it was before the inquiry.

At that time Russia, Poland, France and Mexico favored a world-wide break of diplomatic relations with Franco, but the majority of the Council members contended there was not sufficient evidence to warrant such action.

The British document said Britain had been unable to find any evidence that Spain was making undue military preparations, that Franco was engaged in atomic research or that the deployment of Spanish forces was a threat.

Equipment Called Obsolete

It declared the production of war materials in Spain "is negligible" and that existing equipment "is obsolescent or obsolete."

While pointing out that relations between the British and Spanish Governments have "steadily deteriorated" and that Britain considered her relations with Spain to be "highly unsatisfactory," the document said there existed no "friction" which could be described as endangering peace.

To sum up, it concluded, the British Government adheres "to the view expressed in the Security Council that the existence and activities of the Franco regime are not, as far as available evidence shows, such as to constitute a threat to international peace and security."

SIAM REPORTS TO U.N. ABOUT FRENCH ISSUE

Troops From Indo-China Said To Be Plundering Across Border

New York, May 31 (AP)—The Siamese Chargè d'Affairés in Washington submitted a nine-page memorandum to the United Nations tonight charging that French forces from Indo-China had made arbitrary arrests of Siamese nationals and engaged in "wanton fusilades," plunger and looting.

"Since the termination of the war in the Pacific, the relations between Siam and France have noticeably deteriorated," said the memorandum signed by L. D. Bhakdi.

It follows a protest filed with the United Nations three days ago by the President of the Siamese Council of Ministers asking the sympathy, assistance and co-operation of the United Nations against "unjustified aggression" by French troops.

No Specific Action Asked

Neither communication to Secretary General Tryge Lie, however, asked for any specific United Nations action to settle the border dispute between Siam and Indo-China. Lie circulated both to the United Nations without comment or recommendation.

Tonight's detailed accusation against French colonial troops was accompanied by a letter from Siam's Foreign Minister applying for membership in the United Nations.

It appealed for Lie's "precious assistance" so that "this legitimate aspiration of Siam will become a reality."

Siam's aspirations to membership has the indicated sponsorship of Great Britain and the United States. Siam made peace with Britain several months ago, after having been a wartime, Japanese sattelite. The United States never replied to iSam's declaration of war soon after Pearl Harbor.

Territory Reported Violated

Tonight's Siamese memorandum charged French troops had violated Siamese territory and established an "arbitrary control of Mekong River traffic, search of Siamese boats and confiscation of properties belonging to Siamese nationals."

"In bringing the above to the knowledge of the United Nations organizations," it said, "the Siamese Government hope that they will serve the general interests in making every effort for the maintenance of peaceful and friendly relations between the nations of the world."

U.N. Social Unit Studies Plan

New York, May 31 (AP)—A broad program affecting the lives and living conditions of millions of people over the globe was up for action today by the United Nations Economic and Social Council.

Sir Ramaswami Mudaliar, president of the Council, was hopeful that the eighteen-member body would be able to deal with much of the program in sessions today. The Council must consider recommendations made by five commissions and one subcommittee that reported to the Council earlier this week.

One of the most important reports is that of the Commission on Human Rights, of which Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt is chairman. The commission is concerned with drafting a world bill of rights and has recommended creation of a subcommission on freedom of information and of the press.

Issue Of Experts

In working on these reports, the Council must decide the issue of putting representatives of nations or individual experts in particular fields on the commissions proposed by the preliminary groups meeting here.

Commission majorities have expressed preferences for the "expert" system but Russian representatives have insisted that the commissoin should be made up of government representatvies.

The United Nations Security Council subcommittee investigating Spain wrestled with pages and pages of information bearing on the Spanish case as the deadline set by the Council for a report arrived.

Evidence All In

The subcommittee closed its books to further evidence yesterday but just before that was done the United States, Great Britain and France submitted a large volume of additional information.

The French, meanwhile, indirectly answered a protest by Siam to Trygve Lie, United Nations Secretary General.

The French High Commission in Saigon, Indo-China, declared officially that French forces entered Siamese territory recently in pursuit of "Annamite and Laotien rebels" who raided French Indo-China.

The commission said these were the incidents "that seem to be the basis for the campaign carried out by the Siamese authorities to stir up world public opinion."

Have Been Pleased With His Present Role.

Washington, May 31 (A. P.).—Edward R. Stettinius Jr. has submitted his resignation as this Government's representative on the United Nation Security Council, but President Truman said today he will refuse to accept it.

Mr. Truman told a news conference that both he and Secretary of State Byrnes want Stettinius to remain as the United States delegate and he believed that Stettinius would agree to do so. Stettinius, the President said, sent in a letter of resignation saying that he had completed the job he had agreed to do—that is, the task of helping to organize the United Nations.

The letter, Mr. Truman continued, was received two or three days ago in the midst of the President's difficulties over the strike situation and had not yet been answered. However, Mr. Truman said that it would be answered and that he would express the hope that Stettinius would not insist on leaving the United Nations post.

It was the third time Stettinius had advised Mr. Truman that he was ready to leave Government service and return to private life. This time, it is understood, he has informed the President that he considered his major work in the United Nations accomplished since the organization is now a going concern.

There have been persistent reports that Stettinius was not particularly pleased with the role of U. N. delegate, after Mr. Truman and Secretary of State Byrnes made it clear that policy was being shaped in Washington rather than by the U. N. delegate in New York. Byrnes also had twice moved in on United Nations meetings to handle the difficult Iranian and atomic control issues.

Those familiar with Stettinius's action in the present case—including those close to Byrnes and Mr. Truman as well as those who know Stettinius's own views—insist, however, that there are no personal difficulties or policy disagreements in the proposed resignation. Rather, Stettinius was said to have advised Mr. Truman that he felt he had finished his task during the period of initial United Nations organization and desired now to return to private life. Neither Stettinius nor the White House made any immediate comment.

Stettinius joined the Govern-

TRUMAN WANTS STETTINIUS TO KEEP U. N. POST

U. S. Delegate Resigns, but President and Byrnes Hope He'll Stay.

LETTER SUBMITTED DAYS AGO

Diplomat Was Reported Not to

ment early in the war emergency period and first achieved international note as wartime Lend-Lease Administrator. It was from that job that he went to the State Department, reportedly as President Roosevelt's personal choice, to be Under-Secretary. In that capacity he attended the Dumbarton Oaks conference, which wrote the first United Nations charter draft. He became Secretary of State when Cordell Hull retired.

STETTINIUS' LETTER

WASHINGTON, May 31 (AP)—Following is the text of the letter of resignation submitted to President Truman by Mr. Stettinius, as given out today at the White House:

Dear Mr. President:

The day after Mr. Roosevelt's funeral, a little more than a year ago, when I submitted my resignation as Secretary of State, you asked me to carry on for a time longer. The San Francisco Conference to write a charter for the United Nations was then less than two weeks away. President Roosevelt, under whom I had been privileged to serve, was gone. Secretary Hull, that great statesman, was ill. I felt that it was my obligation to do all within my power to carry the San Francisco Conference through to a successful conclusion. I accepted your assignment.

Nine weeks later I talked with you again at the Fairmont Hotel in San Francisco. The Charter had been completed and agreed upon unanimously by all the fifty countries represented.

I had entered Government service at the beginning of the war emergency in May, 1940, at Mr. Roosevelt's request, with the purpose of remaining in the service of my Government only as long as I might be needed during the period of the war. At San Francisco I told you this.

You accepted my resignation as Secretary of State, but you asked me to accept appointment as United States representative to the United Nations. You asked me specifically to take charge of the Administration's case for ratification of the Charter by the United States Senate; to represent the United States in the Preparatory Commission at London; to be chairman of the United States delegation to the first Assembly; to serve on the Security Council and to organize the United States representation to the United Nations. You asked that I carry on with the United Nations until the institution was a going enterprise.

I have now completed what you asked me to do. The Charter was overwhelmingly approved by the United States Senate and ratified by every other country. The first Assembly has completed its organizational meeting and the various Councils and Commissions of the United Nations are at work. The organization is functioning at its interim headquarters and the permanent United States delegation is established.

The ship whose keel was laid at Dumbarton Oaks and launched at San Francisco has put to sea—fully equipped and manned.

Having now completed what you asked me to do, I believe that the time has arrived when I can rightfully ask you to accept my resignation as United States representative to the United Nations, to take effect as early as circumstances permit.

As I submit my resignation I want you to know how deeply I appreciate the opportunities you have given me for service in the cause of peace.

You may be sure that my faith in the United Nations and my devotion to the cause it represents will always remain uppermost in my heart and mind.

With kindest personal regards and best wishes, I am

Yours faithfully,

EDWARD R. STETTINIUS JR.

Slaying Of U.S. Private In Paris Is Described

Paris, May 31 (AP)—The slaying of a United States Army mail courier who was trying to defend the mail from theft by two other American soldiers was described today at the court-martial of Private Eddy Jones, Jr., of Cleveland, charged with the holdup killing.

A witness, Private Lee R. Barker, of Atcheson, Kan., said two soldiers, one of them Jones, held up the mail jeep which he and Private James C. Clendaniel, of Lincoln, Del., were operating last February and forced them to drive beyond the Paris city limits.

At one point where the jeep slowed down, Barker testified, he and Clendaniel put up a fight, during which Jones fired two shots, wounding Clendaniel fatally. Jones's companion, Private Edgar Jordan, of Chicago, was killed April 13 in an attempt to escape following his arrest.

Germany Control Unification Again Asked by McNarney

BERLIN, May 31.—(AP) Gen. Joseph T. McNarney renewed his demands today for administration of Germany as a single economic unit, and declared increasing attacks by German civilians on U. S. troops and hunger were resulting from the lack of unification.

McNarney's demand that the Potsdam agreement's provision for administering the Reich as an economic unit be fulfilled in whole and not in part was contained in his monthly report as American military governor on occupation affairs.

Document Is Gloomy

It was a gloomy document, which may herald the Americans' last big effort to achieve unification. Blame for the stalemate has been laid to Russia, a signatory of Potsdam and holder of an approximately self-sufficient zone of Germany, and to France, which was not represented at Potsdam but insists on fixing Germany's western boundaries before discussing economic unification.

In order to break the decision, the Americans have already announced an embargo on all industrial reparations shipments out of their zone until it is decided whether the zone will have to stand alone in a permanently divided Germany.

McNarney said the U. S. zone was beset with these five problems:

1. A food situation still critical after reduction of rations from 1,275 to 1,180 calories daily for the normal consumer.

2. Growing lawlessness, featuring increasing attacks by German civilians on U. S. troops, and a serious increase in food thefts by a hungry populace.

3. An export-import picture critically out of balance as the bill for food imports, chiefly from the United States, mounts.

4. A generally gloomy industrial situation sharpened by coal and steel shortages.

5. An overcrowding of the zone by an increase in the displaced persons population, compounded by an influx of hundreds of thousands of refugees expelled from the east and southeast of Europe.

Many Food Thefts

McNarney said that "aside from the attacks on military personnel, German crimes consist largely of food thefts, looting has reached serious proportions on trains and because of this fact German police now are stationed in yards and depots and U. S. military police ride the trains."

Discussing the four power stalemate, McNarney said:

"The U. S. delegation has taken the position that the Potsdam principles for treatment of Germany as an economic unit must be carried out in their entirety. It has insisted that reparations, the export-import policy and the establishment of a central German administrative machinery are interrelated questions which require integrated decisions and that, failing such decisions by the control council, they must be referred to the governments concerned."

Coal and steel shortages were blamed largely for lagging industrial production, estimated to be two-thirds below the minimum level envisaged at Potsdam, but McNarney added that "financial uncertainties and zonal barriers to free interchange of goods" were other factors retarding rehabilitation of economic life in the U. S. zone.

Imports Are High

McNarney said that still incomplete figures showed that from the beginning of the occupation to the end of April imports and import commitments in the U. S. zone were about $100,000,000, while exports and export commitments were only about $7,500,000.

McNarney declared also that although 37,000 displaced persons including 16,000 Poles were repatriated during April, so many persons infiltrated into the U. S. zone from eastern Europe and other occupation zones that the total rose by 25,000, reaching 532,000.

"The illegal influx of refugees and expellees into the U. S. zone is reaching serious proportions and the continued presence of some 600,000 refugees who were formerly domiciled in Germany east of the Oder and Neisse rivers further overcrowds it," McNarney said. "The solution of this latter problem will require further quadpartite action."

UNIFIED REICH IS DEMANDED BY M'NARNEY

He Says Country Must Be Administered as an Economic Whole.

BERLIN, May 31 (A. P.).—Gen. Joseph T. McNarney demanded today fulfillment of the Potsdam Agreement's provision to administer Germany as an economic unit as necessary to pul the country out of an economic crisis which has developed in the western zones.

Russia, a signatory of Potsdam and holder of an almost self-sufficient zone of Germany, has been blamed for this stalemate, along with France, which was not at Potsdam but insists on fixing of Germany's western boundaries before economic unification.

The demand of the American Military Governor was contained in his monthly report on occupation affairs.

The report is already out-dated in part by the fact that, in order to force a decision, the Americans have announced an embargo of shipments of industrial reparations out of their zone, beyond present allocations, until it is decided whether the zone will have to stand alone in a permanently divided Germany.

McNarney said the past month "must be regarded as one of virtually no progress on matters concerned with treatment of Germany as an economic unit."

Then he went on to picture the United States zone as one beset with:

1. A food situation still critical after reduction of rations from 1,275 to 7,180 calories daily for the normal consumer.

2. Growing lawlessness, featuring increasing attacks by German civilians on American troops and a serious increase in food thefts by a hungry populace.

3. An export-import picture critically out of balance as the bill for food imports, chiefly from the United States, mounts.

4. A generally gloomy industrial situation, sharpened by srortages of coal and steel.

5. An overcrowding of the zone by an increase of the displaced persons population compounded by influx of hundreds of thousands of German refugees from the east and southeast.

Discussing the four-power stalemate McNarney said:

"Recent disagreement with regard to the immediate creation of an Export-Import program for Germany as a whole threatens to delay implementation of the overall plan for postwar German economy and reparations. The United States delegation has taken the position that the Potsdam principles for treatment of Germany as an economic unit must be carried out in their entirety. It has insisted that reparations, the export-import policy and the establishment of a central administrative machinery are interrelated questions which require integrated decisions and that, failing such decisions by the Control Council, they must be referred to the Governments concerned."

Allied Command Cuts Berlin Rations

Berlin, May 31 (A. P.).—The Allied command decided today to cut Berlin rations slightly during the next three months to make up losses caused by thefts, negligence and faulty bookkeeping. Recent losses included 20,000 tons of potatoes and 6,000 tons of flour.

The Berlin ration presently is scaled from 1,500 to 2,200 calories daily.

SAUCKEL URGED ROUGH HANDLING OF SLAVE LABOR

NUERNBERG, May 31—(AP)—Fritz Sauckel, former German war labor boss, once urged that 1,000,000 Russian slave workers he was seeking be handled "so roughly in the east they will feel they would rather come to Germany to work," the International Military Tribunal was told today.

Russian prosecutors said that Sauckel made the statement in a conference with Heinrich Himmler, but Sauckel said he could not remember making that remark.

Used Pig Pictures

The prosecution also introduced copies of certificates of slave workers bearing a picture of a pig instead of the workers' own likeness.

Before Sauckel left the stand after three days of testimony, Justice Francis J. Biddle of the Tribunal questioned him sharply about connections of his office with police terrorization used by the Germans in recruiting labor.

Earlier Sauckel, one of 22 ranking German officials on trial as war criminals, had shouted angrily at the Russian prosecution that he had "always demanded considerate treatment of human beings."

Sauckel declared he sought for impressed foreign workers in Germany the same treatment as the Germans themselves received.

He blamed Himmler for insisting on the most stringent control of foreign workers inside Germany.

The Tribunal announced formally that it intends to complete the cases against organizations such as the SS, (Elite Guard), Gestapo, the general staff and Hitler youth before handing down any verdicts on individuals. Hearings in the nature of grand jury proceedings are now under way by a five-man commission questioning members of the organizations.

Herman Goering, the number one defendant at the trial, was reported to have fallen into a fit of despondency, refusing to discuss his case with his defense attorneys. He is slowly declining in weight and is now 190, compared with his 225 pounds when he was taken into custody.

German attorneys said a big factor behind his behavior was his worry over his wife, Emmy, now living in a tiny room with one dress and one pair of shoes. Once she had castles and scores of servants.

Sauckel, Soviet Prosecutor In Long Tussle

Nuernberg, May 31 (AP)—Fritz Sauckel, former German war labor boss, shouted angrily at a Russian questioner today that he "always demanded considerate treatment of human beings."

Sauckel, one of 22 ranking German officials on trial as war criminals, told the International Military Tribunal that he sought for impressed foreign workers in Germany the same treatment the Germans themselves received.

Slow, Futile Session

The trial experienced one of its slowest and most futile sessions in its more than six months; as the bald, chunky associate of Adolf Hitler, the Russian prosecution and the court president, Lord Justice Sir Geoffrey Lawrence, engaged in a triangular debate.

Members of the court appeared exasperated at the continuous wrangling between Sauckel and his questioner. Lawrence was compelled to intervene several times to remind the Russian that the defendant should be permitted to give a full explanation to his replies even though "they are intolerably long."

Blames Himmler

Sauckel blamed Heinrich Himmler, the self-destroyed German Gestapo chief and Minister of the Interior, for insisting on a stringent control of foreign workers inside Germany. He denied any knowledge of a German decree in Poland under which families of persons evading forced labor could be sent to concentration camps while their property was confiscated.

When confronted with his own

orders for "ruthless" measures to mobilize more workers for war industries, Sauckel insisted that he meant "ruthless utilization of all technical and propaganda methods."

Aide Of Jackson Dies In Nuernberg

Nuernberg, Germany, May 31 (AP)—Charles T. Malcolmson, 39, director of public relations for Justice Robert H. Jackson's war-crime prosecution staff, was found dead at his quarters here early today.

United States Army physicians attributed death to a heart attack, but ordered an autopsy.

Malcolmson took up the post here only a few weeks ago. He was a native of St. Louis. He worked for the Philadelphia *Record* from 1933 to 1939, was Washington correspondent for the *Nation* in 1939 and 1940, assistant director of public relations of the Department of Justice from 1940 to 1943 and then director until 1945. His wife is living in Alexandria, Va.

3 G. I.s Agree To Tell Court of Camp's Torture

Describe Lichfield Beatings After 13 Witnesses Balk at Trial of Prison Officer

BAD NAUHEIM, Germany, May 31 (AP).—Army prosecutors found three witnesses willing to talk today and drew from them vivid descriptions of how guards at the Lichfield detention camp in England, beat prisoners, kicked them and stood them in tortuous positions for hours. The three testified at the court martial of Lieutenant Granvile Cubage of Oklahoma City, one of fourteen officers and men being tried on charges of brutality to American soldiers at the camp.

Thirteen soldier witnesses had refused to testify on Wednesday on the ground that they had been ill-treated by the Army and had been at least temporarily confined in the guardhouse on various charges while defendants on trial were left free.

None of the three who testified today is a guardhouse prisoner. After their testimony, the prosecution was granted a recess until Monday "to reframe its case on the assumption" that the witnesses who had refused to testify would still not talk.

Private Caspar Furnari, of 1323 Second Avenue, New York City, testified he had been beaten to the ground by Lichfield guards and then "kicked for fifteen or twenty minutes." Sergeant Thomas P. Cappello, of Chicago, said he had been clubbed while standing for ten hours with his nose and toes pressed against a wall, and John L. Bernardo, of West Haven, Conn., testified he had been struck fifteen times with a leather strap for smoking.

The defense objected that their testimony did not link Cubage with with the mistreatment described, but the court admitted the testimony provisionally when the prosecution said that later testimony would demonstrate Cubage's connection with the guards' activities. Cubage, formerly prison officer at Litchfield, was said by earlier witnesses to have authorized guards to strike prisoners with clubs.

Witnesses who refused to testify Wednesday were reported for disciplinary measures, but their punishment has not been announced.

Court Acquits Gen. Von Behren

Hamburg, Germany, May 31 (A. P.).—Gen. Karl von Behren, a former German divisional commander, sank sobbing into his chair today upon hearing a British war crimes court acquit him of responsibility for the shooting of fourteen British Commando prisoners. The General's counsel had argued that Von Behren was unaware of the shootings.

Prosecution witnesses testified that the prisoners were shot and buried in a common grave after their capture during an unsuccessful attempt to smash a German-operated plant in Norway producing heavy water for possible use in atomic research.

REDS SUPPLY FACTORIES

FRANKFURT, Germany, May 31—(AP) The American-sponsored Dana news agency quoted a prominent Soviet editor today as saying Russia had decided to supply German factories in its occupation zone with raw materials and would demand 50 per cent of the finished products in payment. The agency attributed the assertion to Lt. Col. Nikitin, editor of the Russian army newspaper Red Star. He is touring the American zone with five other Russian newspapermen.

KING ASKS ITALIANS TO VOTE HONESTLY

Rome, May 31 (A. P.).—Italy's 28,000,000 voters had the advice of their sovereign today to let their consciences guide them in voting Sunday whether to continue the monarchy or adopt a republican form of government.

In a final campaign broadcast last night Falcone Lucifero, Minister of the Royal House and campaign manager for King Humbert II, said the monarch wanted the people to "go to the polls serenely, voting the institutional solution . . . they believe best for the reconstruction of the country."

Lucifero asserted, however, that the proletariat's "just conquests in the economic and social field" would be safe in the hands of the House of Savoy and praised Humbert's "energy, tenacity and anxiety to do the best for the common good."

On the other hand, Palmiro Togliatti, Communist secretary-general, speaking at an outdoor rally, declared that the peace treaty for Italy had been blocked and the Trieste question left unsettled, because the Allies were using "the monarchy to manipulate us."

As the nation entered a pre-election cooling off period, during which outdoor rallies are barred, Premier Alcide de Gasperi again stressed the importance of orderly behavior Sunday when the voters also will elect a 556-man Constituent Assembly to overhaul the Italian State politically, economically and socially.

Threatened, Say Romania Yanks

Bucharest, May 28 [AP—Delayed]—Three American officers and an enlisted man who intervened in the arrest of a confidential Romanian employé of the United States military mission Monday were threatened with violence by Romanian police, one of the Americans said today.

The incident occurred at the Romanian presidency.

Another confidential Romanian employé of the United States military mission and a woman working in the finance office of the United States Legation were under arrest and held incommunicado at Malmaison prison. The Communist-dominated Romanian regime has rebuffed efforts of United States officials to learn the reasons for their arrests, their condition and ways in which they can be assisted.

Officers Intervene

When the officers learned that a third employe was being held in a house, apparently in a prelude to another arrest, they intervened, and took the employé to the presidency for interrogation.

The director of Malmaison prison, who was called to the presidency, ordered the employé taken from the Americans when they said he could be interrogated in their presence.

A guard drew a blackjack and threatened the unarmed Americans when they started out of the building with the employé.

(The final disposition of the employé was not made clear in the dispatch).

Previously, Romanian Government informants asserted that employees of the American mission were arrested in a roundup of what they described as collaborators of Ion Antonescu, wartime Premier recently sentenced to death as a war criminal.

CZECHS WILL RECEIVE U. S. FILMS ONCE MORE

PRAGUE, May 31 (AP)—The Ministry of Information announced yesterday that new American films will be shown in Czechoslovakia for the first time since the German occupation of 1939 under a preliminary agreement reached here with the United States Motion Pictures Export Association.

Negotiations with Hollywood were deadlocked about a year ago when the Czechoslovak nationalized film industry, in a gesture of appreciation to the Red Army, exercised its monopoly by granting 60 per cent of the screen time to Russian pictures.

Czechoslovak moviegoers, who have been getting Russian, English, French and Swedish films, have pasted pamphlets on walls asking: "When will Czechoslovakia get American movies?"

FAVORS PRESS FREEDOM

THE HAGUE, May 31—(AP) Premier Willem Schermerhorn expressed today the wholehearted desire of the Netherlands government for full freedom of the press and gave personal assurance that all newspapers and news agencies would have equal and unhindered access to news.

Speaking with H. G. Kersting and Romney Wheeler of the Associated Press, Schermerhorn said the Netherlands government had not placed and would not place obstacles in the way of access to official or unofficial news.

Palestine Arms Law Jails 24

SAFAD, Palestine, May 31 (AP).—Twenty-four Jewish youths, arrested at the Birya settlement by British troops Feb. 28, were sentenced to prison terms ranging from one to four years by a military court today for illegal possession of arms. The youths, who pleaded guilty, were arrested during a search for weapons after an Arab sentry at a near-by police camp was found shot dead.

CHINESE FORCES REACH RED LINE ON SUNGARI RIVER

PEIPING, May 31—(AP) Government troops in Manchuria have advanced to the Chinese Communists' Sungari river defense line 76 miles south of Harbin and seized quantities of weapons and vehicles on the south bank, the government commander announced today.

While various leaders of both Chinese factions took dolorous views of the prospects for peace, the government commander, Gen. Tu Li-Ming, reported in Changchun that his men had scored successes in the field.

Pursuing the Communists northward from Changchun, Manchurian capital, Tu said, National forces reached the south bank of the little Sungari river six miles south of the town of Taolaichao, on the Changchun-Harbin railway.

18-Mile Advance

This represented an advance of 18 miles from Tehhwei, captured five days ago. (The slow advance indicated that the railway probably was not in operation.)

Tu said his forces found large numbers of heavy cannon, vehicles and other military equipment which the Communists apparently were forced to abandon in retreating. There were no fresh reports of actual combat.

Government dispatches from Mukden Thursday said the Communists were erecting a defense line along the north bank of the Sungari and intended to make a stand there to hold Harbin.

Tu's Changchun newspaper, Hsin Shen Pao, said Tu's troops also had captured Hsiaofengman, site of Mancuria's second largest power plant, in the Sungari basin east of Changchun. It was declared to be undamaged, and Tu promised it would resume operations within a few days.

Chiang in Peiping

Generalissimo Chiang Kai-Shek, government chief, flew into Peiping after six days of conferences with his generals in Changchun and Mukden.

Hopes for peace continued to sink after a week of optimism. Gen. Yeh Chieh-Ying, Communist at executive truce headquarters in Peiping, told a news conference that recent government suspension of the Communist newspaper and news agency in Peiping would directly affect peace negotiations.

In Shanghai, the moderate Dr. Sun Fo, president of the government's legislative Yuan and son of the late Dr. Sun Yat-Sen, declared that unless the government got complete control of Manchuria "incidents provoked there might start World War III."

Dispatches from Nanking also reflected deepening pessimism, quoting Lu Ting-Yi, Communist leader there, as declaring, "we have made concession after concession after concession . . . now I think we have conceded enough."

Nationals Claim Gains; Chiang In Peiping

Peiping, May 31 (AP)—Gen. Tu Li-ming reported from Changchun today that Chinese Government troops had gained the south bank of the Sungari River, near Taoliachao, 70 miles south of Harbin.

There was no indication whether they were near the point at which Communists yesterday were reported to have set up defensive positions on the north bank of the Sungari. Neither was there comment on a previous Government claim that some National forces were within 30 miles of Harbin, Important rail center in North Manchuria.

Supplies Abandoned

Tu, commander of the Government's central Manchuria force, said the Communists abandoned many vehicles and heavy cannon south of the Sungari. Tu's newspaper, *Hsin Shen Pao*, said he had captured Ungan, northwest of Changchun, and Manchuria's second largest power plant, and expected to have the plant in operation in a few days.

The Government's Central News Agency said Tu's troops had found documents at the Communists' Changchun haedquarters, ordering a military and political offensive throughout China to prevent settlement of the Manchurian war.

Reds Reported Set

The independent newspaper, *Shih Chien Jih Pao*, reported 50,000 Communist troops concentrated in North China, ready to enter Manchuria.

Meanwhile Generalissimo Chaing Kai-shek flew into Peiping last night after a brief visit in Changchun, following seven days of conferences with Government leaders in Mukden.

Chinese Reds Say They Won't Concede More

Assert They Want Peace, but Not at Any Price; Their Troops Fall Back

NANKING, May 31 (AP).—The Chinese Communists will make no further concessions despite their eagerness for peace, Lu Ting-yi, party spokesman, asserted today. He added that the Manchurian crisis is "very serious."

"We have made concession after concession to Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek's Nationalist government, he told newsmen. "Our last concession might be our lives. No, I think we have conceded enough."

The unity committee of General George C. Marshall, special American envoy, had been on the verge of "concrete results," he added, but government advances after the Communists yielded Chiangchung blocked the hoped-for peace.

The Communists, Lu continued, withdrew from Changchung, Manchurian capital, in order to allow resumption of peace negotiations, but the only reply from the government was "a fresh set of conditions" and further military advances.

Lieutenant General Teng Tai-yuan, assistant chief of staff of the Communist 18th Group Army, announced that his party already has demobilized thousands of its troops—in readiness for the proposed consolidation of Kuomintang (Nationalist party) and Communist forces into one nationalized army.

The government, meanwhile, announced the appointment of the heads of the new Ministry of National Defense, to be set up tomorrow to administer the reorganized army. General Pai Chung-hsi, now chief of staff of government forces, will head the ministry, and War Minister Chen Cheng will become chief of staff.

Generalissimo and Madam Chi-

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ang reached Peiping last night, after conferring for several days with nationalists generals at Mukden. There was no indication when Chiang plans to return to Nanking.

Neutral observers here say that with every additional day he remains away from his capital, the chances for peace in the north grow slimmer.

Verdict Delayed In Sakai War Trial

Nanking, May 31 (A. P.).—Chief Justice Shih Mei-yu of the military tribunal announced today that the verdict in the case of Japanese Lieut.-Gen. Takashi Sakai, charged with atrocities against Allied prisoners and civilians, would be delayed.

Testimony in Sakai's trial was completed yesterday and the verdict had been expected today. The judge said, however, that information in connection with the mass slaying of British and Chinese nationals at Hong Kong and additional evidence from Peiping still were to be received. The verdict was expected some time next month.

Rice Diverted To China Army, Communist Says

Nanking, May 31 (AP)—"Not one grain of rice coming down the Yangtze River from Szechwan province is finding its way to the starving millions of China," Lu Ting-yi, Communist party leader, complained in an interview last night. It is all being diverted to the Chinese National Army, he asserted.

By the same token, he said, while Americans tighten their own belts to help send food to China through the UNRRA, "it would be interesting to know where it is all going." Communist areas, he insisted, were getting "only a trickle" of relief supplies.

Another Jap Puppet Sentenced to Death

Nanking, May 31 (A. P.).—Lin Pei-sheng, Minister of Information in the puppet Japanese Manchurian Government, was sentenced to death today for collaborating with the enemy.

"I have no opinion to offer on the verdict, which I am sure represents the will of the nation," Lin said sarcastically.

Chinese Judges On Strike

Nanking, May 31 (AP)—Judges of the Chinese Supreme Court went on strike tooday, demanding a readjustment of salaries for civil servants.

Manchuria Held World Tinderbox

Shanghai, May 31 (AP)—Dr. Sun Fo, president of Chinas Legislative Council, today told the American University Club that unless the Government controls Manchuria completely 'incidents provoked there might start a world war there."

He said failure of the Chinese Government to establish compjlete sovereignty over Manchuria might permit Russia to control certain areas through her treaty right to joint operation with China of two Manchurian railroads.

Strongly supporting Chiang Kai-shek's Government, he asserted, "China canont tolerate an armed challenge by any political party."

Vast Quantities of Food Spoiling in Hawaiian Sun

Newspaper Tells of Piles of Goods From Australia

HONOLULU, May 31 (AP).—The Star-Bulletin said today thousands of tons of foodstuffs, sent here from Australia as "reverse lend-lease" in compensation for war time materials supplied by the United States, are spoiling in the sunshine.

The paper said it was reliably informed that there were "no definite orders to ship it out or dispose of it locally," and that Army Quartermaster Officers and men "are glumly watching the stuff deteriorate while other large cargoes are on their way."

The foods include 3,700 cases of corned beef, more than 4,000 cases of beef and pork loaf and more than 25,000 cases of roasted peanuts, the paper said. "These are just a few of the items in this accumulation."

After "considerable red tape," some spoiled food has been sold to hog raisers, but "much of it is so bad that it has to be dumped as useless garbage," "The Star-Bulletin" reported.

There was no immediate comment from Army Authorities.

CHINA BLACK MART RAID TRAPS MARINE

Tientsin, May 31 (A. P.).—A 19-year-old United States Marine who flashed large sums of money has been arrested, accused of black marketing, the Marine Third Amphibious Corps headquarters announced today. It did not name him.

The Corps Provost Marshal charged that the youth sold $10,000 worth of post exchange supplies, including soap, tooth paste, cigarettes, canned goods and beer, to civilians. A joint Marine-Chinese police raid on a Tientsin home recovered a large quantity of such goods. It was the first announced black market arrest here since the Marines came to North China last fall.

Army Halts Operations In India-Burma Theater

Calcutta, May 31 (AP)—Maj. Gen. Vernon Evans, commander of the India-Burma theater, today officially closed the American Army's wartime operations in this zone, which served mainly as a supply base for operations against the Japanese in China and Burma.

The Marine Jumper, last American troopship to leave the theater, pulled away early this morning from the King George docks, Calcutta's main port installation where most United States supplies were unloaded during the war. The ship carried about 700 officers and men, 32 war brides and 3 infants bound for San Francisco via Manila.

Evans was scheduled to fly to New Delhi today with his staff and then on to the United States.

Auchinleck Promoted

New Delhi, May 31 (AP)—General Sir Claude Auchinleck, British commander in chief in India since June, 1943, has been elevated to the rank of field marshal, his headquarters announced today.

Pauley Protests Soviet Curbs On Mission

Seoul, May 31 (AP)—The United States Reparations Commission, seeking to determine if the Russians removed machinery from Northern Korea, is operating under such tight restrictions in the Soviet occupation zone that Edwin W. Pauley, reparations chief, has protested.

Pauley's assistant, Dr. Ernst L. Klein, disclosed the protest today.

Col. Gen. I. M. Chistiakov, Russian military commander, Klein said, has barred the ten-member commission from two of five industrial areas the commission had selected for inspection.

A fiber plant has been closed to the mission, on grounds that it housed Soviet troops.

Official Pictures Banned

The mission photographer has been forbidden to take photographs on official trips, thus rendering difficult the substantiation of any evidence the mission finds.

The mission is closely guarded. It can move about only by prearrangement and consent of the Russians. It must keep together.

The reason given for forbidding the mission entry to one important industrial area was that a large demobilization of Soviet troops is under way there, Klein said.

The mission has been denied air travel to speed up its work, on grounds that Northern Korea lacks proper landing facilities.

Three Leave For Mukden

Chistiakov was quoted in a press release as saying he had been instructed by Moscow not to remove machinery from Northern Korea plants.

Three other members of the Pauley mission left today for Mukden by plane to establish a base for a Manchurian investigation. They are Earl L. Shaner, of Cleveland, editor in chief of the magazine *Steel;* Harold M. Thorne, Laramie, Wyo., oil-shale research engineer, and Norman Cleveland, of Los Angeles, metalurgical mining engineer. G. S. Carter, of Santa Fe, N.M., chief secretary of the mission, accompanied them.

Heijo Youths Learn 'Okay'

Seoul, May 31 (AP)—The Pauley reparations mission, first American civilian group to enter Heijo in almost ten years, quickly taught youngsters in that capital of Soviet-occupied northern Korea to say "hello" and "okay."

In a letter to Seoul headquarters, Edwin W. Pauley said he and others of the mission took a long walk down the main street.

Many residents "were seeing an American, or an English-speaking person, for the first time in their lives," he wrote. "We proved a rare and welcome curiosity." At times "hundreds of people" followed the party.

The children, given candy mints, "quickly learned the words hello and okay."

SIAMESE CLOSE PARTS OF BORDER

BANGKOK, Siam, May 31—(AP) Siam's premier announced today the closing of certain sections of the Siam-Indochina border to halt the passage of Annamite rebels, and a mission of American and Siamese observers reported the frontier was quiet and that all French troops had withdrawn across the Mekong river after recent incidents.

The French said they crossed the border from Indochina hunting Annamite guerrillas, who seek refuge in Siam and then return to Indochina to renew activities.

The report by the observers, Maj. James Thompson of the U. S. legation, and Boonyarak Charoenchai of the Siamese foreign ministry, calmed fears here that large scale Franco-Siamese border warfare might be imminent.

The observers said they had seen damage caused by French shelling, and reported that one Siamese, seven Annamites, and about a score of French Laos troops had been killed in the border clashes May 24 and May 26.

France is insisting upon the return of portions of Laos and Cambodia which were ceded to Siam in 1941 by the Vichy government.

Hirohito On 2d Secret Visit To MacArthur

R. Brines

Tokyo, May 31 (AP)—Emperor Hirohito, in a plain business suit, made his second secretly arranged call on General MacArthur at the United States Embassy today.

The two reportedly talked of food, of reconstruction and of the vast changes in Japan since Hirohito had come, hat in hand, to MacArthur's door for the first time last September 27.

Hidemasa Teasaki, of the imperial household ministry, acted as interpreter and was the only other person in the room. He told newsmen only that a variety of topics had been discussed.

Talk Hour And A Half

Other sources in the ministry divulged the general subjects covered in the hour-and-a-half meeting which came just three days before the scheduled opening of war-crime trails in Tokyo.

MacArthur declined to comment to the press; so did his staff.

Hirohito was accompanied to the embassy by Imperial Household Minister Yoshitami Matsudaira. There were no guards, and the group's two cars left the palace so quietly that even Premier Shigeru Yoshida's office said it was unaware of such a call.

Little Indignation Expected

The Emperor's power has waned so perceptibly since his September visit to MacArthur that today's meeting doubtless will cause little of the repressed indignation provoked by his first call.

Many Japanese in September were shocked that their Emperor would condescend to leave his palace for such a purpose.

Among other changes in the political backdrop is the recent swift response of the Japanese people to the words of a foreigner and their deafness to an appeal by their once-deified Emperor.

Halted Demonstrations

A single statement by MacArthur halted food and political demonstrations which had reached their zenith with mass parades before the palace gates and a demand that the imperial family's rice stocks be distributed to the people.

On the other hand, Hirohito's radio appeal to his people a few days ago for mutual co-operation to help ease the food crisis had no visible effect. Black markets continue to flourish; farmers still refuse to sell rice; and common people of the cities continue to steal food.

Some have even dared to criticize Hirohito's appeal. A few months ago they would have feared to speak.

6-Month Minimum Tojo Trial Seen

Tokyo, May 31 (AP)—An American lawyer who will help defend Hideki Tojo says the trial of the former Premier and 25 other Japanese will have to "go like greased lightning" to end by Christmas.

The attorney, John W. Guider, of Washington, D.C., a navy captain during the war, added:

"I think it will take the prosecution two or three months to present its case, and we will take as long, or even 50 per cent longer.

"I will be very much surprised if the evidence is concluded within six months. The translation difficulty is terrific. This trial could drag out for a year."

Trial Starts Monday

It is scheduled to being Monday.

Guider explained the situation was nothing like that at Nuernberg, where interpretation was made simultaneously with the testimony:

"In an argument on motions recently before the International Tribunal here, arguments were ordered to proceed with translation to come later, eleven days have passed and we still haven't got the translation. It's terrific."

Seeks Postponement

When the tribunal convenes Monday, the defense will again voice its protest that American counsel arrived too recently to prepare cases and will renew its motion for postponement.

"Here's an example of what we run into," Guider said. "Say that I ask a Japanese attorney some question about cross-examination.

"He asks me, 'What do cross-examination?' So, through an interpreter I spend a couple of hours explaining."

Former Jap Envoy To Russia Released

Tokyo, May 31 (AP)—Naotake Sato, former Japanese Ambassador to Russia, hopes for friendly relations between the two nations.

Sato arrived in Japan yesterday on a Russian ship from Vladivostok. He had been interned in Moscow and was released April 25.

He expressed his hopes for friendship between his country and the Soviet Union in an interview tonight and at the same time said he had no plans for returnng to public life.

Asked how Japan appeared, he replied:

"I couldn't imagine such devastation. It is horrible, beyond my expectations."

More Black Market Raids Due In Tokyo

Tokyo, May 31 (AP)—Japanese police, terming Tokyo black markets "hotbeds of crime," today promised more raids such as yesterday's daylight swoop by 500 pistol-waving police on a market in the Ueno district.

One merchant was wounded, scores were arrested and fifteen truckloads of goods were confiscated, to be turned over to Government agencies.

One merchant shouted "either we get the police or they kill us."

YANKS IN JAPAN WANT CANDY QUICK

Yokohama, May 31 (A. P.).—The Eighth Army today radioed an S O S to Hawaii for candy. It explained that "due to unavoidable circumstances" spoilage of quartermaster stocks stored in Manila created the shortage here.

Supplies already ordered from the United States are not expected before August 1.

GI's Back Editors Of Censored Paper

Manila, May 31 (AP)—The Manila chapter of the American Veterans Committee passed a resolution today censuring the command of army forces in the Western Pacific for officer censorship of the army newspaper, *Daily Pacifican*.

The resolution commended the editorial staff of the *Pacifican*, which asked for mass transfer to other duties rather than submit to the censorship.

Headquarters is investigating the transfer request.

Officer In Charge Backs Staff

Pacifican staff members called up for questioning said they had direct orders not to talk with the civilian press.

Lieut. George W. Cornell, Oklahoma City, a former member of the *Daily Oklahoman* staff and officer in charge of the *Pacifican*, joined the enlisted men in requesting assignment to new duties.

Corporal Joe Robers, of Belfast, Maine, *Pacifican* cartoonist, said Lieut. Col. Wayne Homan, of Reading, Pa., of the information and education section, which is in charge of the paper and other morale activities, repeatedly had pulled cartoons from the press forms for allegedly depicting officers in an undignified light.

FEARS SHIP STRIKE

BOGOTA, Columbia, May 31—(AP) Herbert Hoover said in a statement today that the projected U. S. maritime strike would have a "ghastly effect" if food shipments to famine areas were halted. The former U. S. President, on a food fact finding tour of South America for President Truman, left for Quito, Ecuador.

ROSE SOUGHT FOR NKVD

Accused Canadian Was Wanted as Aide, Witness Tells Court

MONTREAL, May 31 (AP)—Fred Rose, Communist Member of Parliament, was suggested for use in Soviet espionage in Canada by the NKVD, the Soviet secret police, it was testified today in Rose's trial for conspiracy on behalf of the Soviet Union.

Igor Gouzenko, 27-year-old former code clerk in the Soviet Embassy in Ottawa and star prosecution witness in the espionage trial, said Soviet Consul Michailov in New York, known under the code name of "Molier," had been sent to Ottawa in 1942 to organize the espionage network.

Mr. Gouzenko identified a letter which he said he had stolen from the Ottawa Embassy and which related that Mr. Michailov went to Ottawa to work on the network with Major Sokolov, Soviet assistant military attaché.

The letter said that "Fred," which Mr. Gouzenko said was a cover name for Rose, had "worked with" the NKVD previously and that he had been "checked up" by the NKVD in June, 1942.

BUCHAREST TOLD TO SET VOTING DATE

Russian-Dominated Rule Accused Of Political Violence

Washington, May 31 (AP)—The United States has sent a vigorous protest to the Moscow-dominated Romanian Government charging it with "circumventing commitments" to permit political freedoms.

The State Department released the text of the note tonight, disclosing that the American Government had demanded that Romania set a date for free elections and take steps to protect opposition parties.

The note said flatly that American officials in Bucharest have investigated or witnessed sufficient incidents "to establish beyond any doubt the fact that political violence is on the increase." The State Department said Burton Y. Berry, American representative in the Romanian capital, had delivered the note on Monday at about the same time the British Government sent a parallel protest.

Press Restrictions Assailed

In its stiffly worded note, the American Government also protested:

1. A "form of censorship" which prevented prompt and full distribution of Secretary of State Byrnes's remarks February 28. The Secretary in that speech to the Overseas Press Club in New York said that this country "cannot overlook unilateral gnawing away at the *status quo*." The note also complained of deletion of important parts of a speech by Senator Vandenberg (R., Mich.) the day before.

2. The monopoly by Government forces over state broadcasting facilities.

3. The action of the printers' union in denying newsprint to certain publications, presumably anti-Government.

"Circumventing Commitments"

4. "An increasing number of instances where organized bands of hoodlums" broke up meetings of the National Peasant and National Liberal parties, both of which opposed the Government.

5. Failure of the Government to call regular Cabinet meetings to discuss important pending legislation, thus making it impossible for opposition members to co-operate fully.

The note said the Government's course is creating the impression that while it is "trying to give the appearance of carrying out the assurances of the Moscow decisions, it is in reality circumventing commitments which it has made."

States Secretary of State on Feb. 28. Important passages were also deleted by censorship from the address of Senator [Arthur H.] Vandenberg on Feb. 27.

Printers' Censorship Alleged

In addition to such official impediments to the free dissemination of news, I have been informed of cases where the printers' union has exercised an effective censorship and of others where an unequal distribution of newsprint acts as a means of the censorship.

Access to the State broadcasting facilities, according to my information, remains a monopoly of certain parties within the Government contrary to the Government's commitments under the Moscow's decisions.

An increasing number of instances have been brought to the attention of this mission where organized bands of hooligans have broken up meetings called by the National Peasant and National Liberal parties or interfered with movements of members of those parties when going to attend such meetings. While there is little point in listing all such instances, I do desire to state that a sufficient number of them have been investigated or witnessed by American officers to establish beyond any doubt the fact that political violence is on the increase.

The legal proceedings against the National Peasant and National Liberal party members charged as being responsible for incidents on Nov. 8 are continuing, according to Bucharest newspapers dated April 15, in spite of the Prime Minister's assurance to Ambassador Harriman [W. Averell Harriman, former United States Ambassador to Moscow] and Sir Archibald Clark Kerr [now Lord Inverchapel and former British Ambassador to Moscow], that they would be dismissed.

Circumvention Suspected

The Ministers of State representing the National Peasant and National Liberal parties have not been given opportunity to cooperate fully with the Government. Full Cabinet meetings are rarely called and important pending legislation frequently is not discussed in them; in many instances Ministers are not given adequate time to study draft laws and in some other important cases decree laws are published without having been submitted to these Ministers for their study.

In bringing these matters to your attention, it is my purpose to point out that a definite impression is being created abroad concerning the present Rumanian Government. The impression is that through the Government's actions and inactions, while trying to give the appearance of carrying out the assurances of the Moscow decisions, it is in reality circumventing commitments which it has made. My Government, being a party to the Moscow agreement, has an interest in seeing that this impression is dispelled. I therefore urge you to take the necessary steps without delay to see that it be dispelled.

Accordingly, it is believed that a different impression will be attained through prompt action on the part of the Rumanian Government in implementing the assurances given the Allied commission in January by promulgating an electoral law and setting a date for elections, at the same time taking adequate measures during this period prior to elections that all democratic parties may put forward their candidates with the assurance that the freedoms set forth in the Moscow decisions apply equally to members of all such parties.

U. S. Protest to Rumania

WASHINGTON, May 31 (AP)—Following is the text of a note of protest delivered May 27 to the Rumanian Minister of Foreign Affairs by Burton Y. Berry, United States representative in Rumania, as made public today by the State Department:

Upon instructions from my Government, I wish to draw to your Government's attention two aspects of political life in Rumania that are giving concern to the Government of the United States. First, the fact that no election law has been promulgated or date set for the elections, and, secondly, the abuses of the freedoms, and particularly the increasing frequency of actions of violence which mock at the application of the freedoms guaranteed by the Rumanian Government through its acceptance of the Moscow decisions.

It is now more than four months since the reorganization of the Government and not only has no date been fixed for the elections but no electoral law for such elections has been promulgated. This situation, incompatible with the Moscow decisions, gives the impression that the Government is procrastinating in the fulfillment of its promise.

While a measure of free expression has been provided by the authorization of the National Peasant and National Liberal parties to publish newspapers, the exercise of censorship has in certain notable instances prevented the free dissemination of public announcements, and the suspension or suppression of papers has restricted the free expression of political views. Thus a form of censorship prevented the prompt and full distribution of the address of the United

Great Britain's Note Parallels U.S. Protest

London, May 31 (AP)—The Foreign Office disclosed tonight the British Government had sent a note to Bucharest complaining that the Romanian Government has "invariably found means to circumvent" assurances of early elections and freedom of speech.

The note was delivered four days ago and paralleled an American protest.

The British note said "the state of political violence has noticeably increased" in Romania, and that "constant cases of hooliganism, both in Bucharest and the provinces, are occurring for the apparent purpose of molesting members of the opposition parties and breaking up their meetings."

Objection was voiced also to press restrictions, including "the exercise of censorship, which is frequently usurped by printers' unions, thereby giving rise to injustice and abuse, and has in some notable instances prevented the proper dissemination of important declarations by Allied statesmen."

STALIN DECLINES BIDS TO VISIT U.S.

Truman's Invitations Twice Rejected on Grounds of Medical Advice.

WASHINGTON, May 31.—(AP) Premier Stalin has turned down two invitations from President Truman to visit him in Washington, Mr. Truman unexpectedly disclosed today.

Diplomats scanned the revelation for signs that it was a move in the current diplomatic contest with Russia, but the White House said Mr. Truman had no such purpose in mind—that he merely reported the fact in response to news conference questions.

Long Trips Banned

In March Stalin had twice expressed his regrets and said his doctors would not allow him to make long journeys, Mr. Truman did not foreclose the possibility that he might some time go abroad himself again to meet the Soviet leader and presumably Prime Minister Attlee of Great Britain. However, he said no plans were under way for such a meeting.

The strategy which some diplomats professed to see behind the President's disclosure of the Stalin invitation was two-fold—first, an attempt to put the responsibility for failure to hold a meeting of the chiefs of state on Stalin and, second, a willingness to make one more move tending to show that it is Russian objections rather than American reluctance to act which is stalling progress on world peace.

The chief executive recently has been under some political pressure here to meet Stalin.

Mr. Truman announced also that former Secretary of State Edward R. Stettinius had sent in his resignation two or three days ago as United States member of the United Nations Security Council. But the President said he would refuse to accept the resignation and believed that Stettinius would stay on because both the President and Secretary of State Byrnes want him to stay.

May Release Notes

The President told his news conference on another point that the State department might issue the exchange of notes in which he entreated and Stalin refused Soviet collaboration in meeting the famine crisis. Michael J. McDermott, State department press officer, said simply that it was decided not to release the letters. McDermott also announced that Byrnes, preparing to return to European peacemaking, which is essentially a question of Russian relations, at Paris June 15 will definitely have Senator Vandenberg (R-Mich.) as an advisor but that it is not certain yet whether Senator Connally (D-Tex.) will be able to go.

The question of the Paris peace conference came into the President's meeting with newsmen because demands for a "Big Three" meeting followed the deadlock of the great powers on basic world issues in that conference. Until today Mr. Truman has been quite emphatic in saying that he had no plans for such a meeting, and he had never sought to discourage the impression that he did not care for the idea of attacking world problems in that manner.

Mr. Truman's first and only session with the Russian and British leaders was held last summer at Potsdam, near Berlin. At that time, he said today, he told Marshal Stalin that he would like to have him come to Washington for a visit but Stalin said that his doctors did not want him to take a long journey.

Second Bid in April

The second invitation was extended on April 4 by the new ambassador to the Soviet Union, General Bedell Smith, in a letter dated March 19.

Stalin replied April 11, again giving doctors' orders as reason for a refusal.

McDermott questioned on State department information as to Stalin's health, said there was nothing in Washington to indicate that Stalin was not perfectly well or that he had not been able to carry on his work effectively.

When the subject of a meeting with Stalin was brought up at his news conference, the President was initially asked whether he had any plans to see Stalin and he replied that he had no immediate plans although he would be very glad to see him. In fact, he then explained, he had invited him to come over here for a visit.

At one or two other points the chief executive referred to his lack of immediate plans for a meeting with the Russian leader and finally he was asked whether that had any significance—whether there were long range plans for a meeting now being negotiated. He said that was not the case.

Actually, President Truman is understood to have received a variety of advice on the subject of a meeting with Stalin. His personal inclination is said to be against chiefs of state sessions.

Some diplomats here contend that a top level conference would very likely not break open any of the major problems dividing the powers and might harden some of them.

An opposing argument is that Stalin is generally considered somewhat more cooperative in his attitude than is his foreign minister, Molotov.

Stalin Is Invited To D.C., Unable To Accept

30.74-3071

President Questioned

Asked when the invitations were sent, Mr. Truman replied that one was sent about 30 days ago and the first one was extended during the Potsdam Big Three Conference.

Each time, Mr. Truman explained, Stalin had replied that his doctors did not want him to take a long journey.

A reporter then inquired whether he had any plans to meet Stalin elsewhere.

No plans in the immediate future, Mr. Truman replied.

Asked About Deadlock

Another newsman sought comment on the exchanges between Foreign Minister Molotox of Russia and Secretary Byrnes over efforts to write a European peace and how those exchanges might affect peace conference prospects.

Speculation has been that the deadlock between the Foreign Ministers is so tight that, as Senator Pepper (D., Fla.) has been insisting in the Senate, only a meeting of the chiefs of state could make progress.

Mr. Truman, however, declined to comment on the peace conference situation or the Byrnes-Molotov exchange.

Letters Up To Byrnes

Mr. Truman then was asked whether he was ready to make public his correspondence with Stalin concerning a request for Russian co-operation in a world food program. Stalin turned down the President's plea, explaining it came too late in view of other Soviet commitments.

If any such correspondence is given out, Mr. Truman said, it would be released by the State Department.

Then arose the question of possible long-range negotiations for a meeting with Stalin and Mr. Truman's reply that he had no plans for the immediate future.

"A Social Visit"

In extending the invitation to Stalin, a reported inquired, did the President indicate what topics might be discusesd at their meeting. Mr. Truman grinned. No, he said, he had asked the Soviet leader for a social visit.

What about Prime Minister Attlee of England, another newsman asked, had he been invited?

He was asked last fall, Mr. Truman said, and he came.

Washington, May 31 (AP)—President Truman announced today he had invited Marshal Stalin to visit Washington about 30 days ago, but Stalin declined because his doctors advised him against a long journey.

At a news conference, Mr. Truman said that he asked Stalin to make a social visit here while the Paris Conference of Foregin Ministers was in progress. The conference ended two weeks ago.

It was his second invitation to Stalin to visit Washington, the President said. The first was made the time of the Potsdam Conference last summer and refused by Stalin for the same reasons of health.

No Other Plans

Asked whether he had any plans for seeing Stalin elsewhere, Mr. Truman replied he had no immediate plans.

A newsman asked whether this was significant since the answer could mean that negotiations were under way for a Truman-Stalin conference sometime in the future.

Mr. Truman said, however, that his reference to no plans in the immediate future did not mean that there was a plan in the works.

The subject came up at Mr. Truman's meeting with reporters when he was asked whether he had any plans to see the Russian chief of state. He replied he had no immediate plans. He then added that he would be glad to see Stalin and had in fact invited him to visit Washington on two occasions.

STARK 'IN TOUCH' WITH FDR ON EVE OF PEARL HARBOR

WASHINGTON, May 31 — (AP) The Pearl Harbor committee learned today that Admiral Harold R. Stark was in touch with President Roosevelt after all on the eve of the Japanese attack, but whether the late President warned him that a newly intercepted message "means war" was not established.

As the hearing reopened for this detail, the Senate and House voted to extend the deadline for the committee's report from tomorrow until July 10.

Naval Operations Chief

Stark, who was chief of naval operations at the time, had testified previously he could not recall his actions on the night of Dec. 6, 1941.

Capt. Harold D. Krick, who was his flag lieutenant, related today, however, that Stark had a telephone talk with the White House after a theater party. He said the admiral related later that Mr. Roosevelt indicated "that conditions in the Pacific were serious—that connections with Japan were in a serious state."

Stark testified that he still "can only repeat I do not recall it."

Seth Richardson, committee counsel, remarked that he thought one of the issues on the basis of the previous testimony was "that the President sought to get in touch with Stark and failed."

"It stands on the record that the President made no further attempt to reach him," Richardson continued. "The fact that the President did get in touch with him, I thought, that fact was important."

President On Alert

"It shows," commented Senator Lucas (D-Ill), "that the President was more alert than anyone else."

In sequence, what led to today's session after the hearings previously had been closed was this:

Commander L. R. Schulz had testified in the regular hearings that he took some Japanese messages which the navy had intercepted and decoded to the White House the night of Dec. 6. He said he stood by with the late Harry Hopkins while the President read them. Schulz quoted the President as saying "this means war," or words to that effect.

Schulz added that Mr. Roosevelt tried to reach Stark by telephone, was told that he was at the theater, and said he would call him later.

Stark had testified he recalled no conversation with the President that night.

Last Saturday night Stark and Krick and their wives dined together. Krick had not followed the hearings closely but recalled a headline to the effect that Stark could not remember where he was the night of Dec. 6. Krick reminded Stark that they and their wives had gone to the National theater to see "The Student Prince," had returned to Stark's home afterwards, that a servant told Stark the White House had called, and that the admiral then went upstairs to his study and called the White House.

Seemed much 'Disturbed'

Krick testified that Stark seemed "very much disturbed" over last Saturday's conversation and "implied it should be laid before the committee."

Stark himself testified that he lay awake Saturday night, finally arose and wrote a letter to Chairman Barkley (D-Ky) about the matter, and had it delivered Monday.

Barkley called today's hearing, although Representative Keefe (R-Wis) was the only Republican able to attend. Barkley observed that if he had merely put Stark's letter in his pocket and "suppressed" it, he would have been "pilloried."

After Krick's testimony, Stark said it still did not fill in his lapse of memory. He explained that he talked frequently—"and I mean frequently"—with Mr. Roosevelt before Pearl Harbor and there would have been nothing unusual in a conversation that night.

If the chief executive mentioned the Japanese message, Stark said he could only assume that he had "thought it was nothing that required any action from me, and I took none."

"If he had said anything about the imminence of war," the admiral added, "or anything requiring action, it would have stirred me into action."

Says Roosevelt Warned Stark

Admiral's Aid Recalls Dec. 6, 1941, Phone Call—Pearl Harbor Inquiry Reopened.

Washington, May 31 (A. P.).—The Pearl Harbor committee heard testimony today that President Roosevelt telephoned Admiral Harold R. Stark the night of December 6, 1941, to say that Japanese-American relations were serious.

Stark himself couldn't remember anything about it, but requested the committee to hear testimony from Capt. Harold D. Krick. Krick said that he recalled Stark (who was then chief of naval operations) receiving a White House phone call after the two naval officers and their wives had spent the evening at a Washington theater. Stark previously had testified he did not recall where he was on the night preceding the attack on Pearl Harbor.

When the two couples dined together again last week, Stark stated, Krick informed him of the incident and he hastily wrote a letter to the investigating committee, which reopened its hearings today to add Krick's story to its voluminous record.

Heard at Open Session.

Both officers were heard at an open committee session. Representative Keefe (R.-Wis.), the only Republican member present, protested against reopening the sessions after they had formally been closed last week. Keefe said that he didn't think there was much significance in Stark's testimony, since he said he could not remember the phone call. He added, however:

"If the hearings are to be reopened for this purpose, it may be perfectly proper to reopen them for other purposes and have them go on and on." The hearings started last fall.

The Senate voted today to extend until July 10 the limit for the Senate-House committee to report on its investigation of the Pearl Harbor disaster. The measure was sent to the House for action there. The deadline previously set by Congress would have expired tomorrow.

Chairman Barkley (D.-Ky.) said that he had called today's committee meeting on his own responsibilitl. He added that if he had stuck Stark's letter in his pocket and "suppressed" it, he would have been "pilloried." Present, in addition to Barkley and Keefe, were Senators George (D.-Ga.) and Lucas (D.-Ill.), and Representative Cooper (D.-Tenn.). Absent were Senators Fergusan (R.-Mich.) and Brewster (R.-Me.) and Representatives Clark (D.-N. C.), Murphy D.-Pa.) and Gearhart (R.-Cal.). Brewster and Ferguson have been very active in cross-examination of previous witnesses.

Recalls Details.

Krick, who was Stark's flag lieutenant, said he was certain he and his wife dined at the Starks on December 6, 1941, and later went to the National Theater to see "The Student Prince." Here is his testimony as to what followed:

The four returned to Stark's quarters to allow Krick to pick up his car. One of Stark's servants informed the Admiral that there had been a call from the White House during his absence. The Admiral went to his upstairs study, where he stayed five or ten minutes.

"What, if anything, did he say to you when he came down?" Seth Richardson, committee counsel, inquired.

"Only that conditions in the Pacific were serious—that connections with Japan were in a serious state—that was the substance of it," Krick replied. He added that while he did not recall Stark telling him directly that he had talked to Mr. Roosevelt, he had "a distinct impression" that the Admiral's conversation was with the President.

Quotes Roosevelt.

Earlier in the committee's hearings, Commander L. R. Schulz testified that Mr. Roosevelt exclaimed, "this means war," or words to that effect when he read on the night of December 6 Japanese messages which the Navy had intercepted and decoded.

Schulz said he took the messages to the Chief Executive's study at the White House and that he and the late Harry Hopkins, presidential adviser, were present when Mr. Rooseevelt real them. He related that Mr. Roosevelt tried then to get Stark on the telephone and was advised by the White House telephone operator that the admiral was at the theater. Schulz quoted Mr. Roosevelt as saying that he would get in touch with the admiral later.

Stark's own earlier testimony had been that he recalled no telephone conversation with the President that night. But he told the committee today that he talked frequently—"and I mean frequently"—with the President over the telephone in the days of crisis. Accordingly, he said there would have been nothing unusual in a conversation with the President that night. He said he could only assume that if the President mentioned something to him that night about the Japanese note, "I thought it was nothing that required any action from me, and I took none."

Mihailovic Trial Plans Opposed By House Group

Washington, May 31 (AP)—Representative Mundt (R., S.D.) today said a House Foreign Affairs subcommittee next week would recommend that Gen. Draja Mihailovic, Yugoslav guerrilla leader, be tried by an international tribunal.

Mundt told the House the subcommittee would not express an opinion as to whether Mihailovic collaborated with the Axis powers during the war, but would voice opposition to his trial on such charges by the Yugoslav Government.

The Yugoslav Government, now headed by Marshal Tito, is scheduled to start the trial June 10 in Belgrade.

Rep. McCormack (Mass.), House Democratic leader, expressed approval of the view Mundt said the subcommittee would express.

$20,000,000 Credit For Czechoslovakia

Washington, May 31 (AP)—The Export-Import Bank today approved a credit of $20,000,000 to Czechoslovakia to finance purchase of raw cotton in the United States.

The credit, however, will not be effective until a prospective loan agreement actually has been signed, officials said in announcing approval. Prague asked the bank for a $200,000,000 reconstruction loan.

If the entire cotton credit is used, it will provide for shipment of about 130,000 bales of cotton, or more than half the volume Czechoslovakia imported annually from the United States in the immediate prewar period. Also, officials said, it would take care of about two thirds of Czechoslovakia's current annual cotton requirements.

EIGHT GENERALS REDUCED IN RANK

WASHINGTON, May 31—(AP) Demotion of eight generals was announced today by the War department which said the army's wartime peak total of 1,541 generals will be cut down to 549 in another month.

Seven who were reduced from major general to brigadier general included John E. Dahlquist, wartime commander of the 36th infantry division in Europe, and Frank D. Merrill, who led "Merrill's Marauders" in the Northern Burma campaign.

Others included Henry B. Sayler, former chief ordnance officer in Europe; Albert W. Kenner, chief medical officer in Europe; William E. Lynd, who commanded the fourth air force and fourth anti-aircraft artillery command, San Francisco; Sidney P. Spalding, who served with the military mission in Moscow; and Charles A. Willoughby, who was on General Douglas MacArthur's staff.

Brig. Gen. Early E. W. Duncan, who headed the wartime military aviation mission in Chile, was reduced from brigadier general to colonel.

Army-Navy Report On Junction Filed

Washington, May 31 (AP)—President Truman received from the War and Navy departments today the report he asked for on efforts of the two services to compose their differences over unification.

Indications were that Secretary of War Patterson and Navy Secretary Forrestal were able to report progress in some details, but there was no immediate hint whether the Navy had receded from its opposition to creation of a single department of national defense.

The report, which Mr. Truman directed the two secretaries and their principal advisers to prepare May 13, went to the White House after Patterson cut short an inspection trip at Fort Sill, Okla., and returned to the Capital by air to agree to the final draft.

The President told his news conference he would discuss the subject further with the two secretaries on Tuesday.

One indication that some of the differences may have been settled came from Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, chief of naval operations, who said at the Governors' Conference at Oklahoma City this week that "we are getting closer together."

MEAD URGES SUPPORT FOR INFORMERS

Services Told To Protect Those Giving Tips On Irregularities

Washington, May 31 (AP)—Senator Mead (D., N.Y.), chairman of the Senate Defense Investigating Committee, demanded today that the armed forces protect rather than prosecute persons who tip off Congress o. irregularities in the armed forces.

His statement came as the committee dug into the case of John M. Curley, civil service employé. Curley had furnished the committee with the tip which led to an inquiry into the disappearance of nearly $30,000 in bomber equipment from the naval air station at San Juan.

"Singled Out," He Says

Mead maintained that a half dozen naval officers received only letters of r.primand after being found responsible for the loss. He said Curley was "singled out" for criminal prosecution on a charge of using $150 worth of Government wood and labor to build furniture for his house.

Rear Admiral Paul F. Foster, assistant naval inspector general, said the charge against Curley was brought by some of his fellow civilian workers against whom he lodged accusations of misappropriating naval property.

Tells Of Animosity

He said that a "long-standing animosity" had developed between Curley and other workers because of his refusal to chip in for cocktail parties given to officers on their discharge from duty at the station.

Part of this animosity resulted, he said, from Curley's practice of keeping a "book" in which he kept a record of "irregularities" of both civilians and naval officers.

Halsey Praises Enlisted Men

Says They Won the War and Asks "Medium-Sized" Navy

WASHINGTON, May 31 (AP).—Admirals made "a couple of decisions" but the enlisted men won the war, Fleet Admiral William F. Halsey declared tonight.

In an address prepared for the Navy Club of the U. S. A., the tough, scrappy admiral put in a plea for a "medium-sized Navy" which would be "super-modern in every respect" and be "backed by an intelligent, patriotic Naval Reserve."

Speaking at "commissioning" ceremonies for "Capital Ship" the local chapter of the Navy Club, Admiral Halsey emphasized "it is you and your activities which made the nation strong and perpetuate the peace."

The Navy Club of U. S. A. is a national organization of men and women who have served or are serving in the Navy.

Names Vaughan Major General

WASHINGTON, May 31 (AP)—President Truman nominated today his military aide, Harry H. Vaughan, for promotion to the rank of major general. His fellow-Missourian has been holding the rank of brigadier general in the Army since soon after he came to the White House. General Vaughan holds the permanent rank of lieutenant colonel in the Field Artillery Reserve. He was a temporary colonel at the time of Mr. Truman's succession to the Presidency.

British Ambassador Calls On Byrnes

Washington, May 31 (AP)—Lord Inverchapel, Britain's new Ambassador to the United States, paid his first formal visit today to Secretary of State Byrnes.

He described the conference afterwards as "mostly courtesy and social" but acknowledged that he and the Secretary had paid "cursory attention to matters of common interest."

Truman Hopes To Visit Manila

Washington, May 31 (A. P.).—President Truman said today that he still hopes to be able to visit Manila July 4 for the inauguration of Philippine independence.

He expressed this hope at his news conference at which he said, however, that it all depended on the legislative situation, about which he asserted he could not tell at this time.

Byrd Serves Notice On Federal Pay Roll

Says Civilian Agencies Are Still Adding Personnel

WASHINGTON, May 31 (AP).—Senator Harry F. Byrd, Democrat, of Virginia, served notice on government agencies and departments today that they must begin to reduce civilian personnel to get under the limit set by Congress in the pay-raise bill—1,611,000 by July 1, 1947.

Reporting for the special committee on reduction of non-essential Federal expenditures, he said reduction in armed service civilian personnel had been offset during April by increases in other agencies.

He reported an April total of 2,397,743 employees in home offices and an over-all total, including those overseas, of 2,873,971. This, he said, was a net increase of 462 despite a reduction of 15,160 in overseas personnel.

Declares O. P. A. Illegal

Florida Attorney General Says War-Time Power Is Ended

WASHINGTON, May 31 (AP).—Florida's Attorney General, J. Tom Watson, today asked the Supreme Court to bar further enforcement of Office of Price Administration regulations and other war-time orders and rules on the ground that they are now unconstitutional.

Mr. Watson said all of these regulations and rules depend upon war powers of the government, and he contended such powers went out of existence after Japan surrendered.

"The fiction that the war emergency continues cannot be reconciled with many facts to the contrary," Mr. Watson said in his petition to the court.

Opposes Pensions Increase

Bradley Points to 15 P. C. Rise Given Two Years Ago

WASHINGTON, May 31 (AP).—General Omar N. Bradley, Veterans Administrator, voiced opposition today to a proposed 20 per cent increase in monthly pension or retirement benefits for veterans.

He told the House Veterans Committee that a 15 per cent increase was granted two years ago and that he did not think another boost is justified now.

Representative William G. Stigler, Democrat, of Oklahoma, commented that he favored the additional rise "because of great increases in cost of living."

To this, General Bradley replied that "the other rise took care of some of the increase." He added that most of the veterans receiving benefits have other income, which has been increased to meet living-costs boosts.

The veterans' chief contended that if the government raises benefits to meet rises in living costs, it ought to reduce them when prices drop. This, he said, would make "for a good deal of uncertainty."

1947 MEAT SUPPLY MAY FALL BILLION POUNDS UNDER '46

Grain Shortages, Ceiling Price Hike of Livestock Feeds Blamed.

ALL TYPES HIT

Butter Sales on Black Market Increase, Says Agriculture Department.

WASHINGTON, May 31.—(AP) The nation's 1947 supply of meats may fall a billion pounds below this year's inadequate output as a result of feed grain shortages and recent increases in ceiling prices of livestock feeds.

This forecast was made today by the Agriculture department in a report which estimated that Americans if they could, would buy an average of 15 to 20 pounds more meat this year than will be available.

Next year's supply of all classes of meat—beef, pork, lamb and mutton—is expected to be below this year's level.

Packers Are Outbid

In other reports on the food situation, the department declared sales of butter at black market prices increased this month despite a modest spring season increase in production, and that large meat packers continue to be outbid on the bulk of beef cattle reaching principal markets.

In the case of butter, the department estimated May production will be 30 per cent below a year ago and 50 per cent below May, 1941. It said a principal cause of this decline has been the existence of a more profitable market for cream.

Officials expressed hope that a new dairy price program—announced Wednesday by the Office of Economic Stabilization—will encourage creameries to convert more cream into butter.

The price program will boost the price of butter about 11 cents a pound, will place ceilings on cream and will ban, after July 1, the sale of whipping cream.

Black Market Continues

Black market slaughter and sale of meats apparently is continuing despite a government slaughter control program designed to halt these illegal operations. The department said beef cattle prices at principal markets last week were regarded by most big packers as being from 75 cents to $1 per 100 pounds above government price control ranges. This has been the situation since the second week of the slaughter control program, which was put into effect in April.

Activity of other slaughterers was evidenced by a department statement that meat production in non-federally inspected plants has reached record proportions.

The department estimated that this year's production of meat will be about 22,900,000,000 pounds or about 2,000,000,000 less than the record output of 1944. Exports of meat this year are expected to exceed the 1,200,000,000 pounds in 1945, but be considerably below the 2,500,000,000 pounds shipped in 1943.

Looking ahead on production, the department said the tight feed supply situation and increases in ceiling prices of feed grains have sharply changed the livestock picture from what seemed probable a few months ago.

Less Pork Expected

"The hog-corn price ratio declined sharply in May. This came at a time when hog breeding for all farrowing was in full swing. As a result, the number of fall pigs saved this year will be materially less than the 35,000,000 saved in the fall of 1945."

The department said that if hog and corn prices continue at present ceilings during the summer and early fall, the hog-corn price ratio will be about 20 per cent below the 1925-44 average for that period. It added that such an unfavorable ratio would cause a sharp reduction in hog production, especially if returns to dairy producers are increased during the second half of 1946, as now seems likely.

Meanwhile, the department announced a tightening of regulations under which federally-inspected slaughterers are required to set aside specified portions of their output for government purchase for export and military services.

Under the new regulations, such slaughterers must certify that they have reserved for the government the required portion of meat. Heretofore, they were not required to make such certification. Some packers fell behind in their deliveries to the government.

The department announced also that mutton will be removed from the set-aside requirements June 2. Mutton production comprises a very small portion of the total meat output and government requirements for it are low.

DECLINE INDICATED IN BUILDING ITEMS

Widespread Decrease Laid To Coal Strikes

Washington, May 31 (AP)—The Commerce Department today said final April and May figures on output of construction materials probably would show widespread declines as a result of the coal strike.

Mixed trends were reported in March, with the coal shortage named as a factor in causing some declines.

Steel, paving brick, metal building materials, plumbing fixtures and heating equipment and accessories were key items in which output was reported down in March because of the coal shortage and shortages of labor and raw materials.

Increase In Other Items

On the other hand, production of six major construction materials—lumber, common and face brick, structural clay tile, cement, asphalt roofing and gypsum board—showed substantial increases for March and for 1946's first quarter over comparable periods a year ago.

Production of virtually all building materials must be increased in coming months if 1946 construction requirements are to be met, the department said.

Its summary of the current supply situation included:

STEEL—Production in April declined to 78 per cent of capacity from 84 per cent in March as a result of the coal shortage, first-quarter 1946 output was lower than in any three-month period since 1939's second quarter. Mills have not opened books for 1947, and most of them have obligations running well into that year.

SHEET AND STRIP—In some mills, order backlogs equal wartime demand.

LUMBER AND LUMBER PRODUCTS—March production of 2,000,000,000 board feet was 24 per cent over February, a slightly higher than seasonal increase.

Boost In Brick Output

BRICK (Common and Face)—March production of 331,151,000 brick was 18 per cent higher than February. Annual production at the March rate would be 3,973,000,000 brick, or 87 per cent of estimated 1946 consumption.

STRUCTURAL CLAY TILE—March production was 24 per cent above February and annual production at that rate would equal about 84 per cent of estimated 1946 consumption. The order backlog continued to increase, and at March's end was equal to four and a half months' production at the March rate.

CEMENT—March production was 11,300,000 barrels, up 22 per cent from February. The industry expects to be able to meet 1946 needs of 131,000,000 barrels, but "recent reports of numerous plant shutdowns as a result of the coal shortage indicate April and May output will be substantially below normal."

Asphalt Roofing

ASPHALT ROOFING, SIDING AND FELTS—March shipments totaled 5,829,000 squares, substantially above February. Monthly production rate of 6,000,000 squares is required for anticipated 1946 construction volume.

GYPSUM BOARD—March shipments totaled 237,045,000 square feet, 23 per cent higher than February. Unfilled orders decreased four per cent from the February backlog.

METAL BUILDING MATERIALS—Curtailed operations in steel mills resulting from the coal strike have caused a continued serious shortage of basic shapes. "Stocks are non-existent."

STEEL WINDOWS—Order backlogs have grown so large that many manufacturers are not accepting new orders.

PLUMBING AND HEATING—First quarter production lagged behind forecasts, largely reflecting reconversion difficulties in some plants, labor and raw materials shortages, and strikes.

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ARMY VOLUNTEERS ARE DROPPING OFF SAYS PATTERSON

CHICAGO, May 31—(AP) Secretary of War Paterson reported tonight that the rate of volunteer enlistments in the army is dropping steadily.

Appealing anew for extension of the draft without exemption for teen-agers, he said in a speech for the Reserve Officers association that "we will be lucky if we get 40,000 volunteers this month compared with 60,000 in April and 185,000 last November.

An attempt to meet Army manpower needs without Selective Service, which now is due to expire July 1, would be "at best a gamble," Patterson asserted.

He added that "the exemption of all men under 20, if continued, will frustrate the purpose of providing assurance of adequate strength."

For the longer range future, the secretary contended that universal training is the only sure source of adequate trained manpower.

"It is far too early in the atomic age to sound taps for large armies," Patterson continued.

"The atomic bomb itself may compel us to use more men in defense of our cities than we have before. If an atomic bomb were dropped on one of our cities we would expect every effort to be made to save that community from the ravages and to restore its economy. In such a crisis, disciplined men would be invaluable."

THOMAS PREDICTS SOCIALIST BACKING OF FOOD RATIONING

CHICAGO, May 31—(AP) Norman Thomas predicted tonight that the Socialist party in the United States would get behind a program calling for rationing and price controls to "feed the hungry," a free flow of world news, the "liquidation of all forms of imperialism," and progressive national disarmament.

Thomas, chairman of the National Action committee of the party, which is holding its biennial convention here, discussed steps for "preventing a new war."

Proposes Three Steps

In a speech prepared for delivery over the Mutual Broadcasting system, he listed as the steps he is advocating:

"1. The hungry must be fed. That means emergency relief more generous and better organized than has yet been planned. It means a five year program for building up the food resources of mankind. America must meet this desperate emergency better than before not out of compassion but because our government by its negative program in Europe, its food policy in America and its false optimism over world conditions has done so much to create the crisis. x x x Unless there is rationing and unless effective price controls are continued, the cost of our help to other nations will be disproportionately borne by our poor who cannot meet the rising prices for diminished stocks of food.

"2. A condition of successful world organizations, in the long run as important as bread, is food for the mind. No cooperation of peoples is possible if censorship and propaganda of governments or powerful interests obstruct and poison the flow of news and the discussion of its meaning by the peoples of the world.

"3. The particular news that must be carried to all lands is the conviction that the minimum price for peace or even of a lengthy truce in which to work for peace is the liquidation of all forms of imperialism, the moribund imperialism of White European powers, American dollar diplomacy and the new Soviet manipulation of puppet states. Along with this must go progressive national disarmament."

The convention unanimously adopted a resolution opposing "federal prosecution of striking conscientious objectors in civilian public service camps."

Manila Wireless Service To Be Resumed

San Francisco, May 31 (AP)—Globe Wireless will resume radio communication with Manila tomorrow over its own facilities after a war-enforced silence of nearly four and a half years. Gov. Earl Warren will send the first message to President Manuel Roxas of the Philippines.

Globe's Manila manager, J. B. McPherson, destroyed the Manila station's equipment just before it fell into Japanese hands. McPherson was interned at the Santa Tomas camp along with his family.

New modern equipment has been installed for immediate service, to be augmented later with radiotype machines.

Three More GI Babies Taken Ill

New York May 31 (AP)—Three more GI babies were under treatment at the Fort Hamilton Army Hospital today for intestinal disorders which have been blamed in the recent deaths of nine infants who arrived here from Europe aboard brideships.

The three babies, suffering from diarrhea, and another, suffering from bronchitis, were rushed to the hospital yesterday after the Aarmy transport John Ericsson arrived from Southampton with 552 war brides and 71 children.

In all, 63 children are being treated at Fort Hamilton for intestinal disorders.

Army officers ordered an autopsy in the death of Doris J. Dombeck, 10 weeks old, whose body was removed from the John Ericsson. The baby died at sea last Sunday—the tenth victim among the infant arrivals in the last two weeks.

Capt. Kenneth Fletcher, of Chicopee Falls, Mass., army surgeon, said the death was believed caused by suffocation.

Redeployment Schedule

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

More than 3,000 returning veterans are scheduled to debark from four vessels at two U. S. ports today. An additional ship carrying 1,045 war brides and children, is due at New York.

San Francisco expects two ships with 1,873 men while at New York the brideship and two vessels with 1,215 troops, are due to dock.

Ships arriving:

At New York

Miscellaneous personnel aboard following vessels: Gen. Omar Bundy from Canal Zone, 13; Elgin Victory from Bremen 1,202.

Saturnia from Southampton, 1,045 war brides and children.

At San Francisco

Miscellaneous on following: Cape Newham from Subic Bay, 1,818 Navy, 44 Marines, PCL 206, 11 Navy.

Ships which arrived yesterday:

At New York

Miscellaneous on following: Haverford Victory from Le Havre, 1,045; Marine Shark from Naples, 939.

At San Francisco

Miscellaneous on following: Comet from Taku, 1,807 Navy, 80 Marines; Taxwell from Tokyo, 897 Navy, 137 Marines, 12 Army; LST 949 from Pearl Harbor, 64 Navy; Marine Lynx from Australia, 22 Navy, one Marine, 30 Army; Mount Katmai from Guam, 12 Navy; Cape Johnson from Shanghai, 1,632 Navy, 90 Army.

LONDON, MAY 31-(AP) THE MOSCOW RADIO TONIGHT QUOTED A LETTER APPEARING IN THE TEHRAN NEWSPAPER RAHBAR WHICH SAID THAT "BRITISH TROOPS ARE STILL PRESENT" IN ABADAN IN SOUTHERN IRAN.

THE WRITER OF THE LETTER, DESCRIBED IN THE BROADCAST AS "A CERTAIN MAHIN DASQUR," SAID THAT WHEN HE WAS RECENTLY IN ABADAN, HE SAW "MORE THAN THREE BATTALIONS OF UNIFORMED INDIAN SOLDIERS AND BRITISH WAR EQUIPMENT."

"THE AUTHOR WRITES," THE BROADCAST SAID, "THAT THE BRITISH CONVERTED THEIR TERRITORY OF CONCESSION INTO A STRATEGIC BASE WHERE THEY CONCENTRATE WAR EQUIPMENT WHICH IS BROUGHT FROM DASRA AND OTHER POINTS IN IRAQ."

ABADAN IS A CITY AND AN ISLAND AT THE CONFLUENCE OF THE PERSIAN GULF AND THE RIVER SHATT AL ARAB.

BJ1108PED

LONDON, MAY 31-(AP)-THE NEW STATESMAN AND NATION, A LIBERAL WEEKLY, SAID TODAY THE RECENT TREND IN GREAT BRITAIN'S FOREIGN POLICY HAD BEEN TO MOVE AWAY FROM THE GROWING DIPLOMATIC CONTROVERSY BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND RUSSIA.

OBSERVERS SAID BRITISH AND FOREIGN OFFICIALS AGREED WITH THE NEW STATESMAN AND NATION THAT GREAT BRITAIN WAS LEAVING THE INTERNATIONAL STRUGGLE TO THE UNITED STATES AND RUSSIA.

FOREIGN OFFICE SOURCES SAID THAT ALTHOUGH FOREIGN SECRETARY ERNEST BEVIN WILL REPLY TO RUSSIAN FOREIGN MINISTER V.M.MOLOTOV'S CHARGES CONCERNING AN ANGLO-AMERICAN BLOC, HE HAS LEFT THE CENTER OF THE ARENA TO SECRETARY OF STATE JAMES F.BYRNES AND MOLOTOV.

THE CHIEF REASON FOR BRITAIN'S CURRENT FOREIGN POLICY, DIPLOMATS AND THE BRITISH PRESS AGREED, WAS UNCERTAINTY ABOUT THE UNITED STATES.

IN ADDITION TO UNEASINESS OVER THE SLOW PASSAGE OF THE BRITISH LOAN MEASURE THROUGH CONGRESS AND GROWING COMMERCIAL COMPETITION, THE UNCERTAINTY IS BASED ON AMERICAN POLITICS, OBSERVERS AGREED.

THE NEW STATESMAN AND NATION, IN AN ARTICLE ENTITLED "POLITICAL LONELINESS," SAID "NO ONE COULD DEFINE AMERICAN POLICY," AND PREDICTED AN AMERICAN TREND "AGAINST INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION."

THE AMERICAN RAILROAD STRIKE AND ENSUING "REACTIONARY" LEGISLATION PROPOSED BY A "WEAK" ADMINISTRATION SHOWED, THE PUBLICATION ASSERTED, THAT THE UNITED STATES IS FAR FROM HAVING A STABLE DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN POLICY.

"IN THESE CIRCUMSTANCES," THE MAGAZINE SAID, "BRITAIN WOULD BE VERY ILL-ADVISED TO COMMIT HERSELF TO ANY COURSE OF ACTION WHICH DEMANDS CONSISTENT AMERICAN SUPPORT FOR ITS SUCCESS."

RW734PED

JUN 1 1946

LONDON, MAY 31-(AP)-BRITAIN'S NEW ATOMIC SCIENTISTS ASSOCIATION (CAPS) SAID TODAY THAT "IN THE PRESENT STATE OF WORLD APPREHENSION" ATOMIC BOMBS SHOULD BE "PRODUCED AND CONTROLLED BY AN INTERNATIONAL AUTHORITY TO PREVENT ANY ILL-DISPOSED NATION HOLDING THE THREAT OF ATOMIC WARFARE OVER THE WORLD," ULTIMATERLY, THEY SAID, EXISTING BOMBS SHOULD BE DESTROYED.

THE ASSOCIATION, COMPOSED OF BRITISH SCIENTISTS WHO HAVE WORKED ON NUCLEAR ENERGY PROJECTS, MADE ITS RECOMMENDATION IN A MEMORANDUM TO THE ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION OF THE UNITED NATIONS.

RW740PED

LONDON, MAY 31-(AP)-KONSTANTIN SIMONOV, RUSSIAN JOURNALIST, REPORTED FROM NEW YORK TODAY THAT BETTE DAVIS, CHARLIE CHAPLIN AND HOLLYWOOD WRITERS SPEAK "IN DEEP CONTEMPT OF THE SLANDEROUS CAMPAIGN RAISED BY THE REACTIONARY PRESS--PARTICULARLY THE HEARST PRESS--AGAINST THE SOVIET UNION."

SIMONOV, ONE OF THREE RUSSIAN NEWSPAPERMEN NOW TOURING THE UNITED STATES, SAID IN A TELEPHONE INTERVIEW BROADCAST BY THE MOSCOW RADIO AND HEARD BY THE SOVIET MONITOR HERE THAT HE HAD TALKED WITH MISS DAVIS AND CHAPLIN AND HAD ATTENDED A MEETING OF THE HOLLYWOOD "WRITERS ASSOCIATION."

JUN 1 1946

HE DESCRIBED MISS DAVIS AS AN ACTRESS "WHOM OUR FILM-GOERS KNOW FROM THE LITTLE FOXES," AND SAID HE WAS AMAZED TO FIND CHAPLIN REHEARSING FIVE ROLES FOR A FORTHCOMING PICTURE.

"CHAPLIN DOES EVERYTHING HIMSELF," SIMONOV SAID.

THE WRITER SAID HE VISITED THE "ACTORS' LABORATORY" IN HOLLYWOOD, WHERE "A GREAT INTEREST IN THE SOVIET UNION WAS DISPLAYED." AT THE WRITERS' ASSOCIATION, SIMONOV SAID, "THE AMERICAN WRITERS DISPLAYED A SINCERE, PROFOUND INTEREST IN SOVIET CULTURE."

"THE FRIENDLY ATTITUDE OF THE PROGRESSIVE AMERICAN INTELLECTUAL WORKER IS A GUARANTEE FOR BROAD CULTURAL RELATIONS BETWEEN OUR TWO COUNTRIES," HE ADDED.

IT639AED

LONDON, MAY 31-(AP)-AN INTERNATIONAL FARMERS CONFERENCE ORGANIZED TODAY THE INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCERS TO UNITE AGRICULTURISTS OF 31 NATIONS "IN A BOND OF GOOD WILL AND SOUND WORLD ECONOMY."

JAMES TURNER, HEAD OF THE NATIONAL FARMERS UNION OF GREAT BRITAIN, WAS CHOSEN PRESIDENT AND A REPRESENTATIVE FROM UNITED STATES FARMERS' ORGANIZATIONS WILL BE NAMED LATER TO THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

SIR JOHN BOYD ORR, DIRECTOR GENERAL OF THE FOOD AND AGRICULTURAL ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS, FLEW HERE FROM WASHINGTON AND TOLD THE CONFERENCE THE 1947 HARVEST MUST BE THE GREATEST IN WORLD HISTORY TO MEET THE THREAT OF CONTINUING FAMINE.

"AFTER THE 1946 HARVEST THE WORLD WILL BE AS BADLY OFF AS AT THE END OF THE 1945 HARVEST UNLESS MEASURES ARE TAKEN TO HUSBAND, CONSERVE AND SPREAD OUT SUPPLIES EQUALLY ALL OVER THE WORLD," HE ASSERTED.

JS1134AED

SECOND NIGHT LEAD U.N.

BY MAX HARRELSON

NEW YORK, MAY 31-(AP)-THE UNITED NATIONS INVESTIGATION OF FRANCO SPAIN DREW TO A CLOSE TONIGHT AS GREAT BRITAIN AT THE LAST MINUTE SUBMITTED A DOCUMENT MAINTAINING THAT THE REGIME OF GENERALISSIMO FRANCISCO FRANCO WAS NOT A THREAT TO WORLD PEACE.

THE NEW DOCUMENT WAS MADE PUBLIC AS THE SECURITY COUNCIL'S SUB-COMMITTEE ON SPAIN WORKED ON IN PRIVATE TO FINISH ITS REPORT BY MIDNIGHT, THE DEADLINE SET BY THE COUNCIL APRIL 29 WHEN THE INQUIRY WAS LAUNCHED.

A SUB-COMMITTEE SPOKESMAN LATE TODAY SAID THE GROUP WOULD NOT ASK FOR AN EXTENSION OF TIME DESPITE A LATE DELUGE OF DOCUMENTS, INCLUDING EVIDENCE CAPTURED FROM THE GERMANS AND SUBMITTED BY THE UNITED STATES, ALONG WITH PILES OF EVIDENCE FROM FRANCE AND BRITAIN.

THE SUB-COMMITTEE WAS SCHEDULED TO MEET AGAIN AT 10 P.M. (EDT) TONIGHT TO WIND UP ITS WORK. THREE WORKING DAYS MUST ELAPSE AFTER THE REPORT'S CIRCULATION BEFORE THE COUNCIL TAKES IT UP.

THE BRITISH DOCUMENT, COUPLED WITH A SIMILAR DOCUMENT SUBMITTED EARLIER BY THE UNITED STATES, LED TO THE BELIEF IN U.N. CIRCLES THAT THE SUB-COMMITTEE'S REPORT WOULD LEAVE THE COUNCIL APPROXIMATELY WHERE IT WAS BEFORE THE INQUIRY.

AT THAT TIME RUSSIA, POLAND, FRANCE AND MEXICO FAVORED A WORLD-WIDE BREAK OF DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS WITH FRANCO, BUT THE MAJORITY OF THE COUNCIL MEMBERS CONTENDED THERE WAS NOT SUFFICIENT EVIDENCE TO WARRANT SUCH ACTION.

THE BRITISH DOCUMENT SAID BRITAIN HAD BEEN UNABLE TO FIND ANY EVIDENCE THAT SPAIN WAS MAKING UNDUE MILITARY PREPARATIONS, THAT FRANCO WAS ENGAGED IN ATOMIC RESEARCH OR THAT THE DEPLOYMENT OF SPANISH FORCES WAS A THREAT.

IT DECLARED THE PRODUCTION OF WAR MATERIALS IN SPAIN "IS NEGLIGIBLE" AND THAT EXISTING EQUIPMENT "IS OBSOLESCENT OR OBSOLETE."

WHILE POINTING OUT THAT RELATIONS BETWEEN THE BRITISH AND SPANISH GOVERNMENTS HAVE "STEADILY DETERIORATED" AND THAT BRITAIN CONSIDERED HER RELATIONS WITH SPAIN TO BE "HIGHLY UNSATISFACTORY," THE DOCUMENT SAID THERE EXISTED NO "FRICTION" WHICH COULD BE DESCRIBED AS ENDANGERING PEACE.

TO SUM UP, IT CONCLUDED, THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT ADHERES "TO THE VIEW EXPRESSED IN THE SECURITY COUNCIL THAT THE EXISTENCE AND ACTIVITIES OF THE FRANCO REGIME ARE NOT, AS FAR AS AVAILABLE EVIDENCE SHOWS, SUCH AS TO CONSTITUTE A THREAT TO INTERNATIONAL PEACE AND SECURITY."

MEANWHILE, IN THE OTHER MAJOR U.N. AGENCY--THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL--JOHN G.WINANT, U.S. DELEGATE, TOOK ISSUE WITH A RUSSIAN ASSERTION THAT THE COUNCIL'S COMMISSION ON HUMAN RIGHTS HAD GIVEN TOO MUCH EMPHASIS TO THE QUESTION OF FREEDOM OF INFORMATION.

SOVIET DELEGATE NIKOLAI J. FEONOV CRITICIZED THE REPORT OF THE HUMAN RIGHTS COMMISSION, HEADED BY MRS. NRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT, FOR PROPOSING THE IMMEDIATE CREATION OF A SUB-COMMISSION ON FREEDOM OF INFORMATION WHILE LEAVING CONCRETE ACTION ON OTHER QUESTIONS UNTIL A LATER DATE.

SS

HE SAID HE BELIEVED IT WOULD BE "QUITE INCORRECT" TO PUT FREEDOM OF INFORMATION AHEAD OF SUCH QUESTIONS AS THE DEFENSE OF MINORITY GROUPS AND THE ELIMINATION OF DISCRIMINATION ON THE BASIS OF RACE, RELIGION, SEX AND LANGUAGE.

WINANT, ON THE OTHER HAND, CONGRATULATED THE COMMISSION ON ITS REPORT AND SAID:

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"MY GOVERNMENT CONSIDERS THAT MATERIAL PROGRESS TOWARD THE ULTIMATE ATTAINMENT OF UNIVERSAL FREEDOM OF INFORMATION IS OF THE UTMOST IMPORTANCE IF THE UNITED NATIONS IS TO ACHIEVE THE PURPOSE FOR WHICH IT HAS BEEN ESTABLISHED. WE REGARD THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE SUB-COMMISSION AS ESSENTIAL TO THE ATTAINMENT OF THIS PURPOSE."

DURING A LENGTHY DEBATE ON THE REPORT ON HUMAN RIGHTS, SEVERAL DELEGATES, INCLUDING WINANT, ALSO DISAGREED WITH THE SOVIET REPRESENTATIVE ON THE MANNER IN WHICH THE PERMANENT COMMISSIONS OF THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL SHOULD BE FORMED.

FEONOV ARGUED THAT MEMBERS OF THE COMMISSIONS SHOULD REPRESENT THE VARIOUS GOVERNMENTS IN THE UNITED NATIONS, WHILE WINANT, BRITISH DELEGATE PHILIP J. NOEL-BAKER AND OTHERS CONTENDED THEY SHOULD BE NON-GOVERNMENTAL EXPERTS.

ANOTHER DISAGREEMENT DEVELOPED OVER A PROPOSAL OF BELGIAN DELEGATE FERNAND DEHOUSSE THAT THE COUNCIL SHOULD SPONSOR AN INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION UNDER WHICH THE PRESS OF ALL NATIONS WOULD BE COMPELLED TO PUBLISH VERBATIM ALL COMMUNIQUES ISSUED BY THE UNITED NATIONS.

DEHOUSSE DECLARED SOME SUCH MEASURE WAS NECESSARY TO RESTRICT IRRESPONSIBLE ELEMENTS OF THE INTERNATIONAL PRESS AND RADIO SO THAT THE AIMS AND PURPOSES OF THE UNITED NATIONS WOULD NOT BE DISTORTED.

GREEK DELEGATE ALEXANDER ARGYOPOULOS SAID MANY COUNTRIES, INCLUDING HIS OWN, COULD NOT SUBSCRIBE TO THE BELGIAN PROPOSAL WITHOUT AMENDING THEIR OWN CONSTITUTIONS AND THAT HE WAS OPPOSED TO IT ON THE GROUND THAT IT WOULD LIMIT THE FREEDOM OF THE PRESS.

THE LEBANESE DELEGATE, DR. CHARLES MALIK, SUGGESTED THAT MEMBERSHIP IN THE UNITED NATIONS SHOULD BE MADE CONDITIONAL ON A NATION'S ADHERENCE TO THE ENVISAGED INTERNATIONAL BILL OF RIGHTS.

30.24-3075

"IT IS NOT ENOUGH FOR ANY COUNTRY TO GIVE LIP SERVICE TO FREEDOM," HE SAID, "BUT THAT FREEDOM MUST BE REAL AND MUST BE RECOGNIZED AS SUCH AFTER THOROUGH INVESTIGATION."
TW348PED

FIRST LEAD U.N.

BY LARRY HAUCK

NEW YORK, MAY 31-(AP)-THE UNITED NATIONS ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL TOOK UP THE REPORT OF MRS.FRANKLIN D.ROOSEVELT'S COMMISSION ON HUMAN RIGHTS TODAY AND THE RUSSIAN DELEGATE IMMEDIATELY OBJECTED TO EMPHASIS GIVEN FREEDOM OF INFORMATION.

THE COMMISSION REPORT CALLED FOR SETTING UP A SUB-COMMISSION OF 12 MEMBERS TO STUDY THE FREE FLOW OF INFORMATION.

NIKOLAI J.FEONOV, SOVIET REPRESENTATIVE, SAID IT APPEARED THAT "DISCRIMINATION AGAINST MINORITIES" AND OTHER QUESTIONS WERE CONSIDERED "LESS IMPORTANT THAN FREEDOM OF THE PRESS."

FEONOV THEN BROUGHT UP THE CONTROVERSIAL QUESTION OF PUTTING REPRESENTATIVES OF NATIONS OR INDIVIDUAL EXPERTS ON THE VARIOUS COMMISSIONS. HE REITERATED THE STAND TAKEN BY RUSSIANS THAT ALL THE MEMBERS SHOULD DIRECTLY REPRESENT THEIR OWN GOVERNMENTS.

HE CITED RIGHTS GRANTED TO CITIZENS OF RUSSIA UNDER THE SOVIET CONSTITUTION AND DECLARED:

"I AM HAPPY TO TELL THE COUNCIL THAT THE COUNTRY I REPRESENT HERE NOT ONLY MENTIONS HUMAN RIGHTS IN ITS CONSTITUTION, BUT IT ACTUALLY FOLLOWS THROUGH. HUMAN RIGHTS ARE GUARANTEED BY LAW."

HE ADDED THAT THE CITIZENS OF THE U.S.S.R. "HAVE ALL THE BASIC FREEDOM."

FERNAND DEHOUSSE, BELGIAN DELEGATE, SAID A CONVENTION SHOULD BE ADOPTED MAKING IT COMPULSORY FOR ALL MEMBER NATIONS TO PUBLISH NEWS SUPPLIED BY THE UNITED NATIONS.

HE DECLARED THE QUESTION OF THE PRESS WAS AN IMPORTANT ONE FOR THE U.N., AND SAID THAT THE PRESS IN SOME INSTANCES HAD DISTORTED NEWS OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

PEDRO LEAO VELLOSO, BRAZILIAN MEMBER OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL SUB-COMMITTEE INVESTIGATING FRANCO SPAIN, SAID THAT GROUP WOULD FINISH ITS REPORT TODAY. THIS WAS THE DEADLINE SET BY THE COUNCIL WHEN THE SUB-COMMITTEE WAS NAMED A MONTH AGO.

VELLOSO SAID THE REPORT WOULD INCLUDE A SUMMARY OF EVIDENCE COLLECTED AND A BRIEF ANALYSIS OF THE CASE WHICH WOULD SET FORTH OPINIONS OF THE FIVE MEMBERS. HE ADDED THAT NO SPECIFIC RECOMMENDATIONS WOULD BE MADE TO THE SECURITY COUNCIL.

NEW YORK, MAY 31-(AP)-A CONTROVERSY OVER THE RELATIONSHIP OF TRYGVE LIE, SECRETARY-GENERAL OF THE UNITED NATIONS, WITH THE SECURITY COUNCIL APPARENTLY WAS SETTLED TODAY IN A RULING WHICH GIVES LIE BROAD POWERS.

THE COUNCIL'S COMMITTEE OF EXPERTS ON RULES AND PROCEDURE ANNOUNCED IT HAD AGREED THAT THE SECRETARY-GENERAL MAY INTERVENE DURING THE DISCUSSION OF ANY QUESTION BEFORE THE PEACE AGENCY AND MAKE EITHER ORAL OR WRITTEN STATEMENTS.

THE QUESTION OF LIE'S AUTHORITY AROSE SHORTLY AFTER THE COUNCIL OPENED ITS NEW YORK MEETING, WHEN THE SECRETARY-GENERAL SUBMITTED AN UNSOLICITED OPINION ON THE IRANIAN CASE.

SOME OF THE DELEGATES CHARGED PRIVATELY THAT HE HAD OVERSTEPPED HIS AUTHORITY AND CONTENDED THAT HE WAS PURELY AN ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICER. LIE, HOWEVER, ARGUED HE HAD THE POWER TO INTERVENE IN CASES BEFORE THE COUNCIL.

THE RULING STILL MUST BE APPROVED BY THE COUNCIL BEFORE IT BECOMES EFFECTIVE, BUT SINCE EACH OF THE 11 NATIONS ON THE COUNCIL IS REPRESENTED ON THE COMMITTEE OF EXPERTS THERE WAS LITTLE DOUBT THAT APPROVAL WOULD BE GIVEN.
RW748PED

AN AGREEMENT UNDER WHICH THE INTERNATIONAL LABOR OFFICE, OLDEST INTER-GOVERNMENTAL BODY NOW IN EXISTENCE, WOULD BECOME A SPECIALIZED AGENCY OF THE UNITED NATIONS WAS SIGNED YESTERDAY BY I.L.O. AND U.N. REPRESENTATIVES. THE AGREEMENT STILL MUST BE APPROVED BY THE U.N. ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL, THE U.N. GENERAL ASSEMBLY AND THE I.L.O. GENERAL CONFERENCE MEETING IN SEPTEMBER.
MK312AED

ADD NEW YORK (UN-SOCIAL UNIT) XXX OPINION (CARPENTER)

NEW YORK, MAY 31-(AP)-TRYGVE LIE, SECRETARY GENERAL OF THE UNITED NATIONS, ANNOUNCED TODAY THAT IT WOULD BE IMPOSSIBLE TO HOLD AN INTERNATIONAL TRADE AND EMPLOYMENT CONFERENCE BEFORE 1947.

THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL HAD VOTED IN LONDON TO CALL SUCH A SESSION THIS YEAR, BUT LIE EXPLAINED THAT NECESSARY ARRANGEMENTS COULD NOT BE MADE IN TIME.
JS128PED

DACHAU, GERMANY, MAY 31-(AP)-A BELGIAN WOMAN TESTIFIED TODAY THAT NAZI SS MEN WHO SLAUGHTERED UNARMED AMERICAN WAR PRISONERS AT MALMEDY KICKED THEIR VICTIMS AND SHOUTED: "YOU PIGS, WHY DIDN'T YOU STAY IN AMERICA?"

THE PROSECUTION WITNESS, ANNA WILLEMS OF LIGNEUVILLE, BELGIUM, SAID SHE SAW GERMAN GUARDS KICK THE BODIES OF DEAD AMERICANS IN THE STREETS OF MALMEDY DURING THE BATTLE OF THE BULGE.
JS125PED

NUERNBERG, MAY 31-(AP)-HERMAN GOERING HAS FALLEN INTO A FIT OF DESPONDENCY, REFUSING TO DISCUSS HIS WAR CRIMES CASE ANY LONGER WITH DEFENSE ATTORNEYS AND SLOWLY DECLINING IN WEIGHT.

THE NUMBER ONE DEFENDANT BEFORE THE INTERNATIONAL MILITARY TRIBUNAL ALSO HAS SEIZED EVERY OPPORTUNITY LATELY TO REMAIN AWAY FROM COURT. THE REASON GIVEN PUBLICLY HAS BEEN RECURRENCE OF ATTACKS OF AN OLD CASE OF SCIATICA.

GOERING HAS LOST TEN POUNDS IN THE PAST WEEK AND NOW IS DOWN TO 190. HE WEIGHED 225 POUNDS WHEN APPREHENDED AFTER THE FALL OF THE REICH.

GERMAN ATTORNEYS SAID WORRY OVER THE WAY HIS WIFE FRAU HAS TO LIVE NOW IS A BIG FACTOR BEHIND GOERING'S SULK.
HE HAS LEARNED THE WOMAN WHO ONCE HAD CASTLES AND SCORES OF SERVANTS NOW IS LIVING IN A TINY ROOM WITH ONE DRESS AND ONE PAIR OF SHOES.

GOERING REPORTEDLY HAS ASKED THAT HIS WIFE BE MOVED FROM NEUHAUS IN THE AMERICAN ZONE TO THE BRITISH SECTOR, WITHOUT CITING ANY SPECIFIC REASON.
JT656AED

NUERNBERG--FIRST ADD WAR CRIMES X X X METHODS."

THE RUSSIAN PROSECUTOR INTRODUCED A COPY OF MINUTES OF A LABOR CONFERENCE OF SAUCKEL AND HIMMLER IN WHICH SAUCKEL WAS QUOTED AS SAYING:

"ONE MILLION RUSSIANS MUST BE BROUGHT TO GERMANY. WORKERS MUST BE HANDLED SO ROUGHLY IN THE EAST THAT THEY WILL FEEL THEY WOULD RATHER COME TO GERMANY TO WORK."

SAUCKEL SAID HE COULD NOT REMEMBER EVER MAKING THAT REMARK.

THE PROSECUTION ALSO INTRODUCED COPIES OF CERTIFICATES ISSUED SLAVE WORKERS BEARING A PICTURE OF A PIG INSTEAD OF THEIR OWN LIKENESSES.
JS1259PED

HAMBURG, GERMANY, MAY 31--(AP)--GEN. KARL VON BEHREN, A FORMER GERMAN DIVISIONAL COMMANDER, SANK SOBBING INTO HIS CHAIR TODAY UPON HEARING A BRITISH WAR CRIMES COURT ACQUIT HIM OF RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE SHOOTING OF 14 BRITISH COMMANDO PRISONERS.

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THE GENERAL'S COUNSEL HAD ARGUED THAT VON BEHREN WAS UNAWARE OF THE SHOOTINGS, WHICH THE PROSECUTION CHARGED HE PERMITTED.

PROSECUTION WITNESSES TESTIFIED THE PRISONERS WERE SHOT AND BURIED IN A COMMON GRAVE AFTER THEIR CAPTURE DURING AN UNSUCCESSFUL ATTEMPT TO SMASH A GERMAN-OPERATED PLANT IN NORWAY PRODUCING HEAVY WATER FOR POSSIBLE USE IN ATOMIC RESEARCH.

APR GOLDSMITHS 01600 CCC 144P

ELECTION

ROME, SATURDAY, JUNE 1-(AP)-KING UMBERTO TOLD THE ITALIAN PEOPLE TODAY THAT IF THEY VOTED IN SUNDAY'S PLEBISCITE TO LEAVE HIM ON THE THRONE, HE WOULD GIVE THEM ANOTHER CHANCE SOON TO BALLOT ON THE QUESTION OF A MONARCHY VERSUS A REPUBLIC.

A PROCLAMATION SAID THAT THE NEW PLEBISCITE WOULD BE HELD IMMEDIATELY AFTER THE CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY, TO BE ELECTED SUNDAY, HAD FINISHED WRITING A NEW CONSTITUTION FOR ITALY.

THE KING'S 11TH-HOUR MOVE WAS REGARDED BY OBSERVERS AS ONE OF THE STRONGEST HE HAS YET MADE TO KEEP THE CROWN THAT CAME TO HIM WITH THE RECENT ABDICATION OF HIS FATHER, KING VITTORIO EMMANUELE II.

MK1247AED

ONLY SCATTERED INCIDENTS WERE REPORTED TO HAVE MARRED THE FINAL DAY OF CAMPAIGNING, ALTHOUGH EVERY VILLAGE HAD TWO OR THREE RIVAL RALLIES GOING CONCURRENTLY. ADD BORGESE (ITALIAN) XXX SOCIALLY

MONARCHISTS AND REPUBLICANS TUSSLED BRIEFLY AT PALERMO. A BOMB WAS TOSSED AT COMMUNIST OFFICES IN MILAN AND SHOTS WERE FIRED AT A LIBERAL PARTY AUTOMOBILE AT FERRARA. NO INJURIES WERE REPORTED. (McKnight)

JT653AED

ROME --- FIRST ADD ITALIAN X X X REPORTED.

THE ITALIAN NEWS AGENCY SIDI SAID TODAY THAT UMBERTO WOULD ISSUE A PROCLAMATION TO THE NATION BEFORE SUNDAY'S ELECTIONS. THE REPORT WAS NEITHER CONFIRMED NOR DENIED BY THE MINISTRY OF THE ROYAL HOUSE.

A MILAN NEWSPAPER SAID EARLIER THIS WEEK THAT THE KING WOULD PROMISE IN A PROCLAMATION TO HOLD ANOTHER PLEBISCITE ON THE MONARCHY VERSUS THE REPUBLIC FOUR YEARS HENCE, IF THE VOTERS CHOSE TO RETAIN HIM SUNDAY.

T716AED

BASEL, SWITZERLAND, MAY 31-(AP)-TEN AMERICAN NEWSMEN AND WOMEN WILL BEGIN A 12-DAY TOUR TOMORROW THROUGH SWITZERLAND AS GUESTS OF THE SWISS PRESS ASSOCIATION.

THEY ARE JOHN WILLIAMS, CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR; EDWIN HARTRICH, NEW YORK HERALD TRIBUNE; GORDON GASKILL, AMERICAN MAGAZINE; HAL BOYLE, THE ASSOCIATED PRESS; ED JOHNSON, CHICAGO SUN; EVA B.TUTMAN, TRANS-RADIO PRESS; JUDY BARDEN, NEW YORK SUN; ROBERT S.HELSON, STARS AND STRIPES; JOHN H.THOMPSON, CHICAGO TRIBUNE; ANN STRINGER, UNITED PRESS.

RW918PED

MILAN, ITALY, MAY 31-(AP)-AN ELECTRIC BULLETIN BOARD ON MILAN'S DUOMO SQUARE LAST NIGHT SUDDENLY FLASHED THIS ANNOUNCEMENT:

"THE THIRD NUMBER OF LOTTA FASCISTA (AN UNDERGROUND FASCIST NEWSPAPER) HAS JUST COME OUT. READ IT. FASCISM IS NOT DEAD. LONG LIVE IL DUCE."

POLICE FOUND THE TWO OPERATORS OF THE MACHINE BOUND AND GAGGED. THEY SAID THREE MEN FORCED THEM AT PISTOL POINT TO FLASH THE MESSAGE.

JT605AED

BRUSSELS, MAY 31-(AP)-MORE THAN A THOUSAND LETTERS OF THANKS, ADDRESSED BY BELGIAN CHILDREN TO THOMAS J.WATSON, PRESIDENT OF INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS MACHINES CORPORATION OF NEW YORK, WERE PRESENTED YESTERDAY TO LOUIS BOSMAN, WATSON'S REPRESENTATIVE IN BELGIUM.

WATSON GAVE $50,000 TO THE BELGIAN-AMERICAN ASSOCIATION IN BRUSSELS LAST OCTOBER, TO AID BELGIAN CHILDREN ORPHANED BY THE NAZIS.

JP729AED

PEIPING, MAY 31-(AP)-THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENT'S SUPPRESSION OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY'S NEWSPAPER AND NEWS AGENCY HERE WILL DIRECTLY AFFECT THE PROGRESS OF PEACE NEGOTIATIONS, GEN. YEH CHIEN-YING, COMMUNIST COMMISSIONER AT EXECUTIVE HEADQUARTERS, TOLD A PRESS CONFERENCE TODAY.

THE COMMUNIST NEWS ORGANS WERE CLOSED, GOVERNMENT SPOKESMEN SAID, BECAUSE THEIR REGISTRATION HAD NOT BEEN APPROVED.

YEH TERMED THE ACTION "AN INSULT TO THE COMMUNISTS HERE" AND A "DIRECT VIOLATION OF THE PROMISE" OF THE PEIPING MARSHALL NOT TO DISCRIMINATE AGAINST THE PARTY.

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DS730APS NM

PUSAN, KOREA, MAY 31-(AP)-SOUTHERN KOREA'S CHOLTOA EPIDEMIC AMONG REPATRIATES FROM CHINA HAS TAKEN 24 LIVES, U.S. ARMY OFFICIALS REPORTED TODAY. NO U.S. MILITARY PERSONNEL HAS BEEN STRICKEN.

DS349APS